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## SUBJECT INDEX

## A

- Abyssinia, 5005, 6211, 6220, 6234  
 Accidents, 5763, 5974-5977, 6850  
 Accountant, 5733  
 Accounting, 5632-5633, 5722-5734, 6064, 6314, 6328  
 Accounting, Cost, 5730, 5732  
 Administration, Public, 6082, 6161, 6181, 6290-6297, 6399, 6505  
 Administrative Law, 6109, 6184, 6460  
 Advertising, 5217, 5812-5813, 5817, 6648  
 Africa, 4907, 4931, 5436, 6211  
 Africa, Eastern, 4930, 4932-4933, 4937  
 Africa, French, 6211  
 Africa, Northern, 4985, 4987, 4991, 5053, 5162  
 Africa, Southern, 4908, 4927, 4940  
 Africa, Western, 4936  
 Agrarian Reform, 5629, 5631, 5657  
 Agricultural Cooperation, 5622  
 Agricultural Credit, 5619, 5621, 5892  
 Agricultural Crisis, 5615-5616, 5620, 5652, 5654, 5890  
 Agricultural Economics, 6839  
 Agricultural Extension, 5626  
 Agricultural History, 5405, 5452, 5527, 5618  
 Agricultural Insurance, 5845  
 Agricultural Labor, 5980, 6236  
 Agricultural Marketing, 5645, 5647, 5823, 5827, 5833  
 Agricultural Policy, 4860, 5637, 5654-5657  
 Agricultural Prices, 5637, 5652  
 Agricultural Production, 4830, 5636, 5651, 6460  
 Agricultural Products, 4836, 4891, 5641, 5643, 5647, 5649  
 Agricultural Protection, 5642  
 Agricultural Research, 4786, 4820, 4871, 5651, 6839  
 Agriculture, 4798, 4802, 4807, 4811, 4832, 4872, 4875, 5613, 6381  
 Air Transportation, 4906, 5772  
 Airports, 6388  
 Albania, 6522, 6525, 6530, 6538  
 Alcohol, 5692  
 Algeria, 4866, 5258, 5282, 6211  
 Aliens, 6161, 6343, 6437-6438, 6445, 6450  
 Alsace, 5358, 5360  
 Alsace-Lorraine, 5078  
 Aluminum, 4822  
 America, 5189  
 American Indian, 4901, 4904, 4916-4917, 5441, 5453, 5474, 5519, 6665, 6734-6736  
 Anabaptist Church, 5125  
 Angola, 4869, 4871  
 Antarctic, 5327  
 Anthropology, 4893, 6696  
 Arabia, 4947, 5234, 6682  
 Arabs, 5077-5078, 5179, 5194, 5227, 5229, 5232, 5235, 5362-5363, 6219  
 Arbitration, Commercial, 6359, 6465, 6468, 6471, 6473, 6476  
 Archaeology, 4906, 4954-4955, 4960-5005, 5060, 5151  
 Architecture, 4897, 5009, 5011, 5013-5014, 5080, 5085-5086, 5090, 5095, 5102, 5107, 5237, 5254-5255, 5260, 5265, 5291-5292, 6340  
 Arctic, 6452  
 Argentina, 6319, 5559, 6047, 6332, 6751  
 Armaments, 5172  
 Armenia, 5146, 5152, 5423, 6534  
 Army, 6546  
 Art, 4894-4895, 4917, 4931, 5008-5016, 5079-5107, 5179, 5194, 5251-5265, 5293, 5305-5306, 6685  
 Artifacts, 4899, 4901  
 Asia, 4946  
 Asia Minor, 4975-4976, 5013, 5026-5028, 5039, 5042, 6534

- Astronomy, 5072-5073  
 Attitudes, 6661, 6738  
 Australia, 4801-4804, 5605, 5621, 6311, 6331  
 Austria, 4843, 4997, 5182, 5201, 5213, 5259, 5286, 5290, 5764, 5780, 5903, 5958-5959, 6491, 6507, 6533, 6554  
 Austria-Hungary, 5392-5410, 5561, 5563, 5567  
 Aviation, 4857, 5332, 6453

## B

- Babylonia-Assyria, 4962-4965, 5013  
 Balance of Payments, 5794, 5801, 5803  
 Balance Sheet, 5707  
 Balkans, 5398, 6235  
 Baltic States, 6231  
 Bank for International Settlements, 6463, 6487  
 Banking, 5388, 5710, 5862, 5872-5884, 5887, 5889, 5899, 6144, 6154, 6451, 6850  
 Bankruptcy, 5884, 6850  
 Banks, 5877-5878, 5881  
 Behavior, 6770, 6781, 6803  
 Belgian Congo, 4868, 4870, 4928, 4935, 4938-4939, 4941-4943  
 Belgium, 4840, 5571, 5622, 5799, 6638, 6658  
 Bible, 6130  
 Bibliography, 4787, 4877, 5047, 5067, 5110, 5114, 5161, 5202, 5247, 5312, 5326, 5387, 5392, 5426, 5478, 5496, 5565, 5573-5574, 6582, 6698, 6773  
 Birth Control, 6385, 6635-6637, 6639, 6681  
 Birth Rates, 6615, 6617-6618, 6624, 6626, 6628, 6633, 6680  
 Bohemia, 5304, 5392, 5410  
 Bolivia, 6552  
 Books, 5081, 5188, 5191, 5194, 5197, 5302, 5307  
 Boundaries, 4869, 5495, 6562-6563  
 Boycott, 5027  
 Brazil, 4892, 5640, 5805, 5914  
 British Commonwealth of Nations, 6456  
 British East Indies, 6606  
 Buddhism, 5435  
 Budgets, 5729, 6063-6064, 6305, 6324  
 Building Loan Societies, 5894  
 Bulgaria, 5283, 5618, 5781, 5864, 5909  
 Burgundy, 5083, 5086, 5089, 5095, 5117, 5132, 5155, 5177, 5190, 5192, 5195-5196, 5243, 5348, 5351, 5355, 5359, 5364, 5370  
 Burial Customs, 4940  
 Business, 5817, 6762  
 Business Activity and Conditions, 6809  
 Business Administration, 5704, 5718, 6293  
 Byzantine Empire, 5084-5085, 5101, 5145-5148

## C

- Calendar, 5006  
 Canada, 4904, 4916, 5215, 5265, 5338-5346, 5449, 5617, 5619, 5669, 5735, 5741, 5743, 5755, 5759, 5772, 6101, 6167-6169, 6236-6237, 6280, 6286, 6707  
 Canon Law, 5110  
 Capital, 5586, 5896, 5913, 6043  
 Capitalism, 5318, 5526, 5590, 5793, 5821, 6077, 6405  
 Cartels, 5720, 6095, 6412, 6478, 6506  
 Case Method, 6761  
 Case Work, 6713, 6766-6767  
 Catholic Church, 5064, 5110-5111, 5113, 5115-5116, 5118-5120, 5123-5124, 5126-5129, 5133-5136, 5138-5141, 5153, 5222, 5270-5271, 5275, 5277-5279, 5282, 5372, 5512, 6091-6092, 6097, 6267, 6281, 6496,

- 6547, 6573, 6593, 6675, 6680, 6726  
 Censorship, 5301, 6297  
 Census, 6614, 6627, 6631, 6783, 6787, 6789  
 Central America, 5322, 5762, 6515  
 Ceramics, 4902, 4910, 5015-5016, 5079, 5092, 5106  
 Ceremonies, 4922, 4929, 4934-4936  
 Chain Stores, 5834, 6129, 6165  
 Chemical Industry, 4795, 5698, 5777  
 Child Labor, 5946, 5981-5982  
 Child Study, 6590, 6687, 6699, 6701, 6710, 6781, 6803  
 Child Welfare, 6690, 6731, 6737, 6741, 6748, 6750  
 China, 4808-4811, 5006, 5057, 5059-5060, 5062, 5079, 5092, 5096, 5105-5106, 5111, 5214, 5238-5240, 5250, 5432-5433, 5806, 5863, 5942, 6170, 6403, 6517, 6520, 6524, 6528, 6531, 6540, 6545, 6553, 6560, 6595, 6635, 6650, 6855  
 Christianity, Early, 4971, 4985, 5052, 5063-5071, 5093, 5109, 5276, 5279  
 Chronology, 5239  
 Church, 6087, 6754  
 Cities, 4792, 4839, 4841, 4844, 4880, 4892, 6192, 6642, 6678  
 Citizenship, 6136  
 City Manager Government, 6205, 6207  
 City Planning, 4803, 5053, 6200, 6335, 6387, 6395, 6401, 6404  
 Civil Service, 5338, 6211, 6302  
 Climate, 4786, 4820, 4886, 5432, 6622  
 Clinics, 6781  
 Coal Industry, 5670, 5673-5674, 5678, 5682, 5686-5687, 5941  
 Coffee, 5640, 5653  
 Collective Agreements, 5959-5960  
 Colombia, 4888-4889, 4905, 6460  
 Colonies, 5264, 6211  
 Colonization, 4872, 6605  
 Commerce, 4829, 4852, 4856, 5162, 5178, 5345, 5355, 5369, 5379, 5390, 5398, 5439, 5449-5450, 5454, 5475, 5488, 5494, 5519, 5530, 5773-5811, 5825, 6069, 6142, 6148, 6284, 6464, 6467, 6555, 6559  
 Commerce, Interstate, 6115, 6147, 6295, 6848  
 Commercial Law, 6030  
 Commercial Policy, 5787, 5789, 5793, 5808  
 Commercial Treaties, 5773, 5782, 6527, 6564  
 Communication, 6125  
 Communism, 6073, 6250, 6262, 6760  
 Community, 5259, 6718-6720, 6725, 6728, 6731, 6746  
 Competition, 6077  
 Conciliation, International, 6472  
 Confederation, 6168  
 Conflict of Laws, 6438, 6451, 6461  
 Congo, 5437  
 Conservation, 4868, 6431-6433  
 Constitutional Law, 6107, 6110-6166  
 Constitutions, 5429, 6089, 6120, 6160, 6170, 6173, 6199  
 Construction Industry, 5953, 6035  
 Consuls, 5431  
 Consumption, 5594, 5648, 5824, 6041, 6045  
 Contracts, 6102  
 Cooperation, 2506, 6031-6044, 6510  
 Cooperative Marketing, 5823  
 Cooperatives, 6035-6036, 6041  
 Copper, 5689  
 Copyright, 6108, 6132  
 Corporation Finance, 5714, 5910-5911  
 Corporation Law, 5707, 5719  
 Corporations, 5703, 5717, 5903, 6049, 6124, 6159, 6177-6179, 6355

- Correlation, 6798-6799  
 Cost of Living, 6021-6022, 6024-6025  
 Costs, 5598, 5600, 6053  
 Cotton, 4861, 5635, 5644  
 Courts, 5209, 5523-5524, 6184, 6186, 6189, 6201, 6338, 6365-6366, 6684, 6850  
 Credit, 5870, 5873, 5885-5892, 5901, 6031  
 Credit Insurance, 5839  
 Crete, 4977, 4981  
 Crime, 6101, 6343, 6693-6695, 6698, 6715, 6731, 6738, 6776  
 Criminal Law, 6226, 6337  
 Criminology, 6696-6697, 6855  
 Cuba, 5610, 6238-6239  
 Cults, 5020, 5025-5026, 5039, 5052, 5056, 5066, 5234  
 Culture, 4806, 4864, 4893, 4898, 4907-4908, 4910-4912, 4918, 4931, 4941, 4946, 6597, 6599, 6673  
 Cultural Surveys, 4927, 4930, 4939, 4945, 4951-4952  
 Customary Law, 4920  
 Cycles, Economic, 5636, 5775, 5809, 5814, 5872, 5886, 5923-5930, 6006, 6050, 6805  
 Cyprus, 5431  
 Czechoslovakia, 4854, 5611, 5740, 5781, 5790, 5792, 5801-5802, 5875, 5921, 6003, 6035, 6041, 6079, 6171-6174, 6240-6244, 6281, 6327, 6336, 6374, 6399, 6413, 6529, 6546, 6584, 6600, 6783, 6788-6789, 6808

## D

- Dairy Industry, 5639, 5827, 6039  
 Danzig Free City, 6489  
 Death Rates, 6622, 6634, 6748  
 Debts, Public, 6066, 6119, 6458  
 Defectives, 6638  
 Defense, 5172, 5420, 6323, 6369-6372  
 Delinquency, 6590, 6701-6702, 6710  
 Democracy, 6082, 6172, 6240  
 Denmark, 5154, 5158, 5170, 5411, 5777, 6108, 6212, 6245, 6548  
 Department Stores, 6797  
 Dependency, 6628, 6688-6690  
 Depreciation, 5723  
 Diamonds, 4805  
 Diplomacy, 6457  
 Diplomatic Envoys, 5323, 6187  
 Disarmament, 6446-6447  
 Discoveries, 5189, 5327, 5343, 5376, 5436-5437, 5443, 5446, 5451, 5510, 5554  
 Disease, 5241, 6088, 6474, 6496, 6498, 6512, 6570-6571, 6575-6576, 6579-6583, 6695, 6707  
 Distribution, 5834, 6797  
 Divorce, 6380, 6593  
 Dominicans, 5116  
 Dress, 4937, 5032  
 Dutch East Indies, 4805-4807, 5650, 5795-5796, 5800, 5804, 5806-5807, 5810, 5942, 6018, 6040, 6226-6227, 6296, 6362, 6609, 6614, 6656, 6668, 6776

## E

- Economic Geography, 4794-4795, 4797, 4918  
 Economic History, 5158, 5162, 5166, 5178, 5186, 5207, 5218, 5220, 5224, 5233, 5257, 5318, 5342-5343, 5346, 5351, 5355, 5359, 5369, 5379, 5388, 5390, 5398, 5421, 5449, 5454, 5463, 5472, 5475-5477, 5488, 5494, 5496-5497, 5526, 5530, 5546, 5821, 6076  
 Economic Theory, 5576-5601, 5821, 5872, 5891, 5923, 5932, 5985, 6069-6070, 6073-6074, 6077, 6095, 6760, 6765  
 Economics, 5588-5589, 6174, 6578, 6764, 6844  
 Ecuador, 4890



Education, 4923, 5037, 5046, 5112, 5187, 5208, 5273-5274, 5310, 5341, 5383, 5397, 5422, 5425, 5445, 5517, 6111, 6244, 6247, 6250, 6267, 6372-6373, 6375, 6392, 6518, 6652-6671, 6735, 6750, 6752-6754

Eggs, 6042

Egypt, Ancient, 4960-4961, 5005, 5007, 5041

Egypt, Medieval, 5090

Egypt, Modern, 5424, 5427, 6282, 6461

Elections, 5334, 6280-6285

Electrical Industry, 5700, 6415-6416

Electric Power, 4853, 6425, 6807

Electrification, 4808

Eminent Domain, 6110, 6117

Emotion, 6588-6589

Employment, 5981, 5996, 5998, 6003, 6005, 6013

Employment Exchanges, 5995, 5999-6000, 6007, 6014, 6399

Engineering, 5990

England, 4998, 5001, 5072, 5108, 5127, 5133, 5137, 5140, 5157, 5161, 5168, 5176, 5191, 5214, 5222, 5245, 5266, 5271, 5442, 6078

Episcopaleans, 5108, 5266, 5271

Eskimo, 6212

Ethics, 6083, 6094, 6105

Ethnology, 6820-6821

Etruscans, 4990, 5042

Eugenics, 6393

Europe, 4817-4819, 4857, 5607, 5632, 5739, 6000, 6024, 6099, 6232, 6434, 6477-6478, 6480, 6507, 6596

Exchange, 5898, 5908

Exploration, 4814, 4866, 4890

Explosives, 5691

Extraterritoriality, 6520

## F

Family, 5417, 5940, 6393, 6594-6596, 6623, 6701, 6716, 6761

Far East, 5059, 5252, 5475, 5786, 6833

Farm Management, 5616, 5632-5634, 5725, 6841, 6843

Fascism, 6092, 6278

Fatigue, 5787, 5965

Federal Reserve System, U.S., 5879

Feebleminded, 5969, 6699

Feudalism, 5173

Finance, 5867-5868, 5880, 5899, 5910, 5928, 6030, 6331

Finance, International, 5895

Finance, Public, 5904, 6055, 6065-6066, 6116, 6305-6336, 6509

Finland, 4848, 4850-4851, 5615, 6039

Fire Insurance, 5841

Fire Protection, 6367, 6431, 6433

Fisheries, 5342, 5829

Flanders, 5168

Flood Control, 4834

Folklore, 4921, 4926, 4928, 4942-4943, 4947-4948, 4950, 5157, 6672, 6674, 6676

Food, 5993

Forecasting, 6807

Forestry, 4851, 4876, 5351, 5658-5665, 6001, 6432-6433

Forests, 4848, 4850, 5660-5661

France

Agriculture, 4830, 4832, 4836

Banking, 5882

Colonial Policy, 5340, 5361, 5489, 6211, 6213-6217, 6484

Commerce, 4829, 5162, 5355, 5369

Communication, 5371

Culture, 5080, 5086-5089, 5095, 5098-5099, 5102, 5251, 5253, 5349, 6673

Defense, 5350

Education, 6832

Finance, 5865, 6065, 6324

Foreign Policy and Relations

5212, 5324, 5347, 5354, 5356, 5373, 5375, 5411, 5118, 5434, 5450, 5460, 5532, 5559, 6254, 6478, 6489, 6513, 6516, 6521, 6525, 6532, 6541-6543, 6546, 6559-6561, 6564, 6579-6581

Forestry, 5351

Geography, 4831-4834, 5200

Government and Administration, 5183, 5731, 6411

History, 5043, 5078, 5147, 5155, 5165, 5188, 5190, 5195-5196, 5202, 5210, 5215, 5347-5374, 5414, 6610, 6826, 6826

Industry, 5351, 5698

Jews, 5295, 5309

Justice, 6364

Law, 6108

Migration, 5493

Mining, 5674

Political Parties and Politics, 6246, 6283

Population, 5362-5363

Religion, 5063, 5117, 5130, 5132, 5372

Research, 5424

Transportation, 4817, 4835, 5348, 5359, 5756, 5768

World War, 5367, 5571, 5574

Franciscans, 5111

Free Trade, 5797

Freemasonry, 5392, 5410

French Indo-China, 5004, 5103, 5942, 6213-6214, 6217

French West Africa, 4865, 6215

Fruits, 5643, 5649

## G

Gas, 6425

Geography, 4785, 4787, 4792-4793, 4858, 4888, 6757-6758, 6817-6819

Germans, Early, 5151, 5156, 5159

Germany

Agriculture, 5645

Archaeology, 4999

Banking, 5876

Commerce, 5379, 5390, 5780, 5784, 5786, 5794, 5803

Culture, 5104, 5193, 5261, 5380-5381

Defense, 5224

Economic Conditions, 5889, 6045

Education, 5187, 5208, 5383, 5389, 5391, 6247, 6250, 6663, 6849

Finance, 5868, 5888, 5907, 5915, 5937, 6065

Foreign Policy and Relations, 4845, 5323, 5387, 6284, 6465, 6468, 6479, 6491, 6508, 6526, 6539, 6541, 6554-6555, 6561

Geography, 4841, 4844-4845

Government and Administration, 6175, 6202, 6291, 6301, 6777

History, 5078, 5154, 5156, 5163, 5174, 5180, 5198, 5203, 5205-5206, 5216-5217, 5219, 5225, 5379-5391

Industry, 5699-5701, 5717, 5819, 5937, 5964

Insurance, 5388

Jews, 5143, 5290, 5292, 5297, 5302-5303, 5308, 5312, 5314-5315, 5317-5318, 5876, 5915, 5931, 5951-5952, 6007, 6608, 6615, 6618, 6625, 6629, 6646, 6670, 6686, 6705, 6718

Justice, 5204, 5207, 5209, 6344

Labor, 5931, 5934, 5954, 5956, 5992-5996, 6008, 6017, 6778, 6791

Law, 5707, 6108

Migration, 5218, 6599, 6603

Mining, 4842, 5670, 5673, 5680-5682, 5684, 5685-5687

Political Parties and Politics, 6092, 6248-6251

Population, 6612, 6617, 6630, 6632

Race, 4924, 5382

Religion, 5135, 5268, 5280, 6611, 6675, 6679

Research, 4958-4959, 6778

Reparations, 6069

Social Problems and Adjustments, 6386, 6390, 6397, 6700, 6726

Taxation, 6053

Transportation, 5789

Utilities, 6422, 6427

World War, 5564, 5567, 5569, 6565

Gold, 4799, 4842, 4905, 5669, 5683, 5856, 5866, 5869, 5900

Gold Exchange Standard, 6525

Gold Standard, 5608, 5870-5871, 5921

Government, 6171

Government, Colonial, 5500, 5525, 5552-5553, 5555, 6211-6230

Government, Local, 5183, 6209-6210, 6314

Government, Municipal, 5171, 5723, 6200-6208, 6210, 6227, 6300-6301, 6308, 6366, 6422, 6425, 6427

Government, National, 5176, 5181, 5415, 5419, 5518, 6167-6187

Government, State, 5464, 5468, 5531, 6122, 6188-6199, 6294

Government Enterprise, 6046

Government Ownership, 6311, 6321, 6421

Government Regulation, 6085, 6177-6179, 6405-6413

Grain, 5617, 6254

Grape Industry, 6211

Great Britain

Agriculture, 5641

Colonial Policy, 5333, 5443, 5450, 5454, 5471, 5500, 5506, 6176, 6218-6224, 6313, 6323, 6606

Commerce, 5450, 5454, 5797, 5816, 5831, 6406

Communication, 6651

Cooperation, 6042

Crime and Delinquency, 6694

Culture, 5259

Defense, 5325, 5332, 5335, 5337, 6368

Economic Conditions, 5612

Education, 6835

Finance, 5862, 5867, 5902, 5913, 5928, 6065, 6305

Foreign Policy and Relations, 5320-5321, 5324, 5329, 5374, 5434, 5549, 5559, 6481, 6525, 6532, 6536, 6539, 6561

Geography, 4846-4847

Government and Administration, 5329, 5334, 6203-6204, 6400

Health, 5331, 6747

History, 5246, 5249, 5325-5337

Industry, 5603, 5975

Insurance, 5840, 5844

Jews, 5296

Justice, 6105

Labor, 5603, 6396

Law, 6099

Migration, 6602

Mining, 5941

Political Parties and Politics, 6252-6253, 6277, 6284

Population, 6637

Research, 6836

Social Problems and Adjustments, 5330

Taxation, 6310, 6333

Transportation, 5749, 5753

World War, 5568, 5571-5572

Greece, Ancient, 4976-4984, 4986, 4996, 5016, 5029-5037, 5040-5041, 5043, 5046, 5050

Greece, Medieval, 5145, 5148, 5426

Greece, Modern, 5267, 5426, 5429-5430

Greenland, 6212, 6548

Guatemala, 4887

Guiana, French, 6364

Guilds, 5178, 5257

Gypsies, 4919, 4925

## H

Harbors, 4796, 4835, 4856, 4886

Hawaiian Islands, 5447

Health, 5248, 5331, 6292, 6376, 6388-6389, 6490, 6616, 6721, 6747

Health Insurance, 5854

Heredity, 6640

Hindus, 5058

Historical Geography, 4847, 4852, 4892, 4967, 5059, 5062, 5149, 5164-5165, 5180, 5200, 5235

Historiography, 4954-4959, 5034, 5044, 5180, 5428

History, Research, 5169, 5401, 5409

History, Teaching, 5036, 6822-6838

Hittites, 5013, 5026-5027

Holy Roman Empire, 5166, 5169, 5175, 5221

Hours of Labor, 5606, 5950, 5987, 5991, 6012, 6019

Housing, 4833, 5666, 5667, 6026, 6397, 6705-6706

Humanists, 5185, 5187

Hungary, 5118, 5128, 5136, 5149, 5151, 5182, 5184-5186, 5213, 5241, 5255, 5257, 5394-5402, 5405-5409, 5566, 5570, 5616, 5625, 5627, 5630, 6792, 5895, 5971, 6098, 6231, 6254, 6372, 6409, 6412, 6417, 6421, 6509, 6516, 6636, 6641, 6821, 6827

Hymnology, 5123

## I

Iceland, 4921, 5158



- 5589, 5876, 5931, 5937, 5951-5952, 6219, 6249, 6605, 6608, 6610, 6615, 6618-6620, 6625, 6629, 6641-6642, 6646, 6649, 6669-6670, 6674, 6681, 6686, 6390-6691, 6705, 6718, 6730, 6739, 6748, 6751, 6829
- Judicial Council, 6354
- Jurisprudence, 6098-6106
- Jury, 6357, 6359, 6361, 6363
- Justice, 5482, 6105, 6118, 6130, 6136, 6337-6366, 6439, 6441-6442, 6462, 6684, 6848, 6851, 6855
- K**
- Kenya, 4934, 5623
- L**
- Labor, 5550, 5931-6026, 6628, 6763, 6778
- Labor Legislation, 5978, 6217, 6377, 6379, 6383, 6398, 6403, 6486
- Labor Movement, 5939
- Labor Organizations, 5957
- Labor Productivity, 5941, 5944-5945
- Labor Relations, 5912, 5940, 5956
- Land, 4878, 5623, 5628, 5906, 6004, 6191
- Land Economics, 5583, 5667
- Land Tenure, 5624-5625, 5627
- Land Utilization, 4881, 5626, 5635
- Land Values, 5630
- Language, 5229, 5444, 6244-6245
- Latin America, 5552-5554, 5557-5558, 6287, 6527, 6563, 6824
- Latvia, 4849, 5254, 5674
- Law, 5397, 6099-6106, 6131, 6346, 6348, 6847, 6849-6850
- Law, History of, 5033, 5051, 5158-5159, 5166, 5174, 5204, 5207, 6098
- Lawyers, 6105, 6339, 6424
- League of Nations, 5869, 6000, 6231, 6256, 6447, 6457, 6478-6479, 6482-6483, 6490, 6493, 6495-6496, 6498, 6503, 6508-6512, 6531, 6570, 6575
- Legislation, 6101, 6152, 6188, 6190, 6194, 6197, 6288
- Legislatures, 6107, 6134, 6172, 6289
- Liberia, 6259-6260
- Libraries, 5023, 5168
- Libya, 4862-4864, 4866, 4872
- Lichtenstein, 4924
- Life Insurance, 5388, 5840, 5843-5844, 5897, 6810, 6812
- Lithuania, 6549
- Liturgy, 5064
- Loans, 5887, 5893, 5904, 5911, 5915
- Lumber Industry, 5659, 5696
- Lutheran Church, 5269, 5280-5281, 5286
- M**
- Macedonia, 5575
- Machinery, 5826
- Madagascar, 4929, 6211
- Magic, 4913, 4938, 4943
- Management, 5704, 5708, 5711, 5715-5716
- Manchuria, 4808, 6517, 6524, 6528, 6531, 6537
- Mandates, 6222, 6481, 6484
- Manufactures, 4840, 5691-5702, 5996
- Maps, 4788-4791, 4821, 4849, 4879, 4883, 5498
- Market Analysis, 5824
- Marketing, 5812-5834, 5819-5820, 5822-5823, 5825, 5828-5832, 5834, 6797
- Markets, 5821, 5932
- Marriage, 4922, 4936, 6393, 6661
- Mathematics, 5074, 5242
- Maya, 4894-4897
- Measurement, 6293, 6766-6767, 6769-6770, 6779, 6781
- Meat, 5819
- Medicine, 5007, 5076-5077, 5248, 5250, 5508, 6647, 6743
- Mennonites, 5112, 5273-5274, 5285
- Mental Disease, 6695, 6709, 6744
- Mental Hygiene, 6741-6742, 6745-6746
- Merchant Marine, 6406
- Mergers, 5706
- Metallurgy, 5679, 5695
- Methodist Church, 5284, 5486
- Mexico, 4894-4898, 5373, 5494-5495, 5560, 5653, 6350, 6353, 6402, 6414
- Migration, 4810, 4941, 5218, 5290, 5407, 5442, 5462-5463, 5492, 5505, 5515-5516, 5520, 5534, 5550, 6185, 6219, 6237, 6390, 6553, 6597-6604, 6642-6643, 6693
- Mineral Resources, 4870, 4874, 4885, 5672
- Mining and Mining Industry, 5472, 5503, 5546, 5675, 5679-5680, 5684-5685, 5727, 5970, 6414
- Minorities, 5403, 6231-6232, 6247, 6261, 6263, 6276, 6281, 6479, 6482
- Missions, 5111, 5250, 5270, 5282, 5300, 5558
- Molybdenum, 5671
- Monasticism, 5086, 5102, 5139
- Money, 5860-5872, 5878, 5920-5921
- Money Market, 5898, 5908
- Money Theory, 5917, 5920
- Monopolies, 5598, 5694, 6158, 6409
- Morocco, 4910, 6211, 6347
- Moslems, 4958, 5226-5237, 5239, 5282, 5422, 5438
- Motion Pictures, 6652, 6664, 6666
- Motor Transportation, 5748, 5752, 5758, 5761-5765
- Motor Vehicles, 6145, 6426, 6850
- Mountains, 4800, 4818
- Mozambique, 4871
- Music, 4919, 4925, 5008, 5251-5252, 5288, 5298
- Mysticism, 5065, 5135
- Mythology, 4912
- N**
- Nationalism, 5412, 5427, 5435, 6095, 6513, 6612
- Nationality, 6079, 6443, 6449, 6454-6455, 6552, 6783, 6789
- Naturalization, 6519
- Navy, 5224, 5325, 5350, 5564
- Near East, 6644
- Negro, 5189, 5550, 6260, 6685, 6790
- Nepal, 4952
- Netherlands, 4837-4839, 5214, 5291-5292, 5613, 5628, 5900, 6012, 6225, 6227, 6296, 6475, 6609, 6630, 6691
- Neutrality, 6467
- Newfoundland, 5342
- New Testament, 5065-5068, 5071
- New Zealand, 4798-4800, 5809
- North America, 4877, 5688
- Norway, 5158-5159, 5170, 5199, 5412, 5520, 5637, 5777, 6108, 6548
- Numismatics, 4986, 5226
- Nursing, 6749
- O**
- Occupation, 6619, 6621-6622, 6657
- Occupational Therapy, 6755
- Oceania, 4950
- Old Age, 5158
- Old Age Insurance, 5851, 5858, 5875
- Old Testament, 4966, 4973, 5017-5018, 5020-5024, 5109, 5138
- Orthodox Eastern Church, 5121-5122, 5138, 5266-5267, 5283
- P**
- Pacifism, 6084
- Pact of Paris, 6466, 6511, 6571
- Painting, 4896, 5081, 5091, 5096, 5099-5100, 5253, 5256, 5261, 5433
- Paleolithic Age, 4908-4909
- Palestine, Ancient, 4966, 4968-4975
- Palestine, Modern, 5305, 5310, 5757, 6219, 6222, 6619, 6690, 6739, 6748
- Panama, 5556
- Pan American Union, 6477, 6483, 6500
- Pan-Europe, 6483, 6503, 6542
- Papacy, 5134, 5136, 5275, 5347, 5557, 6547, 6551, 6556
- Paraguay, 6562
- Parliamentary System, 6171, 6175
- Patents, 6158, 6411
- Peace, 5141, 5413, 6094, 6096, 6567-6569, 6572-6573
- Permanent Court of International Justice, 6444, 6447, 6457, 6485, 6488-6489, 6491-6492, 6494, 6497, 6533
- Persia, Ancient, 5423
- Persia, Modern, 4816, 4947, 5167, 5624
- Personality, 6591-6592, 6769, 6779
- Personnel, 5969, 6740, 6759
- Personnel Administration, 5961-5962, 5964, 6298-6304
- Peru, 4891, 4906, 5555
- Petroleum, 5677, 5688, 6155, 6544
- Petroleum Industry, 5676, 5684, 5690, 6409
- Philippine Islands, 6228-6229
- Phoenicia, 5025
- Physics, 5246
- Place Names, 5145, 5174, 5467, 5515
- Planning, 5675
- Poland, 4829, 4854-4856, 4858, 4920, 5144, 5278, 5287, 5313, 5323, 5382, 5386, 5421, 5609, 5639, 5682, 5695, 5746, 5779, 5785, 5896, 5984, 6231, 6247, 6261, 6381, 6479, 6526, 6549, 6593, 6598, 6612, 6617, 6620, 6669, 6844
- Police, 6296
- Political Geography, 4785, 4845
- Political Parties, 5483, 5511, 6090, 6249
- Political Science, Research, 6361
- Political Science, Teaching, 5397
- Political Theory, 5333, 5479, 6078-6097, 6101, 6168, 6500
- Population, 4793, 4818, 4855, 5362-5363, 5514, 5597, 6612-6614, 6616-6617, 6619, 6621, 6623, 6629-6631, 6783, 6790, 6804
- Porto Rico, 6704
- Portugal, 5321, 5375, 5799, 6737
- Potash, 5680
- Potatoes, 5650
- Power, 5692, 5732
- Prediction, 6655
- Press, 5287, 5303, 5309, 5313, 5371, 5448, 5485, 5501-5502, 5547, 6123, 6287, 6648, 6650-6651
- Price Indexes, 5921
- Price Theory, 5583, 5599, 5874, 5917, 5920
- Prices, 5641, 5643, 5648-5649, 5815, 5917-5922, 6006
- Primitive Society, 4933, 4953, 6639
- Printing, 5193, 5197-5198, 5201, 5203, 5205, 5210-5211, 5216, 5219, 5223, 5225, 5501, 5558
- Prisons, 5408, 6340-6342, 6356, 6379, 6715, 6738, 6740
- Probability, 6793
- Production, 5711, 6808
- Profits, 5634
- Prohibition, 5522, 6156
- Propaganda, 6742
- Property, 6537
- Protection, 5797
- Protestant Church, 5114, 5117, 5131-5132, 5137, 5276, 6683
- Psychiatry, 6714, 6743, 6768
- Psychology, 5822, 5963-5966, 5975, 6677, 6697
- Public Works, 6110, 6211, 6315, 6384, 6400, 6428-6430
- Punishment, 4935, 6081, 6262, 6344, 6351
- R**
- Race, 4914-4916, 4944, 6574, 6609, 6615, 6618, 6674
- Radio, 5832, 6132, 6297, 6413, 6504, 6647-6648
- Railroad Law, 5977
- Railroad Operation, 5738-5740, 5744, 5754, 5756-5757
- Railroads and Railways, 4817, 4825-4827, 4867, 4887, 5346, 5359, 5735-5759, 5773, 6147, 6423
- Railways, Street, 5760
- Rationalization, 5585, 5710, 5715-5716, 5720
- Reclamation, 4838, 5628
- Recognition, 6440, 6515, 6535
- Red Cross, 6490
- Referendum, 6146
- Regional Planning, 6333, 6401
- Rehabilitation, 6755
- Relief, 6394, 6689, 6713, 6716, 6722, 6724
- Religion, 4938, 4949, 5035, 5058, 6611, 6677-6679, 6682
- Rent, 6045
- Reparations, 6067-6069, 6539, 6557-6558, 6565, 6571, 6583
- Representation, 6385
- Research, 6728, 6756, 6839-6840, 6850, 6852, 6854
- Retail Trade, 5814
- Revolutions, 5393, 6262, 6264, 6268-6269
- Rhodesia, 4873-4874, 4876, 5943
- Rice, 5656, 5804
- Roads, 4824, 5762, 6110
- Rome, Ancient, 4959, 4970, 4983, 4985-4995, 5000, 5010-5011, 5014, 5042-5056, 5069-5070, 5074
- Rubber, 5702, 5810, 6211
- Rumania, 5150, 5570, 5604, 5629, 5657, 5788, 6063, 6068, 6109, 6181, 6262-6263, 6285, 6383
- Rural Community, 4812, 6192, 6490, 6643, 6749, 6761, 6853
- Russia, 5244, 5294, 5299-5301, 5311, 5356, 5399, 5403, 5415-5420, 5572, 6823
- S**
- Safety, Public, 6164
- Sahara, 4867
- Samoa, 6616
- Sampling, 6793, 6800-6801, 6803
- Saving, 5872, 5894
- Savings, 6043, 6813
- Scandinavia, 4907, 5173, 5180
- Scholasticism, 5120
- Science, 5072-5078, 5241-5250, 5349
- Scientific Management, 5721, 5967
- Scotland, 5077, 5179
- Sculpture, 5010, 5012, 5032, 5083, 5087-5089, 5100-5101
- Second International, 6233
- Securities, 5905, 5913-5914, 6121, 6410
- Separation of Powers, 6101
- Serbia, 5563
- Sex, 6667, 6671, 6681, 6692, 6700, 6711, 6751-6753
- Shipping, 5766-5767, 5769, 5930, 6012, 6475
- Siberia, 4949, 4951
- Sicily, 4986, 4989, 5015
- Silk, 4794, 5989
- Silk, Artificial, 4819, 5989
- Silver, 5668, 5860, 5863, 5918, 5926
- Sinai, 5019
- Slavery, 5057, 5238, 5519, 5533
- Slavs, 6086, 6235, 6339
- Slums, 6691, 6705-6706
- Social Agencies, 6725, 6728, 6731, 6850, 6854
- Social Classes, 4933, 6220, 6607-6608, 6621, 6653, 6710
- Social Evolution, 4833
- Social Hygiene, 6700, 6751-6754
- Social Insurance, 5660, 5846-5859, 6386, 6392
- Social Legislation, 5158, 5330-5331, 6377, 6737
- Social Organization, 4953, 6719
- Social Psychology, 6591
- Social Sciences, 6756
- Social Studies, Teaching, 6814-6816, 6834, 6838
- Social Theory, 6585, 6675, 6683
- Social Work, 5153, 6302, 6382, 6605, 6714-6717, 6721-6723, 6726-6727, 6729-6730, 6732-6733, 6784



Socialism, 5586-5587, 5923, 6070-6072, 6074-6077, 6091-6093, 6097, 6679  
 Society, 6587  
 Sociology, 6584, 6586-6587, 6663  
 South Africa, Union of, 4875, 4909, 5270, 5758, 5807  
 South America, 6673  
 Sovereignty, 6434  
 Spain, 4825-4828, 4996, 5000, 5094, 5189, 5223, 5227, 5376, 5446, 5551-5552, 5555-5556, 5679, 6019, 6264-6269, 6337  
 Speech, 6123  
 Stabilization, 5696  
 Standard of Living, 6020, 6023, 6026, 6381, 6710  
 State, 6083, 6439, 6442, 6462, 6572, 6577  
 State Responsibility, 6437, 6441, 6445  
 Statistical Method, 5576, 6771, 6773, 6778, 6783, 6785, 6787-6790, 6792-6796, 6798, 6800-6801, 6804-6806, 6809-6813  
 Statistics, 5713, 5721, 6003, 6027, 6762-6764, 6768, 6772-6778, 6784, 6786, 6791  
 Stenography, 5050  
 Stock Exchange, 5835-5837, 5881, 5925, 6407  
 Stocks, 5703, 5916  
 Students, 5893, 6759  
 Sudan, 6211  
 Suffrage, 6279  
 Sugar, 5776  
 Sugar Beet, 4843  
 Sugar Industry, 5646, 5991  
 Suicide, 6632, 6708, 6712  
 Surgery, History of, 5245  
 Surveys, 6759  
 Sweden, 4853, 5139, 5158, 5181, 5218, 5269, 5281, 5414, 5608, 5745, 5848, 6369  
 Switzerland, 4924, 5125, 5633, 5798, 5850-5851, 5858, 5901, 5916, 5949-5950, 5953, 6021-6022, 6029, 6054, 6489  
 Syria, 4967, 5025, 6438, 6484

**T**

Tariff, 5783, 5788, 5791, 6480, 6489, 6491, 6507, 6516, 6533, 6543, 6554  
 Taxation, 5186, 5220, 5233, 5595, 5663, 6048-6062, 6110-6111, 6129, 6138-6141, 6144, 6151, 6162-6163, 6165-6166, 6196, 6306-6307, 6309-6310, 6312, 6319, 6321, 6325-6326, 6330, 6333, 6429  
 Tea, 5214  
 Telephone, 5770-5771, 5979, 6413  
 Territorial Waters, 6113-6114, 6435-6436, 6454, 6459  
 Tests, 5962, 5965, 6588, 6780, 6782, 6796, 6846  
 Textile Industry, 5701, 5994  
 Theater, 5069, 6676  
 Thought, History of, 5349  
 Tibet, 5003  
 Tobacco and Tobacco Industry,

5369, 5488, 5648, 5697, 5973, 6211  
 Tolerance, 5442, 5484  
 Towns, 5178  
 Trade Associations, 5708  
 Traffic, 6391  
 Transportation, 4874, 5348, 5469, 5476-5477, 5496, 5735-5772, 6115  
 Treaties, 5027, 5212, 5228, 5438, 6180, 6183, 6444, 6527  
 Trust, Fiduciary, 6028  
 Trusts, 5706, 6141  
 Tunis, 6211  
 Turkey, 5101, 5149, 5182, 5186, 5395, 5400, 5423, 5425, 5428, 5430, 6508, 6552, 6645  
 Turkestan, 5240  
 Tunnels, 4825-4827

## U

Ukraine, 4919, 6261  
 Unemployment, 5847, 5849, 5981, 5995, 5997, 6001-6002, 6004, 6006, 6008-6011, 6015-6018, 6059, 6375, 6378, 6429, 6688, 6719-6720, 6724, 6778, 6842, 6845  
 Unemployment Insurance, 5705, 5847, 5849, 5852-5853, 5855-5857, 5859, 6396, 6702  
 Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR)  
 Agriculture, 4860, 5614, 5631, 5890  
 Commerce, 5778, 5790, 5808, 6142  
 Cooperation, 6036  
 Culture, 4926  
 Economic Conditions, 5602, 5712  
 Education, 4923  
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 6508, 6514, 6525, 6528, 6536, 6559, 6564  
 Geography, 4859  
 Government and Administration, 5415  
 Health, 6292  
 Industry, 5715, 5964, 6271  
 Labor, 5933, 5938, 5947, 5963, 5968, 5983, 6071  
 Population, 6627  
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 6393  
 Unions, 5949, 5953-5955, 5958, 5960  
 United States of America  
 Agriculture, 4861, 4881, 5452, 5527, 5634-5635, 5643-5644, 5647, 5649, 5651-5652, 5833, 5892, 6023  
 Archaeology, 4899-4903  
 Banking, 5873, 5879, 5883, 5887, 6154  
 Colonial Policy, 5447, 6228-6230  
 Commerce, 5369, 5439, 5449, 5475, 5488, 5494, 5530, 5747, 5774-5775, 5791, 5805, 6314, 6328

Communication, 5485, 5501-5502, 5547, 6297, 6648  
 Constitutional Law, 6089, 6100, 6104, 6107, 6110-6166, 6306, 6407  
 Crime and Delinquency, 6343, 6693  
 Culture, 4918, 5260, 5448, 5491, 6599  
 Defense, 6371  
 Disease and Death Rate, 6633, 6703, 6852  
 Economic Conditions, 4885, 5526, 5666-5667, 6688  
 Education, 5273-5274, 5445, 5517, 6373, 6660, 6662, 6665, 6735, 6752, 6814-6816, 6822, 6825-6826, 6828, 6830-6831, 6833-6834, 6837-6838, 6846-6847  
 Finance, 5835-5837, 5899, 5906-5907, 5925, 6027, 6116, 6119, 6308, 6315-6318, 6320, 6322, 6328-6329  
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 5319, 5322, 5495, 5533, 5560, 6284, 6458, 6465, 6467-6468, 6475, 6492, 6494, 6514-6515, 6519, 6521, 6527, 6535, 6552-6553, 6558  
 Forestry, 5659, 5665, 6001, 6431-6433  
 Geography, 4861, 4878-4880, 4883-4884, 5510  
 Government and Administration, 5464, 5468, 5518, 5525, 5531, 6085, 6115, 6122, 6155, 6161, 6182-6194, 6196-6199, 6205-6209, 6288-6289, 6292, 6294-6295, 6297-6298, 6300, 6302, 6304, 6308, 6314, 6322, 6387, 6407, 6410, 6454  
 Health, 5248, 5972, 6210, 6376, 6389  
 History, 4956, 5222, 5328, 5339, 5439-5551  
 Industry, 4882, 5342, 5497, 5661, 5691, 5694, 5696, 5709, 5718, 5818, 5996  
 Insurance, 5842-5843, 5856-5857  
 Jews, 6642, 6730  
 Justice, 5482, 5523-5524, 6136, 6189, 6195, 6338, 6340, 6345, 6349, 6352, 6354-6361, 6365-6366, 6379, 6442, 6848, 6851  
 Labor, 5550, 5849, 5912, 5936, 5944, 5946, 5960, 5977, 5979, 5981-5982, 5987-5989, 5991, 5997-5998, 6002, 6005, 6009-6010, 6014, 6024, 6150, 6375, 6378, 6398, 6842, 6845  
 Law, 5718, 6099, 6850  
 Migration, 5442, 5462-5463, 5492, 5505, 5515-5516, 5534, 5550, 6604, 6643, 6717  
 Mining, 5472, 5503, 5546, 5671, 5690  
 Political Parties and Politics, 5459, 5483, 5511, 6270-6274, 6279  
 Population, 5514, 6385, 6623, 6631, 6637, 6790

Public Works, 6315, 6429-6430  
 Religion, 5272-5274, 5284-5285, 5484, 5486, 6680  
 Research, 6784, 6853  
 Safety, Public, 6164, 6431  
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 6376, 6380, 6382, 6394, 6716, 6724, 6734, 6736  
 Taxation, 5663, 6050-6052, 6055, 6057, 6060-6061, 6110, 6129, 6138-6141, 6144, 6151, 6162-6163, 6165-6166, 6196, 6306-6307, 6309, 6312, 6319, 6325-6326, 6330  
 Transportation, 4886, 5469, 5474, 5476-5577, 5496, 5735, 5738, 5742, 5744, 5748, 5751, 5760, 5765, 6113, 6115, 6145, 6147, 6426, 6453  
 Utilities, 6125, 6127, 6149, 6157, 6408, 6415-6418, 6420, 6423-6424  
 World War, 5561  
 Universities, 5208, 5391  
 Utilities, 5722, 6127, 6149, 6157, 6321, 6408, 6414-6427

## V

Veneral Disease, 6703-6704, 6852  
 Vocational Education, 6002  
 Vocational Guidance, 5936, 5946, 5951-5952, 5966

## W

Wage Theory and Practice, 5603, 5718, 5949, 5968, 5983, 5985, 5988, 6013  
 Wages, 5984, 5986-5987, 5989-5994, 6788, 6791  
 War, 6087, 6466, 6469, 6471, 6474-6475, 6374  
 Water Supply, 6430  
 Water Transportation, 4809, 4837, 4852, 5474, 5763  
 Wealth, 6029  
 Wheat, 4797, 5638, 5642, 6286  
 Witchcraft, 5366  
 Women, 4932, 5032, 6449, 6569, 6644-6645, 6649  
 Women in Industry, 5973, 5978-5980, 6626, 6634  
 Woolen Industry, 5497  
 Workmen's Compensation, 5977, 6150, 6402  
 World Politics, 6566, 6578  
 World War, 5561-5575, 6470, 6475

## Y

Youth, 6646  
 Yugoslavia, 4925, 5150, 5774, 6108, 6231, 6275-6276, 6334, 6455, 6516, 6523, 6820

## Z

Zionism, 6222  
 Zoning, 6290



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Systematic Human Geography (Maps, Population, Economic, Political, Social, and Cultural).....	4785-4797
Regional Studies	
The Eastern Hemisphere	
New Zealand.....	4798-4800
Australia.....	4801-4804
East Indies, Philippines, and New Guinea.....	4805-4807
Asia (by regions).....	4808-4816
Europe (by countries and regions).....	4817-4861
Africa (by regions).....	4862-4876
The Western Hemisphere	
North America	
United States (by regions).....	4877-4886
Central America.....	4887
South America	
Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil.....	4888-4892

### CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

General.....	4893
Archaeology.....	4894-4910
Ethnology.....	4911-4953

### HISTORY

Historiography.....	4954-4959
Archaeology.....	4960-5005
The World to 383 A.D.....	5006-5071
The World, 383 to 1648.....	5072-5240
The World, 1648 to 1920.....	5241-5575

### ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and its History.....	5576-5601
Economic History. (Follows No. 5601)	
Economic Conditions and Resources.....	5602-5612
Land and Agricultural Economics.....	5613-5667
Extractive Industries.....	5668-5690
Manufactures.....	5691-5702
Business Organization, Methods, Management.....	5703-5721
Accounting.....	5722-5734
Transportation and Communication.....	5735-5772
Commerce: Domestic and Foreign.....	5773-5811
Marketing.....	5812-5834
Stock and Produce Exchanges: Speculation.....	5835-5837
Insurance, Private and Social.....	5838-5859
Money, Banking, and Credit.....	5860-5892
Finance and Financial Organization.....	5893-5916
Prices.....	5917-5922
Economic Cycles.....	5923-5930
Labor and Wages.....	5931-6026
Wealth, Property, and Income.....	6027-6030

Cooperation.....	6031-6044
Consumption of Wealth.....	6045
State Industries and Subsidies.....	6046
Public Finance.....	6047-6069
Criticism of Economic System.....	6070-6077
Population. (See Sociology 6612-6643)	
Poverty and Relief Measures. (See Sociology 6687-6712)	

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory.....	6078-6097
Jurisprudence.....	6098-6106
Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative.....	6107-6166
Government: Historical and Descriptive.....	6167-6230
Political Parties and Politics.....	6231-6287
Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice).....	6288-6266
The Public Services.....	6367-6433
International Law.....	6434-6476
International Organization.....	6477-6512
International Relations since 1920.....	6513-6583

### SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and its History.....	6584-6587
Human Nature and Personality.....	6588-6592
The Family.....	6593-6596
Peoples and Cultural Groups.....	6597-6606
Conflict and Accommodation Groups.....	6607-6611
Population and Territorial Groups.....	6612-6643
Collective Behavior and Social Control.....	6644-6671
Social Organization, Social Institutions, and Culture.....	6672-6686
Social Problems and Social Pathology.....	6687-6712
Social Adjustments and Social Agencies.....	6713-6755

### RESEARCH METHODS

Miscellaneous Methods.....	6756-6761
Statistical Method.....	6762-6770
Statistical Techniques	
History of Statistics; Research Methods and Statistics, Work of Statistical Agencies.....	6771-6778
Units, Scales, Tests, and Ratings; Collection of Data; Classification and Tabulation.....	6779-6792
Averages, Dispersion, and Skewness; Correlation and Probability.....	6793-6803
Curves and Curve Fitting, Time Series Analysis, and Forecasting Technique.....	6804-6807
Index Numbers.....	6808-6809
Mechanical Aids and Labor Saving Devices.....	6810
Actuarial Mathematics.....	6811-6813
Teaching and Research.....	6814-6855



# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 4

APRIL, 1932  
Entries 4785-6855

NUMBER 4

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 4803, 4888, 4914, 5763, 6290, 6758)

4785. HALKIN, JOSEPH. Questions d'actualité géographique: I. Géopolitique et géographie politique. II. Habitat rural. [Present day geographical questions: I. Geopolitics and political geography. II. Rural habitat.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers.* 49 (3-4) 1929: 203-236.—(1) Political geography and *Geopolitik* are two sciences studying the same field: the political activities of mankind, but from a different point of view; the former studying their relationships to the natural environment, the latter applying its conclusions. The author explains the present day status of geopolitics and gives a detailed bibliography. Political geography alone belongs to the proper field of geographical research, although the geographer ought to keep an interest in *Geopolitik*. (2) In response to the invitation of Prof. Demangeon on occasion of the International Congress of Geography of Paris 1931, the author presents his conception of the notion of rural habitat, and announces the studies which the seminar of geography of the University of Liège will undertake in this field.—*L. G. Polspoel.*

4786. PERLEWITZ, P. Die Bedeutung der Meteorologie für die Landwirtschaft. [The significance of meteorology for agriculture.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 4 (2) Jul. 1930: 49-64.

4787. RAUCHE, RENATE. Die Arbeiten von Wilhelm Volz. [The works of Wilhelm Volz.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins d. Geog. an d. Univ. Leipzig.* 10 1930: 55-63.—(Bibliography.)

### MAPS

(See also Entries 4879, 5498)

4788. BAGROW, LEO (ed.) A. Ortelii Catalogues Cartographorum. [A. Ortelii's Catalogue of Cartographers.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* 210 1930: pp. 135. (Part 2, M to Z. See also entry #3: 13250.)

4789. FERRAND, GABRIEL. Les portulans de la Bibliothèque de Lyon. [The portolan charts in the Lyons library.] *J. d. Savants.* (9) Nov. 1931: 394-400.—A description of six charts dating from 1319 (?) to 1642 is given. The principal lands included in each are listed.—*E. J. Knapton.*

4790. KAHLE, PAUL. Impronte Colombiane in una carta turca del 1513. [Columbus' map of America copied in a Turkish world map of 1513.] *Cultura.* 10 (10) Oct. 1931: 775-785.—A world map made by the Turkish navigator Piri Re'is in 1513 has been found recently in the Seraglio library of Istanbul. According to the navigator's account this map incorporates one made by Columbus about 1500, and brought back by a Spanish sailor who had been to America three times. This sailor was captured by the Turks and gave the map to them. His account of the discovery of America, as related to the Turks, is found in the document of Piri Re'is, called the *Bakriye*, and coincides with Columbus' diary.—*W. R. Quynn.*

4791. TAYLOR, G. R. A sixteenth-century ms navigating manual in the Society's library. *Geog. J.* 78 (4) Oct. 1931: 346-352.—The Royal Geographical Society has in its possession a naval chart of the 16th century, the work of an Italian named Battista Testa Rossa. It is beautifully illuminated and contains three parts, the fourth part which would complete the volume, being missing. The first part, the *Sfera*, contains a discussion of the sphere and gives definitions in rhyme. The next deals with rules, directions for taking locations, telling time, etc. The third part discusses tides, and contains astronomical notes, and some information concerning discoveries. The fourth part which is missing is concerned with the calendar. This is a very valuable commentary upon early navigation.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

### POPULATION

(See also Entries 3-14842, 14846, 16284, 16291, 16368; 1648, 1651-1652)

4792. JEFFERSON, MARK. Distribution of the world's city folks. A study in comparative civilization. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1931: 446-465.—There is no clear line of distinction between the urban and rural. Comparisons may, however, be made of cities of 100,000 or over. In four widely separate regions of the world over 1/5 of the people live in cities of such size. The regions are Australasia, North Sea Europe, northern America, and southernmost America. Large parts of all continents except Europe are almost uninhabited. In central Africa and much of the East Indies there are crowded populations but without large cities. Australasia is most highly urbanized and Africa is least. Recent boundary changes in Europe have made certain cities misfits. City growth is chiefly a development of the last century and has been brought about largely by the growth of railway transportation during that period.—*L. C. Glenn.*

4793. SÖLCH, JOHANN. Die Frage der zukünftigen Verteilung der Menschheit. [The future distribution of mankind.] *Geografiska Ann.* 11 (2) 1929: 105-146.—(An interpretation of the geographic aspects of the distribution of mankind in relation to agricultural regions, past and future distribution, migrations, and world planning.)

### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3285, 3300, 3377, 3419, 3982-3983, 3985, 3992, 4043, 4103, 5583, 5620, 5638, 5642, 5644, 5646, 5654, 5658, 5660, 5665, 5668, 5671, 5678-5679, 5683, 5689, 5692, 5694, 5702, 5754, 5769)

4794. LANDON, CHARLES E. The world's raw silk industry. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 47-59.—The discovery of the silk industry is credited to a Chinese empress. The Chinese kept the processes secret for 3000 years. Mediterranean lands gleaned only the knowledge of weaving. Not until 552 did silkworm eggs get into Europe. From then until



the opening of trade with China and Japan in the 19th century, the Mediterranean lands and India supplied the greater share of the world's silk. Cocoon production is largely a household industry. Most of the eggs used in Japan, Italy, and France are government inspected, and laid by highly bred moths, *Bombyx mori*. It is said that Italy pays as much attention to scientific silkworm breeding as some nations do to horse breeding. Most of China has no such supervision. Since the eggs can be kept in cold storage, their incubation period can be regulated to correspond with a season of slack labor on the farm and a season of heavy mulberry leaf production, usually between spring and fall. Japan devotes about 1,000,000 a. to mulberry production, and then gets only one pound of raw silk for every 300 lbs. of leaf consumption. The silk yielded by the worms depends in part on their diet of leaves which should be fresh and obtained from trees grown on hill tracts having certain soil constituents. The active feeding period needs only about three or four weeks of personal care. The cocoon will keep indefinitely provided the worm is killed, so only enough moths are kept to insure an egg supply. The chief raw silk markets are Yokohama, Shanghai, Canton, Milan, Lyons, and New York. Its price depends upon a fixed standard of quality and weight. Japan exports about 80% of the world's raw silk, although China probably produces more than Japan. Italy's production is

fostered by the government and private agencies, and the quality is the best in the world. However, their interculture cuts down mulberry leaf production and their factories with higher wages are enticing to the cocoon producers. The other regions are not likely to offer much competition.—*Cora P. Sletten*.

4795. LHOMME, J. La répartition géographique des industries chimiques. [The geographic distribution of the chemical industries.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 52 (6) Nov.—Dec. 1930: 266-273.

4796. MECKING, L. Die Grosslage der Seehäfen insbesondere das Hinterland. [The position of seaports, especially in relation to the interior.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (1) 1931: 1-17.—The article deals only with great or world ports. Climatic factors of importance are precipitation, temperature, and fog. The size and economic development of the hinterland, and its accessibility by river or canal systems are highly significant. New York and Hamburg are especially favored. Political structure may influence growth, development, and the value of a port in spite of favorable natural conditions. The author proposes a classification of world harbors depending on the situation in climate, ocean routes, and tributary area.—*Bruno F. A. Deitrich*.

4797. SCHENCK, ADOLPH. Der Weizen. [Wheat.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (2) 1931: 92-105.—*Samuel N. Dicken*.

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### AUSTRALASIA

##### New Zealand

(See also Entry 3-18939)

4798. BEST, ELSDON. Maori agriculture. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (4) Dec. 1930: 346-380; 40 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-22.—The necessity for accommodation to a new and more rigorous climatic environment forced the early Maori settlers in New Zealand to modify their agriculture materially. The attempt to introduce coconuts, breadfruit, bananas, and the paper mulberry met with failure. Sweet potatoes, taro, yams, gourds, and the ti plant were seen by early voyagers. Agricultural labor was increased due to the prevailing colder climate of the new home, and the existence there of previously unknown plant enemies. Thus, the care of crops became of increased importance to the survival of the inhabitants, and the religious and ceremonial aspect of agriculture was stressed. The apparent preservation of a name for rice raises the question of whether the Maori knew this cereal before migrating to New Zealand. The introduction of food plants in the historic period has altered to a considerable extent the agricultural lives of the natives. Detailed notes on agricultural methods and traditions are given.—*W. C. McKern*.

4799. HENDERSON, J. Gold in New Zealand. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Tech.* 12 (3) Dec. 1930: 154-165.—Important gold fields are: (1) Haurabi area, (2) the west coast of the South Island from the Karama River to South Westland, (3) the Nelson Region, (4) Otago, and (5) Marlborough. Lode mining following the alluvial workings has developed at a slower rate. The two peak periods of production occurred in the 60's and in the first decade of the 20th century and coincide with the discovery of new deposits in the west coast region and with the discovery of the cyanide process and improved dredging technique. The subsequent and progressive decrease in production is due to depleted supply and increased expense of mining.—*M. Warthin*.

4800. KAIN, CONRAD. The southern Alps of New

Zealand. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-14.—This 200 mi. backbone of snowclad mountains, with peaks ascending to more than 12,000 ft. and glaciers descending to levels lower than in the Italian Alps, may best be reached from Timuri. From Hermitage (2350 ft.) the well equipped trails begin to the numerous glaciers and peaks. For the traveller of limited time the author recommends a trip over Copland pass (7,400 ft.) to the west coast. The return route should include Franz Josef and Tasman glaciers. The latter is the largest in New Zealand, the former is often conceded to be the most beautiful, probably due to the nearby setting of semi-tropical vegetation. There are no snakes nor poisonous insects in this forest, nor native mammals of large size, but moose from Canada, red deer from Scotland, and chamois, the gift of the Emperor Franz Josef, have been introduced. The trails afford opportunity for the study of rare fauna and flora and ice formation, its erosive action, and rate of movement which may be 15 feet daily in summer.—*Cora P. Sletten*.

##### Australia

(See also Entries 3964, 5605, 6311)

4801. BLINK, H. Opkomst en ontwikkeling van Australie als maatschappelijk en economisch gebied. [Growth and development of Australia as a social and economic region.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (5) May 15, 1931: 179-192; (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 220-234.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

4802. COHEN, L. Een nieuwe plaag in Australie. [A new plague in Australia.] *Tijdschr. v. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde*. 9 (10), Nov. 1931: 219-221.—In Australia about 24,000,000 ha. are covered by the *Opuntia inermis* or prickly pear. A century ago it was unknown in that part of the world and was introduced from America. In order to destroy this weed it seems necessary to import the South American *Cactoblastiscactorum*, an insect that can live completely on the prickly pear. The eggs are collected in the experimental stations and from there distributed. It is hoped in this way to clean the whole affected area and to control future plagues.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt*.



4803. HOLMES, J. MACDONALD. The geographic background to town planning. *Australian Geog.* 1 (3) May 1931: 38-44.—In addition to a general discussion of geographic relationships in towns and their organization, there are included a dot map of the distribution of population in Sydney, Australia, and an isochronic map depicting the relative accessibility of various parts of Sydney to its business district.—*B. H. Schockel.*

4804. WHALEN, G. The mid north coast of New South Wales. *Australian Geog.* 1 (3) May 1931: 19-37.—The mid north coast region of New South Wales is a promising, economically young region, devoted largely to dairying, cereal raising (chiefly maize), and cattle rearing. The rectangular area about 50 mi. wide extends from the Manning River northward about 100 mi. to the Bellinger River. The climate is humid with hot summers and winter frosts. The coastal plain, having a maximum width of about 20 mi., is bordered inland by a hilly belt which merges westward into the New England plateau. Farming and dairying are associated chiefly with valley floors and the coastal plain; cattle rearing with the hills; and lumbering with high and rough land. (8 maps.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

## EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 5795-5796, 5800,  
5804, 5806-5807, 5810)

4805. BALL, SIDNEY H. Diamond mining in Borneo. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (5) Sep. 14, 1931: 200-202.—An historical sketch of diamond mining in Borneo, which for several centuries has been an important producer of alluvial diamonds.—*H. O. Rogers.*

4806. COLE, MABEL COOK. The Island of Nias, at the edge of the world. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60 (2) Aug. 1931: 201-224.—This is an account of a journey through Nias, an island of the Dutch East Indies which lies off the coast of Sumatra. Here the author found contrasts of primitive life and of rather high culture. On the one hand are such practices as head hunting, ancestor worship, and voodoo magic; on the other, cities with paved streets and houses which show architectural skill and beauty. One theory is that the early Phoenician traders reached the island, conquered and imposed upon the people their rule and culture. An opposite theory is that these isolated people developed through many years a separate culture of their own.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

4807. HEURN, W. C. van. Reis-indrukken van een bioloog op Timor en Flores. [Travel impressions of a biologist on Timor and Flores.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (5) Sep. 1931: 924-930.—Rice is almost never cultivated on *sawahs*, but by preference dry cultivation is practiced on mountain slopes. *Patjol* is here almost unknown (stony ground). It is customary to burn the land bare every year, partly for the sake of the deer hunting.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

## ASIA

(See also Entry 6211)

### China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 5059, 5806, 6524, 6531)

4808. GILMAN, W. F. Electricity supply scheme for the Province of Kwantung, Portuguese Colony of Macao and the British Crown Colony of Hongkong. *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (5) May 1931: 285-286, 306.

4809. GOETTE, JOHN. The Luan gorges. *China J.* 15 (3) Sep. 1931: 134-136.—For the journey down the Luan River from Luan Ho K'ou to Luan Chow, crude wooden boats are used. Boats are operated through the Luan gorges eight months of the year but

late May, early June, or early autumn is the best time for then the water is not in flood but is sufficient to carry boats without danger. The river boats make Luan Chow their terminus and hundreds may be seen waiting for cargo which consists of oil, cigarettes, flour, and cloth.—*E. T. Platt.*

4810. PRIVAT-DESCHANEL, PAUL. Le Pacifique contemporain. [The Pacific today.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 64-68.—After examining present means of communication in this area, the Pacific appears like a gigantic Mediterranean Sea. It should not be said that the yellow race has emigrated in great numbers. Only 3,500,000 out of China's 330,000,000 have emigrated and only 500,000 out of 61,000,000 Japanese. In predicting future developments, China is a dark horse. At present Japan produces less than Belgium although she has a much greater population density. It is a question whether the industrial progress of Japan can keep up with her growing population. Rice culture has hardly increased proportionally.—*M. Warthin.*

4811. SOWERBY, ARTHUR De C. The menace of the locust in China. *China J.* 14 (2) Feb. 1931: 75-79.

## Japan

(See also Entries 2403, 2414, 2557,  
4625, 4810, 5656)

4812. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. Some rural settlement forms in Japan. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 93-123.—As a result of wide regional differences, Japanese culture though homogeneous in its broader aspects differs areally in detail. Settlement forms of four areas, the Yamato basin, Satsuma, the Echigo plain, and the Tokachi plain, each representing a different type, are considered as to general pattern of distribution; the pattern of local dissemination; and the morphology of the occupance unit. The Yamato type includes a group of exotic culture forms introduced from China prior to or during the 7th century. It includes the Chinese system of land division; population distribution in compact agglomerations; and a dominant occupance unit, oblong in shape, which encloses within one wall the house, sheds, drying yard, and gardens. The Satsuma type embraces a number of relict culture forms of feudal days. A walled village (*fumoto*), often on the site of an ancient castle, surrounded by roughly concentric circles of peasant huts forms the basic pattern. Near each *fumoto* there has grown up a distinct commercial center. The houses in the *fumoto* are distinctly urban while the rural houses are little more than tropical huts. The location of the Echigo type was determined by drainage. Settlements are of serpentine form owing to location upon ancient dunes and natural levees. There is a central focal point in many of the individual agglomerations which is occupied by the enclosed estate of the local landlord and by public buildings. Peasant houses extend in either direction along the road from this center. The Tokachi type is a recent development and is adjusted to the extensive agricultural system and severe winters of Hokkaido. Basically, the Japanese rural house seems to be a rectangular structure of three rooms. (Maps.)—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

4813. MISAWA, K. Cultural landscape of Yatsugataki region. *Geog. Rev. Japan.* 5 (9) Sep. 1929: 36-66.—(Text in Japanese.) A regional study of the SW quadrant of Yatsugataki Volcano in central Honshu. Fifteen cultural features of the landscape are studied and mapped. The population (26,000) lives below the 1,200 meter contour. The higher slopes are occupied by grasslands furnishing green manure and forests. The location here of the gods of the mountains and the tutelary deities is a strong force in uniting the regions and in



locating roads. The lower slopes are divided between the cultivation of rice and mulberry. In the absence of climatic data, the author uses the date of the flowering of the cherry as a measure of temperature, and the slope of the branches of trees as a measure of wind direction and intensity. The height of hedges increases with altitude. During a recent famine, the village of Haneba, which lacks these windbreaks, suffered most. Of the lower slope, the northern region has the greater amount of cultivated land, more intense cultivation, higher yields, and denser population (whose location corresponds to the distribution of volcanic ash). Saw manufacturing is supplementary. In the south, soil and yields are less favorable. There are more horses in relation to population, less fertilizer is purchased, and colts are raised for sale. (Maps.)—*Lois Olson*.

### India

(See also Entries 3498, 4199, 4944, 4952, 6220)

4814. ALLEGRI, GINO. La spedizione geografica italiana nel Karakoram comandata da S. A. R. il Duca di Spoleto. [The Italian geographical expedition to Karakoram commanded by H. R. H., the Duke of Spoleto.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 1 1930: 254-256.

4815. MURPHY, MARION. The geography of Burma. *J. Geog.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-33.

### Iran

(See also Entries 3-15602; 4070, 5624)

4816. SKRINE, C. P. The highlands of Persian Baluchistan. *Geog. J.* 78 (4) Oct. 1931: 321-338.—The Persian sub-province of Baluchistan is largely wild and uncultivable desert and semi-desert. Its eastern portion, the plateau of Sarhad is more favored. Geologically, the Sarhad is notable for its active volcano and for the exceptionally well developed land forms peculiar to regions of extreme dryness. Ecologically, the Sarhad has scarcely been touched. Ethnologically, it is a curious mixture, indicating considerable migration subsequent to the fall of the Sasanian empire, of which the Sarhad formed an important part. Wheat is grown as a spring, and barley as an autumn crop in alternate years. The cultural imprint is confined largely to the secluded and separated valleys at the base of the active volcano of Kuh.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 5632)

4817. JOUFFROY, L. M. Aperçu du développement du réseau ferré en Europe de 1830 à 1848. [Sketch of the railroad systems of Europe, 1830-1848.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (227) Sep. 1931: 504-518.—The article ends with the year 1848, as the concluding date of an epoch. The same principle was employed in railway construction in Belgium, Germany, and Holland. The new mode of locomotion, the engine, was adapted as economically as possible to the means of rapid communication then in use, the steamboat. The Rhine, the Danube, the Oder, and the Elbe could be used for the transportation of passengers as well as produce. In France, where the rivers are too winding or too irregular, they were not suitable for such a combination, particularly for passengers. Instead of constructing a railway system as a supplement to the rivers, railways were planned which crossed rivers and converged towards Paris, making the French railways the acme of centralization. Before 1848 the railway system was not developed according to a definite international plan and international commerce suffered. This fact gave France supremacy in the international railway industry ten years later.—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

4818. PEATTIE, R. Notes sur les populations des

montagnes européennes. [Notes on the populations of the European mountains.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (226) Jul. 15, 1931: 386-395.—In general, the population of the European mountains is decreasing owing to the great attraction of the new countries (the American countries for example) and of the industrial centers. The altitude limits which restrict human habitation are phycological since the population which is isolated in the valleys or passes does not always decrease with the altitude. Although the location of towns is generally determined by the facility of access and the commercial possibilities, their site frequently is fixed by isolation and climatic factors.—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

4819. RUDOLPH, A. Zur Verteilung der Kunstseidenerzeugung in Europa. [The distribution of artificial silk production in Europe.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 4 (1) Apr. 1930: 18-21.—Although the forests furnish the raw material for artificial silk manufacture, the industry has reached its greatest development in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, all of which countries are comparatively poor in wood resources. The location of industry is determined by the population, skill in textile manufacture, and production of chemicals. Countries like Sweden, Russia, and Czechoslovakia, rich in forest resources, have practically no artificial silk manufacture. (Maps of distribution of forests and artificial silk production.) *Lois Olson*.

### Italy

(See also Entries 5164, 6523)

4820. BRICOLI, MICHELE. Climatologia agraria del territorio di Perugia. [Agricultural climatology of the territory of Perugia.] *Ann. di Tecnica Agraria.* 3 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 465-524.

4821. FIECHTER, ALFREDO. Rilievi topografici e stereofotogrammetrici 1:25,000 nell'alta val d'Aosta. [Topographical, photostereogramatic observations on the scale of 1:25,000 in the upper valley of Aosta.] *Universo.* 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 1215-1238.

4822. GRIBAUDI, PIERO. La produzione italiana dell'alluminio. [Italian production of aluminum.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 611-633.—Aluminum can be extracted, according to recent Italian processes, from leucite, a common mineral in Italy. Nevertheless in Italy, as elsewhere, bauxite is used almost exclusively. Bauxite was first found in chalky limestones of Abruzzo, later in the Salentine Peninsula, where vast reserves were discovered within the last few years, and in Istria. The last is the largest producer of bauxite in Italy. In 1920, the total amount of bauxite mined in Italy was about 13,000 t., which increased to 197,000 in 1925. A decline followed, but in 1929 it again reached 197,000 t., of which 9/10 came from Istria. The production of the metallic aluminum increased from 1,238 t. in 1920 to 7,500 in 1929 (about 8,000 in 1930). Italian consumption is increasing rapidly; from 1,000 t. in 1913 it increased to 8,700 in 1930. Italy is beginning to supply her own needs. Aluminum production is in the hands of three companies whose plants are capable of producing 13,000 t. annually, more than the present needs. In the production of aluminum, Italy today ranks sixth among the European countries, following Germany, Norway, France, Switzerland, and England.—*Roberto Almagià*.

4823. SBAMPATO, GASTONE. Centri abitati e forme di economia lungo il Po da Ficarolo al mare. [Inhabited centers and forms of economy along the Po, from Ficarolo to the sea.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 300-336; (5) May 1931: 371-398.—This study is a complement of that of Professor Arrigo Lorenzi, *Anthropogeographic types of the plain of the valley of the Po* (Florence, 1914). First the centers of Polesine are examined (Ficarolo, Stellata, Occhiobello,



Pontelagoscuro, Pelesella, and smaller places) and then those of the lower Polesine (Bottrighe, Corbole, Cavanella, and Contarine). Each is studied with reference to location, form, characteristics of the people, types of dwellings and accessory buildings, and the basis of economic life (agriculture, fishing, industries). Sketches and plans show the types of dwellings, human adaptations, and the peculiar hydrographic conditions, once exceedingly unfavorable. All the soil actually utilized has been reclaimed from the marshes and flooded areas. Near the sea, the country changes suddenly and there occur the so-called fishing valleys (*Valli da Pesca*) where life is still quite primitive. Rice cultivation is important here. The habitations are therefore short "rice houses" or else "large fishing houses."—*Robert Almagià*.

4824. TONIOLO, A. R. La strada del Passo di S. Boldo. [The road through San Boldo pass.] *Vie d'Ital.* 35 (7) Jul. 1929: 507-512.—(Description of the road from Treviso to Conegliano and Udine via Ponte della Priula over the Piave River.) Because of the mountain topography, the road has a serpentine course, often retracing its path at several different altitudes. The construction of the road, involving great feats of engineering, was completed in 1918. (Illustrated.)—*Lois Olson*.

### Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entries 5679, 5799)

4825. BUEN, RAFAEL de. El Túnel del Estrecho de Gibraltar. [The Gibraltar Tunnel.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. (Madrid)*. 69 (1) 1929: 67-93.—(A preliminary study of the Gibraltar Tunnel and the surveys necessary before its location and cost can be definitely decided upon.)

4826. JEVENOIS la BERNADE, PEDRO. España, nación de tránsito, y el Túnel del Estrecho de Gibraltar. [Spain, a center of transportation and the Gibraltar Tunnel.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. (Madrid)*. 69 (2-3) 1929: 231-64.

4827. JEVENOIS la BERNADE, PEDRO. Las principales comunicaciones intercontinentales y el Estrecho de Gibraltar. [The principal intercontinental communications and the Straits of Gibraltar.] *Bol. de la R. Soc. Geog. (Madrid)*. 69 (2-3) 1929: 202-230.—The parallel of latitude (36°N.) passing through the Straits of Gibraltar also passes through the regions of greatest economic development in the northern hemisphere. In connection with a Channel tunnel, a Gibraltar tunnel would give Britain direct rail connection with the Union of South Africa, France with the N and W African colonies, and Africa with her N African possessions. It would decrease the time required to reach India, and through connection with Dakar, by decreasing the time element in travel, would bring South America into closer connection with Europe. In short, Gibraltar, and with it Spain, would become once more the crossroads of the world's most important trade routes. (Map.)—*Lois Olson*.

4828. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. Viaggio a Maiorca (Trip to Majorca). *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 747-761.—(Report of a field trip made in August, 1930 including the distribution of the population and the economic conditions.) A map shows the distribution of the population according to the census of 1920. Of the 270,000 inhabitants, about 90% live in villages or towns (68, an average of one every 50 sq. km.). Almost 20% of the population is concentrated in Palma, the capital; and 60% in cities with more than 5000 inhabitants. Even the population devoted to agriculture lives in centers, covering long distances in characteristic two-wheel carts. Agriculture, assisted by irrigation (almond and other fruit trees, wheat, and vegetables) is the basis of the economic life. There is, nevertheless, a fishing population that lives in small villages at the end of the

better sheltered bays. (Photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

### France

(See also Entries 4817, 5165, 5200, 5348, 5355, 5362-5363, 5674, 5698, 5768)

4829. BRZEZINSKI, THADBÉC. Dunkerque et Gdynia au point de vue des relations commerciales Franco-Polonoises. [Dunkerque and Gdynia from the point of view of Franco-Polish commercial relations.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1930: 49-54.—A statement of the advantages of Dunkerque as port for trade with Gdynia. The industrial section of Flanders surrounding Dunkerque has a Polish population of 300,000. The chief import from Poland is beet sugar.—*M. Warthin*.

4830. GINET, J. Contribution historique a l'étude de la greffe du noyer en Dauphiné. [Contributions to the history of grafting of walnut trees in Dauphiné.] *Rev. de Geog. Alpine*. 19 (1) 1931: 187-198.—Grafting fruit trees has long been practiced in southern France but the interest in it has centered on various phases during the centuries. The grafting of the walnut trees during these years has shown a consistent improvement but only in recent years have definite processes been established. Since the World War, courses of instruction have been opened and certificates issued to students who have successfully passed the requirements of practical grafting.—*Robert M. Brown*.

4831. GODEFRAY, R. L'Oisons, à propos d'un ouvrage récent. [Oisons, in view of a recent study.] *Montagne*. 56, Ser. 3. (8) May-Jun. 1930: 129-156. (Based on *L'Oisons, étude géographique* by André Allix.)

4832. LE LANNOU, MAURICE. Le Trégorrois: étude de géographie agricole. [Trégorrois, a study in agricultural geography.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (223) Jan. 15, 1931: 24-38.—The unity of Trégorrois, the peninsular plateau to the NW of Saint Brieuc in Brittany, is primarily the result of its physical structure, further emphasized by a marine climate so mild that in places, the vegetation is Mediterranean in character. The area forms a marked contrast to the rest of Brittany. It was famous at an early date for its wheat, hemp, flax, and horses. Hemp and flax have been almost entirely replaced by artificial grasslands, potatoes, and forage beets, and there has been a consequent change in the rural economy. Forage production is now most important. Animals are bred, but are sold to farmers of Haut-Léon for conditioning. Wheat remains important, and the cultivation of early potatoes for the English market is well established. The introduction of agricultural implements and the development of rapid transportation have aided in the alteration of the economic structure.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

4833. MÉJEAN, PAUL. Sur un type d'habitation rurale en Bas-Dauphiné. [Concerning a type of rural habitation in lower Dauphiné.] *Rev. de Geog. Alpine*. 19 (1) 1931: 175-185.—Lower Dauphiné, located on a natural highway, has been affected by numerous and varied foreign influences which appear, among other ways, in the character of the habitations of the area. By the localization of certain additions to the indigenous type of dwelling and the increase or decrease of the variation it is possible in many instances to trace the origin of invasions. There has been a combination of geographic and historic influences in these changes; the geographic furnishing the foundation of the structures, and the historic embellishing it.—*Robert M. Brown*.

4834. PARDE, M. La crue devastatrice de mars 1930 dans la midi de France. [The disastrous flood of March, 1930 in southern France.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 52 (5) Sep. 1930: 222-230.

4835. UNSIGNED. Le port du Havre en 1930. [The



port of Havre in 1930.] *Soc. de Géog. Commerciale du Havre, Bull.* 47 (1-4) 1930: 44-47.

4836. ZEYL, ROBERT. La culture du houblon en Alsace. [The production of hops in Alsace.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (222) Nov. 15, 1930: 569-578.—The rural economy of lower Alsace is characterized by a close relationship between family economy, the production of food crops, and a commercial economy, the production of cash crops. Hops are important in the latter class. Production is most intense in the Haguenau and in the Kochersburg districts. Local breweries consume a small part of the production. Shipments are made particularly to northern France, as well as to Toulouse and its environs. Exportation to England has been curtailed by a tariff barrier. Germany is by far the most important market; its purchases are not infrequently made for the purpose of reexportation. Increased production of hops in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland offers serious competition to the culture in Alsace.—*Leo J. Zuber.*

### Low Countries

(See also Entries 5613, 5628, 5799)

4837. BÖHM, GEORGE. Die Wasserstrassen der Niederlande. [Waterways of the Netherlands.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (6) 1930: 185-191.

4838. RYCKSBARON, E. E. A. Holland's peaceful conquest. Reclamation of the Zuider Zee. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29 (4) Oct. 1931: 247-263.

4839. SCHRIJVER, ELKA. The preservation of a town: Amsterdam. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79 (4111) Sep. 4, 1931: 900-908.—Amsterdam was founded in 1204. Originally it was planned and built to face the river along both banks of the Amstel. It grew rapidly and changed from a river to sea port town by 1454. Amsterdam is remarkable in two ways: (1) that so many of its older buildings have been preserved and, (2) that the old buildings that have been saved are now used for offices rather than converted into slum districts as has been the case in many cities. Recent developments have been along the lines of street widening, return to the better architecture of earlier days, and clearing the slums. In this way Amsterdam is being preserved, renewed, and kept alive.—*Frank E. Williams.*

4840. TULIPPE, O. L'industrie des sabots en Belgique. [The wooden shoe industry in Belgium.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers.* 49 (3-4) 1929: 237-282.—The manufacturing of wooden shoes does not play an important part in the economic life of Belgium. Neither the number of people employed, nor the amount and value of the production is significant when compared to the other industries. As a geographic feature of the landscape, however, the manufacturing of wooden shoes is significant, owing to its localization in regions generally very poor in industrial establishments. Until a few years ago, this industry was clearly and directly related to the natural environment. Now, these direct relationships tend to disappear, the industry having to import a great deal of its raw materials. Consequently it is less widely dispersed than in 1910. Much of the annual production is exported to the surrounding countries; to France, Germany, and the Netherlands.—*L. G. Polspoel.*

### Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 4852, 4924, 4999, 5174, 5645, 5670, 5673, 5680-5682, 5684-5687, 5700, 5739, 5780, 5811, 6526)

4841. BLUHM, ERNST. Die Grossstadtlandschaft Königsberg. [The metropolis of Königsberg.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 179-192.—The metropolis in East Prussia with 290,000 inhabitants developed where, even in prehistoric times, trade routes over the diluvial

nuclei of islands traversed the meadowland of the Pregel. As adjuncts to a religious stronghold, there were established in 1286-1327, in part by the Hanseatic merchants of Lübeck, in part by west German immigrants, three cities which until 1724 were independent communities and were joined to methodically radiating suburbs. With the exception of industry and trade areas on the river, these are dwelling sections which until 1901 were enclosed by fortifications. The old part of the city is the business section. Old dammed up ponds, and green areas in the newer parts of the city and replacing the surrounding wall brighten the rapidly extending city (area of the old city before 1898, 1970 ha.; 1929, 9779 ha.). The funnel shaped mouth of Pregel has been converted into a 33 km. canal, and its tributaries provide an extensive commercial hinterland. Of the population, 34% are engaged in trade and commerce and 32% in industry. Wood, grain, and flax are the chief exports and manufactured goods, herring, and salt are imports. Today the hinterland has been divided and impoverished by political boundaries and therefore Königsberg's trade has to struggle against great difficulties. Culturally Königsberg with its university is the center of East Prussia.—*P. Vosseler.*

4842. HÄBERLE, DANIEL. Das Rheingold, seine Herkunft, Gewinnung und Verwendung. [The Rhine gold, its origin, its production, and its use.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (7) 1930: 385-403.—Of all the German rivers the Rhine contains most gold (origin of the Rhinegold Saga of the Nibelungs). The Romans took over the practice of gold washing from the Celts. The first German references to gold are made in 868 A.D. The gold is washed down from gold-carrying rocks in the Alps. The Aare and the Reuss contribute most to the gold content of the Rhine. From Basle to Bingen, the Rhine passes through a quartzite conglomerate of Alpine origin. The gold contents were disclosed when the river dislocated gravel banks at flood. It required 20,000 gold particles to make a gram. Gold washing along the middle Rhine continued until the second half of the 19th century. The last effort to wash gold was made in 1900. The correction of the river bed has rendered the work unprofitable. (Bibliography).—*Werner Neuse.*

4843. HYMPAN, ALBERT. Die Entwicklung der Zuckerfabrikation in Niederösterreich und die Leopoldsdorfer Zuckerfabrik. [The development of sugar manufacturing in lower Austria and the Leopoldsdorf sugar refinery.] *Unsere Heimat.* 4 (1) 1931: 23-27.—A short report concerning the sugar refinery of Hohenau in Austria.) In the last 20 years, a new but small center of sugar beet cultivation has been established. There has been a lack of sugar production in new Austria, for all sugar fields of old Austria were lost to the new states. The intensive work in sugar growing and the establishment of this refinery must be considered as a step towards autocracy in Austria.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

4844. KURSCHAT, ALFRED. Tilsit: eine stadogeographische Skizze. [Tilsit: a sketch in city geography.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6) 1931: 192-199.—The city of Tilsit, founded on the location of an old Prussian village near a stronghold built by a German religious order in 1408, is situated where diluvial plains offered cultivable soil and possibilities of flooding. The importance of Tilsit as a bridge city on one of the most important German routes to Russia and on the Memel, a river which connects the lowland of Russia with the sea, fluctuated between political subjugation and commercial development. Formerly it was an important trade and transport site enjoying relations with Russia, possessed a large wood trade with 30 million M. profit, and was the vital point of the entire immigration region along the Memel. Today, its two banks, which belong together regionally and economically, are separated by the unnatural political boundaries established by the Ver-



sailles Treaty; it has become a border city, fighting against its impoverishment. Its trade ruined by Lithuanian tariff limitations and the free entry of food stuffs.—*P. Vosseler.*

**4845. WEGENER, GEORG.** *Erdraum und Schicksal.* [Geographical aspects of history.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 542-557.—The geographical properties of a country: its area, position, frontiers, mineral resources, and possibilities of transportation, are related to the development of a people in number and culture. Russia, in contrast to Britain, developed a continental and territorially connected empire. Germany's position checked Russian territorial expansion. The seizure of Kiaochow by Germany increased ill-feeling since this was Russia's only ice free port on the Pacific. Later Germany's Turkish policy interfered with Russia's search for a southern seaport. A central position like Germany's suffers from pressure on the frontiers, and often a weak country (like Germany after the Thirty Years' War) is welcomed as a buffer state. The future of Germany was based on her colonial policy and depended upon Asia Minor as an outlet for surplus population. Because of resources and geographical position, Germany and England were rivals in trade and in interest in the Near East. These geographic factors brought about the World War.—*Werner Neuse.*

### British Isles

(See also Entries 5603, 5612, 5749, 5753)

**4846. CALDERWOOD, W. L.** *The island of North Rona.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (1) Jan. 1930: 9-14.—The island of Rona is located west of the Orkney Islands. It is isolated, uninhabited and its surface is grass covered. Its total length is approximately one mile. The rock constituent is gneiss as in the other islands in the neighborhood of the Outer Hebrides. Past history indicates a few temporary settlers as shown by the ruins of dwellings especially a little chapel dedicated to St. Ronan, the patron saint of seals. Early information concerning this island is found in Martin's *Western Isles of Scotland*, and later accounts by Dr. M'Culloch who visited the island before 1824.—*Ernestine L. Smith.*

**4847. JOSTEN, THEA.** *Das Fenland.* [Fenland.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (10) 1930: 577-593.—Fenland or the Fens is the plain between Lincoln and Cambridge in the valley of the Wash. Macaulay in his *History of England*, describes it as a waste, lonely swamp. Today the swamps are gone and wheat and potato fields take their place. The Fens have been changed into the "Golden Plain of England." The author shows how in about two centuries this peat swamp has been changed by systematically draining into the best wheat soils of England. The sites of the present settlements were determined by situation on old small rivers or at the mouths of rivers which have since disappeared. The article includes a study of the adaptation of man to a changing landscape.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 4856, 5180, 5608, 5637, 5777)

**4848. ILVESSALO, YRJÖ.** *Suomen päävesistöalueiden metsät. Tuloksia vuosina 1921-1924 suoritetusta valtakunnan metsien arvioimisesta.* [Forests of the main watershed areas of Finland. Gains in 1921-24 according to the completed government forest estimates.] *Metsätieteellisen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja.* 13 1929: pp. 154.—(Accompanied by maps of the watersheds, land utilization, area of productive forests, types of productive forests, species of trees, age of productive forests, type of ownership, and annual growth. Statistical tables. English summary.)

**4849. KARLIVANS, ARTURS.** *Materiali Valmieras aprinka kartei.* [Cartographic material concerning Valmiera (Wolmar).] *Geog. Raksti.* 2 1929: 142-148.

**4850. KUJALA, VILJO.** *Untersuchungen über Waldtypen in Petsamo und in angrenzenden Teilen von Inari-Lapland.* [Investigations of the types of forest in Petsamo and in the bordering sections of Central Lapland.] *Metsätieteellisen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja.* 13 1929: pp. 125.—(Map of the vegetation regions.)

**4851. LUKKALA, O. J.** *Metsähallinnon suonkivaustoiminnassa saavutettuja kokemuksia sekä suunnitelmia suonkivausta koskevan tutkimustyön kehittämiseksi.* [Experience gained in moor draining by the Finnish State Forest Service and lines along which research for moor draining should proceed.] *Silva Fennica.* (8) 1928: pp. 29.—The primary problems of moor draining are (1) drainage possibilities, (2) technical schemes and their execution, (3) reforestation of drained areas, and (4) development of forests on undrained moors. Systematic government drainage began in 1908, at which time 41.4% of the country or 5,600,000 ha. consisted of moors suitable for drainage and forest growth.—*Lois Olson.*

**4852. MATTHEWS, WILLIAM H., Jr.** *Norse and Hanseatic trade routes and commodities.* *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-46.—Environmental factors were important in directing the trade of the Norsemen and later the Hanse merchants. These factors operated to determine both the direction and concentration of routes as well as the types of natural resources and goods for trade. In addition, environment played its role in selecting the sea faring and trading peoples from those regions where the hinterland of mountains and forests offered no easy or satisfactory means of livelihood. From the Vistula to Novgorod and including all the Baltic Sea and Scandinavia lay the raw material belt from which furs, leather, tallow, and forest products were exported to the western belt which extended from the Elbe to the Rhine and Scheldt Rivers. Here manufacturing industries flourished and textiles and metal goods were exchanged for raw materials. Between these two belts, the cities of Lübeck, Stettin, and Danzig carried on the entrepot industries, capitalizing upon their central locations.—*Olga Kuthy.*

**4853. ZIMMERMAN, MAURICE.** *L'industrie de la houille blanche en Suède.* [The water power industry in Sweden.] *Ann. de Geog.* 40 (223) Jan. 15, 1931: 39-46.—One of the first signs of expansion in the Swedish water power industry was the invention of a trough by means of which water could be carried over considerable distances. In Mänsbo and Ljungan (1890), the first industries to be based on "white coal" were founded. Three years later the transmission of electricity was effected; since 1897 hydroelectric installations have taken precedence over all others. Nelson, adopting Axel Wallen's classification of rivers according to régime and flow, has made detailed studies of the streams of Sweden. The types of the classification are (1) the large rivers of Norrland, (2) the streams of the forests and coasts of Norrland, (3) the streams of the central depression, (4) the rivers of the south Swedish plain, (5) the rivers of Scania, and (6) the outlets of the three large lakes. As soon as power could be supplied to them, some industries found it advisable to shift from water falls to more favorable sites. Due to the ease and economy with which power can be transmitted and supplied to large areas, the distribution of rural population did not vary notably. Consideration of the inexhaustible nature of the potential power supply has led to speculation concerning a greatly increased future demand. These possible sources of requisition are suggested: (1) a high tension system to serve the Swedish plain, (2) the electro-chemical, and (3) the electro-metallurgical industries. (Statistics.)—*Leo J. Zuber.*



### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 3978, 3986, 3989, 4091-4092, 4106, 4198, 4265, 4444, 4460, 4469, 4474, 4486, 4829, 4859, 5149, 5611, 5616, 5625, 5627, 5630, 5639, 5682, 5695, 5739, 5746, 5779, 5781, 5790, 6381, 6526)

4854. BOLINDER, GUSTAF. Karparterna och deras Bebyggare. I flodernas, havsögonens och djupa skogarnas berg. [The Carpathians and their inhabitants. A mountainous region with rivers, lakes dotted with islands, and deep forests.] *Jorden Runt*. 2 Feb. 1930: 116-127.

4855. HOŁUB-PACEWICZ, ZOFJA. Osadnictwo pasterskie i wędrowniki w Tatrach i na Podtatrzu. [Pastoral settlements and migrations in the Tatra and the submontane region.] *Prace Komisji Geog. Polskiej Akad. Umiejętności*. (1) 1931: pp. 508.—Both text and numerous maps illustrate the geographical distribution and a classification of chalets and cultivated land in relation to physiographic and economic conditions. Statistics are given of cattle and sheep industries in the Tatra pastures, together with the history of the industries and the pasture tracks, changes in the cultivation and the pasture tracks since the 16th century, and a description of the upper limits of pastoral settlements and of their fluctuation within the year. This study brings out the evolution from pastoral to fixed settlements, and its relation to physiographic, ethnographic, social, and economic conditions.—*J. Wąsowicz*.

4856. UNSIGNED. Der polnische Hafen Gdingen als Wettbewerbsfaktor in der Ostseeschifffahrt. Entgegnung auf Dr. Hermann Steinerts gleichnamigen Aufsatz aus sachverständigen Danziger Kreisen. [The Polish harbor of Gdynia as a factor in competition for transportation in the Baltic. Reply of the Danzig experts to article by Dr. Herman Steinert.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 628-636.

4857. WASMUND, ERICH. Flugbeobachtungen über mittel-und osteuropäischen Gewässern. [Observations from the air on streams and lakes in middle and eastern Europe.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (9) 1930: 528-546; (10) 1930: 593-611.—During September 1929, the author had the opportunity to make a series of air trips which extended over large parts of Germany from the Lake Constance to the North and Baltic Seas, and from there to Moscow, for purpose of discovering whether and to what extent aeroplanes and airships can be used for limnological investigation. He gives in this article the summarized results, an amount of very interesting observations not only of limnological character but also meteorological concerning the above mentioned regions. Some practical hints of how to practise such investigations are given.—*Hans Bobek*.

4858. ZABORSKI, BOGDAN. Proba podziału regionalnego niżej Polski i terenów sąsiednich. [An essay of the regional division of the Polish lowlands and of adjacent areas.] *Wiadomości Geog.* 8 (10) 1930: 139-144.—Eight geographical units are determined in Polish lowlands and adjacent areas: (1) gently rolling land, (2) maritime plains, (3) diluvial plains, (4) Vistula valley, (5) isolated rocky areas, (6) hilly region, (7) low mountains, (8) marginal lands between the limestones and diluvial depressions. These eight types are subdivided into 47 sub-regions. A map illustrating the division, suggested in a paper, is included.—*I. V. Emelianoff*.

### Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 147, 667, 671, 673, 1738-1739, 2420, 2427, 2437, 2439, 2458, 2475, 2521, 2554, 3965, 3995, 4030, 4094, 4101, 5417, 5631, 5790, 6071)

4859. DOLNICKYJ, MYRON. Zur Frage der natürlichen Einteilung Osteuropas. [The question of natural division of eastern Europe.] *Z. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (1-2) 1929: 35-44.—The geographic divisions

of eastern Europe were determined too much according to political and economic criteria. Rudnyckyj gave a division of eastern Europe into six regions: (1) Great Russia, the continental land in the center, (2) Ural mainland, (3) northern Russia, the land on the White Sea, (4) Baltic mainland, (5) Ukraine, and (6) Caspian mainland. The basis for this division was chiefly morphological. A map of these divisions was published in the *Kartographische Z.* Vol. 8, No. 2, 1918. Later the Russian geologists, Archangelskij and Bubnow, demonstrated that eastern Europe is not as homogenous as was formerly thought, and gave new arguments for the morphological division of these regions, which the author quotes. The western frontier of his eastern Europe is a line from Lake Ladoga to the Njemen, to the arc of the Carpathian mountains near Przemyśl, then to the Ialomits River and the Black Sea.—*W. Maas*.

4860. HOPKINS, I. MORELAND. Sovietizing agriculture. *J. Geog.* 30 (7) Oct. 1931: 279-290.—The collectivization of agriculture in Russia has meant; (1) rapid increase in both the domestic manufacture and import of farm machinery, (2) steady transference of acreage in pasture to acreage in crops, (3) steady increase of investments in agriculture with extension of concessions, (4) the redistribution of land and the resettlement of population to give village cultivators more ready access to holdings, (5) a shifting ration of direct taxation from peasants to town population; and the establishment of (6) state crop insurance, (7) cooperative societies, and (8) facilities for agricultural credit. (Map and tables.)—*Rupert B. Vance*.

4861. KAWANISHI, KAMETARO. Economic geography of cotton in USSR. *J. Geog. (Tokyo Geog. Soc.)*. 43 (506) Apr. 1931: 192-216.—(Text in Japanese.)

### AFRICA

(See also Entry 6211)

#### Sahara and Sudan

4862. AMATO, ANGELO. Notizie geografiche sulla regione meridionale della Tripolitania. [Geographical information about the southern part of Tripolitania.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 456-464.—Summary of a geologic trip made in October 1930 from Tripoli to es-Seiuerf, to the southern border of Tripolitania. Information is also given concerning the oases visited and the hydrography of the region, one which has been little visited. (Four photographs and sketches.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

4863. CATON-THOMPSON, G. Kharga oasis. *Antiquity*. 5 (18) Jun. 1931: 221-226.—Kharga (Inner oasis), is the largest of the five principal Egyptian oases. It consists of scattered fertile patches around wells. The fertile western areas are known collectively as Dakhla (Outer) oasis. Dakhla is now the more prosperous, although Kharga has more buildings of antiquity. None of the buildings explored thus far dates later than the 17th dynasty and most of the visible buildings belong to the classical period. The water-supply comes from a stratum of surface-water sandstone and a stratum of artesian-water sandstone not less than 80 m. below the surface. It is not known by whom the first wells were sunk, but in Dakhla, over 400 pre-Arab wells are still in use, and in Kharga nearly all the existing ones are of ancient boring. At some time in the past water was carried to remote outpost stations in long subterranean rock-cut aqueducts. Palaeolithic and neolithic man may have obtained water from the surface-water sandstone: the character of the depositions on the oasis floor suggests successive phases of quiescence and discharge under terrific pressure. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

4864. DESIO, ARDITO. Osservazioni geologiche e geografiche compiute durante un viaggio nella Sirtica. [Geological and geographical observations made during



a trip to the Sidra region.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 275-299.—Excursions were made in 1930 around Bengasi and Soluch and about important visits to the oases of Marada, Aùgila and Gialo. The oasis of Marada occupies a depression in which the water lies near the surface and is rich in sodium and magnesium salts, but abundant, potable waters are available. In November 1930, the inhabitants of the oasis numbered 772, chiefly semi-nomads; the majority lives in the oasis from June to November and during the other months moves towards the coast, in the Merduma zone. They are Arabs who, according to tradition, come from Morocco, but apparently they come more directly from El Hescia in Tripolitania. Some of the abodes are detached houses of rectangular plan with walls made of clay from the salt mines. Other houses are made of boughs (*zeribe*). Desio discovered some peculiar inscriptions of great age on rocks, whose date is hard to determine. Aùgila and Gialo extend into the bottom of a depression surrounded by low dunes. The nucleus of habitat on is a group of houses built almost back to back and separated by very narrow roads. Aùgila has a stationary agricultural population (240 homes) equal to that of the neighboring oasis of Gialo which is one of the richest of Cyrenaica (about 53,000 palms) and is also a commercial center. In 1928, the inhabitants numbered 3269, of which 3137 were Arabs and 132 were Negroes. (Photographs, plans of homes, and facsimile of rock inscriptions.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

4865. MAREUGE, Lt. L'Adrar mauritanien et ses confins. [The Mauritanian Adrar and its limits.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (226) Jul. 1931: 426-431. (Illustration.)—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

4866. UNSIGNED. La mission du Lieutenant-Colonel de Burthe d'Annelet en Afrique Centrale. [The de Burthe d'Annelet mission to central Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 193-211.—(See also entries #2: 15121; #3: 8456; #3: 13314.) This well-known explorer's expedition, sent out under the auspices of the Ministry of Colonies and the Natural History Museum, is now studying the eastern borderlands of Algeria toward the Libyan frontier. (Maps and illustrations.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

4867. WARREN, EDOUARD de. Le chemin de fer Transsaharien. [The Trans-Saharan Railroad.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Études Coloniales de Marseilles*. 51 (1) 1930: 66-74.

### Angola and Belgium Congo

(See also Entries 4871, 4939)

4868. AKELEY, MARY L. JOBE. Belgian Congo sanctuaries. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 33 (4) Oct. 1931: 289-300.—(A description of the first national park in Africa, Parc National Albert, its purposes, and plans for future development.)

4869. GONÇALVES CANELHES, JOSÉ LUÍZ. A delimitação da fronteira sul de Angola. [The delimitation of the southern frontier of Angola.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa*. Ser. 47a. (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 257-274.—The lack of a recognized frontier between Angola and Southwest Africa, joining the natural boundaries formed by the rivers Cunene and Cubango, was indirectly responsible for numerous conflicts between Portuguese and Germans during the years 1909 to 1915. After the war the Portuguese and English definitely adopted 17° 23' 23" S Lat. to divide their colonies at the gap between the two rivers, a distance of about 450 km. This line was run and marked out during 1927 and 1928, across a little explored region where roads were lacking and native inhabitants hostile. The greatest difficulty lay in the scarcity of water, making it imperative that the work be done during the rainy season, and that water be transported distances as great as 75 km. to the 200 odd workers along the route. An average of 2 km.

per day were cleared and surveyed, with permanent markers set every 10 km. Coincidentally a permanent highway was provided between the two colonies, and one new motor across this one time region of mystery from the lower Cunene to the lower Cubango in a single day.—*Wm. E. Rudolph*.

4870. LEONARD, H. Les mines au Congo Belge. [Mines in the Belgian Congo.] *Congo*. 2 (2) Sep. 1931: 186-192.—After pointing out that exploitation of copper and ore mines was known before the arrival of the white man, the author discusses the different scientific expeditions made since 1891 which led to the discovery of copper, gold, lead, and tin in Belgian Congo. In many mineral bearing regions exploration has not yet started, due chiefly to the absence of adequate means of communication. No metallurgical industry is possible in Congo as there is not a sufficiently large local market. The gold mines situated on the Wele River in Katanga are entering a new and profitable stage of production.—*J. F. Vanderheijden*.

### East Africa

(See also Entry 5623)

4871. FENAROLI, LUIGI. Cinquemila chilometri attraverso l'Africa Orientale Portoghese. [Fifty thousand kilometres across eastern Portuguese Africa.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* S. 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 556-567.—Report of an automobile expedition (January to April, 1930) across Angola, from Lobito via Ganda, to Chiugar, New Lisbon, Loanda, and Gabela near which locality is located the Fazenda of the Agriculture Company of Angola. Aim of the trip was the study of the recent agricultural efforts (coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco) and the reconnaissance of territories not yet developed.—*Roberto Almagià*.

4872. G., C. Un esperimento di colonizzazione agricola in Tripolitania. [An experiment in agricultural colonization in Tripolitania.] *Vie d'Ital.* 35 (9) Sep. 1929: 671-676.—(A discussion of the De Micheli concession near Azizla.)

4873. RODWELL, CECIL. The outlook in Southern Rhodesia. *United Empire*. 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 604-608.—Rhodesia's export trade in agricultural products and minerals have suffered heavily from the depression; while exports of cattle have been interrupted by foot and mouth disease. The tobacco industry is very promising owing to the increasing taste in Great Britain for Rhodesian tobacco. Rhodesian prosperity is bound up with its gold mines; but the production of the ten principal mines may shortly decline. There is however "promising scope for prospecting companies."—*Lennox A. Mills*.

4874. STAPPENBECK, RICHARD. Verkehr und Bergbau in den beiden Rhodesien. [Transportation and mountain structure in the two Rhodesias.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (5-6) Jun. 1931: 103-113.—The development of Rhodesia depends upon its mountainous structure. Topography determined the location of roads. The first road led from N to S, from Mafeking to Bulawayo, later to Elizabethville in Katanga. Connection with the sea followed via Beira. The mountains supplied gold (since 1898, approx.), the yearly production being about 18,600 kg. The chief gold districts are Umtali, Lomagundi, Gatooma, QueQue, and Battlefields. At Broken Hill are lead, zinc, and vanadium deposits. Especially important are the chromite bearing mountains of Southern Rhodesia. Iron ore is present in great quantities, but has no economic significance. In addition, arsenic, nickel, tin, tantalum, wolfram, mica, and diamonds are found. The asbestos deposits near Shabani, are connected with the central railroads of Southern Rhodesia by a branch line. Rhodesian asbestos has a higher percentage of fiber capable of spinning (40%) than the Canadian. From the coal fields of Wankie coal is ex-



ported to Argentina via South West Africa. Extensive development of copper mining is possible, depending upon more extensive railroad construction. The copper zone of Northern Rhodesia is about 300 km. long by 45-100 km. in width, in which is the greatest accumulation of copper in the world. Possible production is as great as in Katanga, but position prevents, the 20% metal content not warranting the expense of transport. A greater check to development is the lack of skilled labor.—*Leo Waibel.*

### Southern Africa

(See also Entry 5807)

4875. SERTON, P. De economische ontwikkeling van een gebied met een woestijnklimaat. [The economic development of a region with a desert climate.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (7) Jul. 1929: 281-294.—The climatological or botanical term "desert" is not always satisfactory to the economic geographer. The Laingsburg district in the western part of the Karoo in South Africa is an example of a region that according to economic geographic ideas scarcely be called a desert. The average annual rainfall is below 10 in. in large sections even below 5. Vegetation is sparse and consists of low isolated bushes. Neither grass nor forest occurs naturally. The density of population is 1.86 per sq. mi., comparatively high for an extremely arid region. The population, ( $\frac{2}{3}$  white and  $\frac{1}{3}$  colored) is rather evenly distributed. Laingsburg, has a little over 1,000 inhabitants. Ranching is the main occupation (sheep and goats) but nearly every farm has a vegetable garden and plots of grain or alfalfa. Water for drinking purposes and irrigation can usually be obtained at a depth of 50 ft. In a few places where more water is available, as in the west, the tilled fields occupy a larger area. Alfalfa is an important crop since it gives excellent yields under irrigation and can, if necessary, withstand a certain amount of drouth. Only at the foot of the Klein Zwartberg, where an ample supply of irrigation water is available, is it possible to grow some fruit, as raisins, peaches, and plums.—*W. Van Royen.*

4876. STEVENSON, D. Aforestation in Northern Rhodesia. *Agric. Dept. No. Rhodesia, Ann. Bull.* #1 1931: 53-55.—The purpose of aforestation in Northern Rhodesia is the need for meeting the increasing demand for soft woods and rapid growing hard woods for consumption on farms and in municipal areas. This involves intensive study of species, peculiarities of the climate, and the topography.

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 5339, 5688)

#### United States

(See also Entries 5339, 5643, 5651, 5659, 5671, 5691, 5735, 5744, 5747-5748, 5774, 5805, 6431-6432)

4877. DIETRICH, BRUNO. Nordamerika (1916-1930). Eine Bibliographie. I. Der Erdteil (Vereinigte Staaten und Canada), auch Gesamtamerika. II. Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (U.S.A.). [North America (1916-1930). A bibliography. I. The United States and Canada as a unit and the entire continent. II. The United States of America.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 45 1930: 243-390; 46 1931: 227-340. (See also entry #4: 79).—The author gives the only modern geographical bibliography in the German language concerning North America as a whole, British North America, and the United States. The selected material has been presented according to geographical topics, and the individual items are commented upon briefly.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

4878. SCHREINER, OSWALD. Soil erosion work

in the United States. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 409-418.—The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the Forest Service, Weather Bureau, Geologic Survey, and other offices have done a considerable amount of work on the subject of soil erosion. To correlate this work, the results secured before 1928 have been collected and an appropriation of \$160,000 was made by the U. S. government for soil erosion study in 1930. The act provided that the problem should be attacked cooperatively and includes continuation of erosion studies in various parts of the U. S. and preparation of an erosion map; survey of present erosion control methods, laboratory studies on relation of the type of soil to erosion, field and laboratory studies of control methods; and field and laboratory studies of the effects of forest and brush cover on runoff, erosion, and stream regulation. Seven field stations have been selected, and, the Forest Service has outlined five regions for study of forest lands. (Map of areas under consideration.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

4879. STAACK, J. F. The topographic base map of the United States. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 135-139.—(Discusses the value of topographic maps to geologists, highway engineers, taxation authorities, and for recreation purposes, drainage and irrigation projects, railway location, sanitation studies, plant quarantines, and climatological research.)

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 2470, 3118, 3120, 3888, 4464, 5661, 5760, 6055, 6433)

4880. ALEXANDRE, A. Une ville américaine: Trenton. [An American city: Trenton.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (222) Nov. 15, 1930: 607-624.—Between New York and Philadelphia, there extends a continuous valley, the western limit of which is determined by the *fall line*. Colonists, from those urban centers, settled the valley. The approximate mid-point on which the settlers encroached was in the vicinity of the falls of the Delaware. To a town founded here in 1719 was given the name of Trenton, named after Colonel Wm. Trent, one of the earliest property owners in the area. The town achieved importance when, as the chief market of an agricultural area, it became a county seat. In 1726 the establishment here of a ferry across the Delaware determined that the King's Highway should pass through Trenton. Subsequently the city became the transient's stopping place. The city was selected (1790) to be the state capital. Railroad construction marked a definite shift in activities. The transient accommodations were no longer necessary. In adjustment to the new conditions, raw materials were brought in and several manufacturing industries were founded. The falls of the Delaware were not utilized for water power. From 1820 to 1840, the population remained about 6,000. With the advent of industries (1845), population increased (17,000 in 1870). Trenton centers around a business core. A middle industrial belt, characterized by factories and by the homes of the poorer classes of people, is surrounded by a peripheral residential district. (The author notes that, according to the classification of Sten De Geer—*Geog. Rev.* 1923, p. 497—most of the larger European cities are of the "American" type. Two maps, and bibliography.)—*Leo J. Zuber.*

4881. WALKER, C. E. Land surveys of the town of Durham, New Hampshire. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #255. Mar. 1931: pp. 23.—A rather detailed paced survey was made by a graduate student in forestry of the "town" of 15,324 acres in which the University of New Hampshire is located. About 30% of the area was hayland, 31% pasture, 34% woodland, and 5% swampland. Only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the hayland is cared for and much of the remainder is not worth mowing. Only 27% of the pasture is well grassed; the rest



is largely covered with non-forage vegetation. Of the woodland, 40% is pine, of which less than 4% would yield good quality timber. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the woodland is capable of producing good quality timber, if properly thinned. While little land is entirely valueless at present, much of it is worth very little. Of the 123 farms of over 25 a. in the area studied, 26% are under 50 a. 32% have between 50 and 100, and 41% exceed 100 a. The average farm has about 5 a. of improved and 25 a. of other hayland, 7 a. of improved pasture and 23 unimproved, and 40 a. of woodland.—*Stephen S. Visser.*

## NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 5498, 5509, 5520, 5634, 5663, 5709, 6387)

4882. ELLIS, M. M. A survey of conditions affecting fisheries in the upper Mississippi River. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Fishery Circ. #5.* Sep. 1931: pp. 18.—Preliminary to a proposed maintenance of a nine foot navigation channel in the upper Mississippi River, a survey was made in the summer of 1930 as to the effects of the Keokuk Dam on fish and mussel. A sharp falling has occurred in recent years, but the decline is by no means chiefly due to the erection of the Keokuk Dam, as is shown by the fact that the shell output from Lake Pepin, a natural lake higher up the river, declined from several thousand tons a year to only a few hundred tons. Of greater significance than an increased depth of water, are over fishing and over shelling, and the notable increase in the amount of silt carried in the river. Over shelling has resulted in the virtual exhaustion of areas formerly highly productive of shells. The increased silt load noted by Bureau of Soils experts is related to the increased soil erosion. Comparisons between Lake Keokuk, created recently by the erection of the Keokuk Dam, with conditions in the natural Lake Pepin indicate that a dam does not necessarily reduce the supply of fish or mussels, and lead to an increase. Subsidiary dams are desirable in places to maintain the shallow water on such areas during the summer season.—*Stephen S. Visser.*

4883. JONES, WELLINGTON D. Field mapping of residential areas in metropolitan Chicago. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 21(4) Dec. 1931: 207-214.—The general objectives of urban field study are the discovery, analysis, depicting, explanation, and appraisal of land occupancy and use within the metropolitan area. The problem of field mapping involves the recognition and consideration of "form elements" and "function elements." Ten of the former and four of the latter were discovered. Their relations were summarized as follows; (a) the two sets of characteristics are intimately related, (b) the form elements can be much more quickly and accurately determined by field observation than can the functional elements, and (c) to a high degree the details of function may be inferred from the details of form. In actual mapping only form was considered. A detailed outline of form classes was worked out and a three place decimal system of notation was devised. These numerical designations were entered in the proper places on the map.—*C. W. Thornthwaite.*

4884. SHAW, EARL B. Geography of a small trade center in the corn belt. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29(4) Oct. 1931: 265-279.—(Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa.)—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

## SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 5635, 5644, 5677)

4885. BURROUGHS, W. G. Mineral resources of Ashland, Kentucky. *Kentucky Geol. Survey.* 37(4) 1931: 238-266.

4886. McDONALD, W. F. Weather conditions affecting the port of New Orleans. *Monthly Weather Rev.*

59(6) Jun. 1931: 232-233.—The weather conditions affecting the port activities are mainly favorable. Wind velocities are nearly always low, while fog is infrequent. Tornadoes are not unknown in the vicinity, but are extremely infrequent, and important tropical hurricanes arrive only at long intervals. The ordinary tide range is of no consequence, though the storm tide due to a severe hurricane may change the water level to the extent of several feet; a greater change in level, however, is due to the flood waters coming down the river, which cause some expense for readjustments because of damaging erosion or serious silting. While the normal rainfall is heavy, downpours are usually brief, preventing prolonged hindrance of movement of goods. The great amount of moisture in the air compared with that at most other American ports is found to have harmful effects upon a few commodities. On the other hand, the prevailing warmth is advantageous in the winter transference of bananas from incoming vessels to the heated freight cars.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

## Central America

(See also Entries 3037, 3438, 5762)

4887. UNSIGNED. *Bahnbau in Guatemala.* [Railway building in Guatemala.] *Zig. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltung.* (43) Oct. 22, 1931: 1151-1153.—Guatemala, with an area of 113,000 sq. km. possesses a railway system of about 1,000 km. Quetzaltenango, the second largest town of the country, was until recently, 25 km. from the nearest railway. It is now connected with the International Railway of Central America, via S. Felipe. The single track narrow gauge, electrically operated line is the steepest iron-cog railway ever built (1,730 meters in 44 mi.). It was opened to traffic in April 1930.—*H. J. Donker.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

## Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

4888. CARBONELL, ABEL. La Sociedad Geografica de Colombia. [The Geographical Society of Colombia.] *Anales de Ingeniera.* 39(459) Jul. 1931: 429-433.

4889. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. Brevi notizie sulle attuali condizioni economiche della Colombia. [Brief discussion of present-day economic conditions of Colombia.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 180-196.—The present economic conditions of modern Colombia are summarized. A map of the utilization of the soil shows the distribution of the principal agricultural zones. The most important present agricultural products are examined. In comparison with coffee and bananas, the other cultivations (sugar-cane, cocoa, tobacco, cereals, and fruit) have at present merely local value. A map gives the distribution of minerals. Those of importance are at present platinum and petroleum, while coal has notable prospects for the future. The author points out that the conditions of travel in Colombia have been improved in the past few years by the construction of railroads, the progress of regular navigation on rivers, and the development of automobile and air transportation. A map of communications (1930) is presented. The commercial relations with foreign countries are briefly discussed.—*Roberto Almagià.*

## Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

(See also Entry 1774)

4890. PAZ y MIÑO, L. T. La exploración al Reventador. [Exploration of Reventador.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de Hist. (Soc. Ecuatoriana de Estudios Hist. Amer.)* 12(33-35) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 175-184.

4891. WILLE, JOHANNES. Der Kokastrauch und seine Kultur in der "Montaña" sowie über die Koka-Verwendung in Peru. [The coca bush, its culture in



the "montaña" region, and the use of coca in Peru.] *Tropenpflanzer*. 34(3) Mar. 1931: 99-109.—Native of Peru and Bolivia the coca bush (*Erythroxylon coca Lam.*) grows in the moist climate of the tropical montaña at altitudes of 800 to 2000 m. The bush attains a height of 2 to 3 m., and is productive for 80 to 100 years. The leaves are plucked after the plant attains an age of 4 to 5 years, and under normal conditions there are 3 to 4 crops in a year. Most of the production remains within the country, where the Indians are inveterate coca chewers. The leaf of the "divine plant of the Incas" was at first forbidden the natives by the Spanish conquerors, but when its stimulating effect upon mine workers was realized the prohibition was rescinded. From the Conquest period to the present the production and distribution of this drug has been an ever recurring political issue in Peru.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

### Brazil

(See also Entries 5640, 5805)

4892. QUELLE, OTTO. Rio de Janeiro. Beitrag zur Geographie einer tropischen Grossstadt. [Rio de Janeiro. Contribution to the geography of a tropical city.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (7-8) 1931: 241-257.—The topography has played a large part in the development of Rio de Janeiro. Because of numerous early attempts to map the local region, it is possible to reconstruct the many physical changes that have taken place since 1600; changes in the coastline due to sedimentation, drainage of swamps, and change in stream courses. The climate is tropical with a seasonal

variation of 5.7°C. Particularly noteworthy is the occurrence at irregular intervals of heavy rains. In 1915, 115 mm. of rain fell in three hrs; in 1924, 242 mm. fell in 14½ hrs. The comparatively slow growth population of Rio de Janeiro is due largely to the fact that immigration into Brazil has focussed upon the middle and southern states where new city life has evolved. In the 16th century, Rio de Janeiro was dominantly Indian in population. Subsequently, there was a large influx of Negroes and mulattoes, whereas today the city is dominantly white. Such a change in the structure of the population has probably never occurred in any other large city. In 1858 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 3,850, including about 700 Europeans. In 1930 the population was 1,157,873. In the period between 1869 and 1920, the population of Buenos Aires multiplied nine times, whereas that of Rio de Janeiro between 1872 and 1920 hardly increased five fold. In the Indian period, fishing and hunting occupied most of the population; in the 17th century, it was an agricultural center; since then it has evolved into a commercial and, to some extent, industrial city. Towards the end of the 19th century, industrial growth gained momentum which was augmented by the World War. Rio de Janeiro does not enjoy the commercial ocean traffic which characterizes Buenos Aires, because the traffic for Brazil is distributed among a number of ports. Rio de Janeiro is not a terminal port but a way station for most of the steamship lines. The traffic for Brazil is almost evenly divided between Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Rio de Janeiro is the principal import for European wares, whereas Santos is the dominant export port for coffee.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5180, 6586)

4893. HARRISON, H. S. Evolution of material culture. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 98th Meeting, Bristol. Sep. 3-10, 1930*. 1930: 137-159.—The study of anthropology is passing through a phase from which the biological sciences have long ago emerged: books, lec-

tures, demonstrations and museum specimens. Sooner or later the student must have an opportunity to handle and dissect artifacts and investigate the problems of cultural development. In cultural inventions and discoveries, the presumable "ease" with which they are produced are purely introspective on our part. Actually, each invention constitutes a series of links, extremely improbable of duplication except in the most simple cases.—*John H. Mueller.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### NORTH AMERICA

#### MEXICO

4894. CHARLOT, JEAN. The bas-reliefs from the Temple of Warriors. *Art & Archaeol.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 311-315.—In the course of the excavation and restoration of the temple 337 panels were examined and illustrated. Nearly all appeared on the faces of columns and consisted of a life-size, human representation and two decorative motifs. A description is given of the Maya artists' methods of work in preparing the sculptures and applying the paint. (5 illustrations, 1 color plate.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4895. ICHIKAWA, SHOICHI. Restoration of the turquoise mosaic plaque. *Art & Archaeol.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 306-310.—In the excavation of the Temple of the Warriors at Chichen-Itza an older temple was uncovered directly beneath it. In this temple, named by the excavators the Temple of the Chac Mool, a turquoise mosaic plaque was discovered in a votive jar. The artist describes the method employed by him in the restoration of this plaque. (5 illustrations and 1 colored plate.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4896. MORRIS, ANN AXTELL. The Temple of the Warriors murals. *Art & Archaeol.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 317-322.—Morris gives a careful description of Maya artists' methods in preparing mural paintings. The paintings studied were on interior walls of the Temple of the Warriors and the Temple of the Chac Mool which had been so deeply buried as to preserve the paintings. The tendency of New Empire paintings was toward the representation of themes of everyday life. (2 illustrations, 1 color plate.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4897. MORRIS, EARL H. The temple of the Warriors. *Art & Archaeol.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 298-305.—The work of excavating and restoring the Temple of the Warriors at Chichen-Itza has disclosed some interesting data as to the Maya technical equipment. The line and plumb-bob were used, but they had no leveling instrument except the human eye and apparently no means of laying off a right angle. Their masonry was greatly weakened by their failure to break joints or to bond face courses to the hearting. This neglect or ignorance is responsible for the collapse of many buildings. Stone cutting was done with tools of stone and wood. Some evidence of sawing was found, but this was not as com-



mon as at Palenque. Large stones were seldom employed. The amount of labor required was stupendous, and it is possible that the hurricanes, crop failures and epidemics which took place just prior to 1520 may have been followed by mass disobedience on the part of the exploited masses, a disobedience which the rulers of the Maya state had not yet found means to overcome before the Spanish invasion. (8 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4898. VAILLANT, GEORGE C. Las antiguas culturas del Valle de Mexico. [The ancient cultures of the Valley of Mexico.] *Quetzalcoatl*. 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 2-4.

## NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 4918)

4899. BRYAN, BRUCE. Excavation of the Galaz ruin, Mimbres Valley, New Mexico. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 35-42.—Excavation for the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles in 1927 disclosed three levels of occupation, the lowest consisting of a number of pit rooms dug out of gravel of pleistocene strata. The middle and upper layers of occupation disclosed the remains of a pueblo people of distinctive culture. The valley was evidently an important center for commerce, since burials of different types were found, while the pottery was much of it of a kind not native to the region. An olivella shell necklace and two mother-of-pearl, turquoise-inlaid amulets in the shape of mountain lions indicate a commerce that reached to the Pacific coast, while two small copper bells similar to those found at Chichen-Itza provide grounds for believing that commerce with Central America was also a reality. An interesting feature also is that the pueblo shows no signs of fortification, nor were any evidences of weapons found. (12 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4900. KEYES, CHARLES R. Grooved axes of the Keokuk type. *Wisconsin Archaeol.* 10 (4) Aug. 1931: 129-131.—The Keokuk-type axes are grooved across the two broad faces only, the front being flattened quite like the back and having no trace of a groove. Van Buren County, Iowa, on present data, must be regarded as the center of distribution for this type. Examples are known to occur in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

4901. REAGAN, ALBERT B. Collections of ancient artifacts from the Ashley-Dry Fork district of the Uintah Basin, with some notes on the dwellings and mortuary customs of the Ouray Indians of the Ouray (Utah) region. *Palacio*. 31 (26) Dec. 30, 1931: 407-413.—A number of collections of artifacts from the Uintah Basin have been made by the author and local enthusiasts. These are briefly inventoried. The older Ute dwellings were tipis and thatched, squarish or circular houses, built upon a framework of poles. The modern mortuary customs of the Ouray Utes contain many aboriginal elements, some of which have been slightly altered to approximate the European customs.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

4902. REITER, PAUL. Preliminary examination of a ruin in the Rio Puerco Valley, New Mexico. *Palacio*. 31 (26) Dec. 30, 1931: 414-416.—On April 17th, 1931, six students of the University of New Mexico began a small reconnaissance dig on a recently located ruin in the Rio Puerco valley, twenty-five miles west of Albuquerque. The ruin was made especially attractive because of the large amount of surface pottery of a most unusual character. None of the pottery types are to be found in the shard library of the State museum, and to the museum staff and the department of archaeology at the University, the types are quite new. The work consisted of a room excavation and three trenches in the refuse mound. The pottery removed from the trenches did not correspond to the surface indications

in percentages or in types; that from the house-room also differed in quantity and quality from the surface finds. Generally the pottery, which may be grouped under the three heads of unpainted ware, glazed ware, and other decorated ware, is more perfect than Old Hopi and in fineness rivals Casas Grandes ware.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

4903. SHETRONE, HENRY C., and GREENMAN, E. F. Explorations of the Seip group of prehistoric earthworks. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40 (3) Jul. 1931: 345-510.—Ohio with three or more kinds of cultures developing mound building probably saw the termination of such works about 1650 with the Iroquoian invasion. The Seip group of burial mounds near Chillicothe is located in one of the most extensively covered Ohio counties. The Seip group belongs to the Hopewell culture, whose members peopled southern Ohio in considerable numbers in prehistoric times. The culture is characterized by its small use of decoration, its lack of copper projectile tips, and the lack of complicated effigy pipes and breast-plates. Work on the mounds began in 1848 with Squier and Davis investigating the Harneso group. Special features of the Hopewell culture are the burial platforms with log molds, crematory basins, gravel covered primary mounds, and platform pipes, together with its distinct pottery, bone, and copper designs; copper human effigy nostrils, conjoined copper tubes, copper rods with bone handles, copper head-plates, large copper ceremonial celts, copper breast-plates, and copper ear-spoons.—*V. Gray.*

4904. WINTEMBERG, W. J. Distinguishing characteristics of Algonkian and Iroquoian cultures. *Canada, Dept. Mines, Natl. Mus. Canada, Ann. Rep.* 1929. *Bull.* #67. 1931: 65-125.—This paper deals only with the cultural differences between the Algonkian and Iroquoian inhabitants of Quebec and Ontario. Algonkian sites are usually found on the north or west banks of streams and lakes in positions sheltered from the north and west winds. Clay soils were shunned. The Iroquoian peoples in many cases occupied flat-topped, peninsula-like sandhills where the surrounding land was also sandy and suitable for the raising of vegetal foods. In low flat areas many Iroquoian villages were surrounded by palisades of posts set in circular or oval earthworks bounding the site. Only post-European villages were located on clayey soils. No sites with superimposed cultural deposits have been found in Ontario but places are known in New York where the Iroquoian overlies the Algonkian. Characteristic traits of the stone artifacts, copper objects, earthenware, bone, antler, teeth, and shell articles are described and the method of culture identification noted. Little is known about the graves of the Algonkian Indians but there were several forms of Iroquoian burials. (1 text figure, 15 plates.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

4905. KRICKEBERG, WALTER. Altkolumbisches Gold. [Gold in ancient Colombia.] *Atlantis*. (10) Oct. 1931: 609-616.—Although Mexico and Peru are generally thought to have been the main sources of gold in old America, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama were far richer in gold. The name *El Dorado* meaning the gilded man, goes back to a custom of a Colombian tribe. At certain festivals the prince of Guatavita (Bogotá) covered his entire body with gold dust and thereafter bathed in a holy lake near the town. In recent times lakes have been drained, especially the scene of the Dorado ceremony, in order to gain access to the golden objects which are supposed to have been thrown in the lake. Finds have been made particularly in the Chibcha highland around Bogotá and Tunja, in the old Tairona country along the north coast, and in the Cauca valley. The museums in Madrid and in



Berlin have the richest and most varied collections of Colombian gold objects, consisting of urns, idols, etc. The gold contained an alloy, usually copper. Colombian metallurgy differed from the Peruvian in that neither pure gold nor pure silver were used in Colombia. The Colombian tribes knew how to gild copper objects, and they also understood the art of "dyeing" a copper and gold alloy. By using the sap of certain plants they obtained gold plated objects. They knew how to hammer and cast their objects, as well as how to emboss them. (Numerous illustrations from the old-Colombian collection of the Ethnographic Museum in Berlin.)—*Rosa Ernst.*

4906. SHIPPEE, ROBERT. The "Great Wall of Peru" and other aerial photographic studies by the Shippee-Johnson Peruvian Expedition. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-29.—The Shippee-Johnson Peruvian Expedition planned to record the most important ancient ruins of Peru from the air by oblique and vertical photographs and mosaic maps. In spite of the fact that archaeological work has been carried on quite intensively in this country, the expedition discovered the "Great Wall of Peru" extending inland from near the mouth of the Santa River (north of Chimbote) for more than 40 mi. From a ruined village near the sea the wall leads inland up the north side of the river, first across the level, sandy plain of the river delta, and then, as the valley narrows, over the lower valley slopes. As the valley becomes sharper and steeper, the wall rises and dips and in places is turned slightly from its generally straight course. Its distance from the river is in general about a mile and a half. It is built of broken rocks set with adobe cement. It averages now about seven feet in height, although in a few places, as seen from the air, the wall must be 20 or 30 feet high. It was estimated that in its original state it was about 12 or 15 ft. thick at the base and tapers upward. It is probably pre-Inca in origin. The expedition also made aerial photographic surveys of Chan Chan, Pachacamac, Machu Picchu, and other smaller ruins.—*Preston E. James.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 4910, 4997)

4907. SCHULTZ, WOLFGANG. Die Felsbilder Skandinaviens und Nordafrikas. [The petroglyphs of Scandinavia and North Africa.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (5) 1931: 239-268.—After determining the cultural historical position of the Scandinavian and North African petroglyphs, a comparison is made. The motive of the animal with the disc—of wide distribution in Egypt—can be found only in traces in Bohus. This Scandinavian-North African comparison

is extended to Egypt; the ships, their equipment and their use for cult-purposes. These ideas and institutions—although diffused far beyond Egypt and partly connected outside of Egypt—are not to be found anywhere else in such close relationship. At any rate they should be looked upon today as convergencies only, which however, are founded on strongly similar pre-suppositions and may have originated from comparable external conditions. (72 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 4907, 5438)

4908. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE. Rhodesian archaeological expedition (1929) excavations in Bambata Cave and researches on prehistoric sites in Southern Rhodesia. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 239-276.—The results of three months of archaeological research in Southern Rhodesia, concentrating upon caves in the Matopo Hills south of Bulawayo, particularly Bambata Cave. Cave floor excavations yielded a complete sequence of deposits varying from lower paleolithic to a microlithic culture believed to be ancestral to the Wilton culture of the Cape. The sequence is in agreement with that of Europe. The Wilton culture bears, in general, the same relationship to the upper paleolithic cultures of South Africa that the Tardenoisian bears to those of Europe. In Bambata Cave, stratified beds of Neanthropic material of substantial thickness in a Mousterian zone, resting upon and covered by a pure Mousterian industry, were encountered. Evidence was obtained for the correlation of the early Rhodesian cave art with the culture of the Neanthropic immigrants, establishing an important link with the Aurignacian culture of Europe and supporting evidence in favor of a common origin of the two cultures in the Caspian of North Africa. (Plates.)—*W. C. McKern.*

4909. BREUIL, H. Premières impressions de voyage sur la préhistoire Sud-Africaine. [First impressions of a trip to prehistoric sites in South Africa.] *Anthropologie.* 40 (3) Nov. 1930: 209-223.—Most attention is given to the cave rock paintings and engravings in Rhodesia, which are assigned to the middle stone age, that is, the transitional. They are probably contemporary with French upper paleolithic.—*W. D. Wallis.*

4910. KOEHLER, HENRY. La céramique de la Grotte d'Achakar (Maroc) et ses rapports avec celle des civilisations de la Péninsule Ibérique. [The ceramic of the grotto of Achakar (Morocco) and its connection with that of the civilizations of the Iberian Peninsula.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (3-4) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 156-167.

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 4953, 6639, 6672, 6820-6821)

4911. FROBENIUS, LEO; BRÜNING, HANS HEINRICH; ANTZE, GUSTAV; HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT; HAMBRUCH, P. Schiffahrt und Schiffsbau I: Anfänge der Schiffahrt; Balkenflösse an der Küste von Peru; Wasserfahrzeuge in der peruanischen Kunst; Ausleger und Doppelboote im inneren Hinterindien; die Schiffahrt in der Südsee. [Navigation and shipbuilding I: The beginnings of navigation; log rafts on the coast of Peru; water conveyances appearing in Peruvian art; single and double outriggers in the interior of Further India; navigation in the South Sea.] *Erdball.* 5 (10) 1931: 361-391.—The dugout has a distinctly continental distribution while the outrigger has essentially a maritime one. Log rafts on the coast of Peru have fallen into disuse. Heine-Geldern calls attention to the fact, apparently overlooked up to the present, that a contrivance for the river boats exists in

the interior of India which may be designated as a "short-armed outrigger" while the use of double outriggers is disappearing. It is highly probable that the outrigger represents a cultural trait of the ancient Austronesians who, possibly during the 2nd century B.C., brought a neolithic culture from China into India. It may be that the latter brought the outrigger directly from South China or, that it was first created on the Mekong at Laos. In the latter case, providing the boats with outriggers as a safety device against the dangers of the rapids would be a typical adaptation for a people who were not at home on water. Furthermore, the transfer from river life to sea life would have necessitated lengthening the outriggers. On the smaller scattered Pacific Islands boat building and navigation were most highly developed, especially where the sailors were of Malayan blood. (2 plates, 16 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4912. KOPPERS, WILHELM. Der Hund in der Mythologie der zirkumpazifischen Völker. [The dog in



the mythology of the Pacific peoples.] *Wiener Beiträge zu Kulturgesch. u. Ling.* 1 1930: 359-399.—The myth of a connubial relationship between a dog and a woman has been studied among the Eskimos and a large number of tribes of the northwest coast of America. Its importance throughout the western part of the American continent has been shown by Boas, its reaching over into northeast Asia by Bogoras-Tan and its occurrence in southeastern Asia by Thalbitzer. The elaboration and solution of this problem is of interest since it has some light to shed on the historical relationship between the peoples of the Asiatic and American continents. Among the Eskimos, the dog in myths is conceived as the tribal father in the form of husband of the tribal mother, and he also takes on the functions of the guardian of the other worlds and the guide of the dead souls. Similar myths have been found among other Indians of the northwest coast although the horse often takes the place of the dog. Parallel myths are discoverable in Japan among the Ainus, and southward in Formosa and Hainan. In ancient Chinese culture, many traces of the idea are found although in more fragmentary or derived manner. The myths of the divine origin of princes or rulers are related no longer through a crude union with an animal but by a pearl or bamboo or through the glance of a dragon or other animate creature. The despised indigenous tribes are said to have been descended from dogs, illustrating the degradation of the myth in higher cultures. Philosophical outcroppings of the original myth can also be traced in later Chinese thought. Tracing the distribution of this myth from southeast Asia to America may be a hint as to the migrations of peoples to the new continent, and it may have been the Dene peoples who carried the myth across. Apparently the myth was developed by matriarchal peoples because of the prestige accorded the female progenitor. Where the dog no longer plays an important part in the material culture of the tribe, he seems to live all the more intensively in mythology.—*Nathan Miller.*

4913. SAINTYVES, P. Amulettes et talismans les amulettes et leur valeur magique. [Amulets and talismans and their magic value.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 40(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 177-206.—A critical review of principal terms used in magic. Amulets are all portable objects to which credulity attributes extraordinary, mysterious or supernatural virtues. This generic term comprises "talismans" characterized by their special form or by magic figure and "phylacters" designating names of supernatural beings or representing formulae with sacred character. A simple amulet obtains its magic from the being from which it comes or shares it with him. Special reference is made to bezards or stony formations found in the bodies of animals supposed to have special properties. In the same way magic plants are named. Talismans are usually made of stone or metal. The magic power of a talisman is on the same basis as that of an amulet but added to it is the principle of similarity of form often stamped or engraved on it. The magic theory of amulets and talismans rests upon: (1) the principle of repartition, i.e. the magic power of an individual or of a substance is proportionate to his spontaneous activity, its own strength; (2) the principle of contagion, i.e. the magic power is transmitted by contact or contagion; (3) the principle of sympathetic magic, i.e. a similarity of appearance, natural or artificial, attracts a power from the person, animal or thing represented, producing qualities as formed in them.—*E. B. Renaud.*

4914. SALLER, K. Die Rassenfrage. [The question of race.] *Erdball.* 5(9) 1931: 331-337.—Races result from a condition of equilibrium between the effects of heredity and environment. The "primary" races are not necessarily "pure" but they are the most neglected intermediate forms which have become differentiated in

different directions to form different races. The question of race will not be answered by a contemporary statement (of the number and type of races) but the solution must begin with them. (Plates).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4915. WEIDENREICH, F. Das Problem der jüdischen Rasse. [The problem of the Jewish race.] *Morgen.* 7(1) 1931: 78-96.—A review of the present state of investigation into the problem of the Jewish race. The racial components found among the Jews are the same as those found among the other populations of central and especially of eastern Europe; the differences are only a matter of degree. What is known as "Jewish type" is in reality a mixture of Oriental and *vorderasiatisch-dinarian* characters. Since the Oriental admixture is rarer in central Europe among the non-Jewish population, it is more readily recognized in Jews, and those Jews who lack this character are overlooked; in southern Europe on the other hand where it is more dominant the northerner inclines to regard the native population as having undergone a strong Jewish infiltration.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 4934)

## NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 4901, 4904, 4912, 5441, 5444, 6599)

4916. BARBEAU, MARIUS. Our Indians—their disappearance. *Queen's Quart.* 38(4) Autumn 1931: 691-707.—*H. D. Jordan.*

4917. BERRY, ROSE V. S. American inter-tribal Indian art. *Art & Archaeol.* 32(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 147-159.—The objects of art in which Indian skill is shown consist of basketry, pottery, blankets, and paintings. The latter are perhaps the most expressive, and it is in this field that a remarkable modern development is taking place. Within the last twelve years a number of Indian artists have appeared whose work is a faithful representation of the primitive motifs of tribal art. There is little portraiture and but little attempt to supply background or perspective, but within these limits work of the greatest significance is being done. The most outstanding painters are members of the Pueblo, Hopi, and Kiowa tribes, such individuals as Awa-Tsireh (Cat-tail-bird) of San Ildefonso, a Pueblo; Fred Kobatie, a Hopi; Hokeah, a Kiowa; and Ma-Pe-Wi, a Pueblo from Zia. (16 illustrations).—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4918. HARGRAVE, LYNDON L. The influence of economic geography upon the rise and fall of the pueblo culture in Arizona. *Mus. Notes (Flagstaff, Arizona).* 4(6) Dec. 1931: pp. 3.—There are three major geographical areas in Arizona which represent three groups of economic factors acting as culture determinants. These areas are the south desert, the central mountains, and the north plateau. Originally the whole state was peopled by nomadic hunters, but waves of diffusion from the south changed the culture of the southern desert people. Agriculture, a sedentary life, and leisure for the development of new arts and crafts became established. The new elements percolated northward through the mountainous region into the plateau country where they were adapted to the different environment. This environment, more variable than that of the south, produced a more flexible culture which finally flowed back into the southern desert region. This marked the greatest period of pueblo culture. All the economic resources of the whole region were being utilized to the fullest extent of local knowledge and the culture stagnated. New ideas might have carried it on but they did not come. About 1300 or 1400 A.D. the pueblo culture was in a state of general disintegration. A century or so later the whole region was desolate save



for a comparatively few surviving pueblos and was thickly spotted with the dead remains of the older civilization.—*Forrest Clements*.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 4977, 4982, 4988, 4999, 5001, 5056, 5148, 5151, 5159, 6596, 6673-6674)

4919. BARANNIKOV, A. Songs of the Ukrainian gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 10 (1) 1931: 1-53.

4920. BOBKOWSKI, ADAM. Włosciańskie zwyczajne na Wołyniu. [Peasant inheritance customs in Wolhynia.] *Lud Słowiański*. 1 (B) 1930: 187-220.—After a discussion of the legal aspects of inheritance in Wolhynia under Russian rule, the author discusses the genesis of these customs and the history of the books in which they are contained. He goes on to describe the decay of these customs by the reforms of Stolypin which still exist in Polish law.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

4921. JARAUSCH, KONRAD. Der Zauber in den Isländersagas. [The charm in the Icelandic myths.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. n.s. 1 (3) 1930: 238-268.—(Source material.)—*F. K. Hahn*.

4922. MANDRIOLI, DINO. Costumanze nuziali nell'alto Appennino pistoiese. [Wedding customs in the Apennines.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese*. 33 (1) 1931: 37-41.—*F. Edler*.

4923. PTITSIN, F. ПИТИЦИН, Ф. Культурно-просветительная работа в ненецком округе. [Educational work in the Nenets district.] *Советский Север*. (Sovetskii Sever.) 7-8 1931: 212-216.—Local information is given about the educational work among the Nenets (Samoyeds) of the European north. There are five Samoyed schools in the Nenets district with 170 Nenets pupils.—*G. Vasilevich*.

4924. SCHREPFER, HANS. Landschaft und Volkstum im alemannischen Stammesgebiet. [Landscape and race in the tribal territory of the Alemanni.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (1) 1930: 16-28.—The racial characteristics of the Alemanni have undergone great changes, but the tribal borderline toward the west has been largely maintained. Alemanni and Swabians, formerly one group, are now separated by language and character. Swabia is the country of plains and basins, and due to its geographical unity its sole political problem was the extension of its power. The geographical structure explains the common feeling and race consciousness among the Swabians. Conversely the hilly country in the west and south generally called the home of the Alemanni has led to racial discord and divided its inhabitants into four different states: Switzerland, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Alsace, and Upper Baden.—*Werner Neuse*.

4925. SEEGER, THEODOR. A Carinthian gypsy song and vocabulary. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 10 (3) 1931: 134-137.

4926. ZELENIN, DMITRIJ. Zagadocznyje demony "szulikuny" u russkich. [Mysterious water nymphs among the Russians, called "szulikuny."] *Lud Słowiański*. 1 (B) 1930: 220-238.—In the popular belief of the European Great Russians and of the Siberians and the Yakuts, the *szulikuny* are found among the water demons. One of their characteristics is the departure from the water in winter from December 24 to January 1. This name is also borne by masked persons who go about during Christmas week in the villages playing the roles of demons and devils. The author illustrates the beliefs and customs in connection with the *szulikuny*.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 4864, 4962, 4964, 5437)

4927. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. Tre anni di viaggi e di ricerche scientifiche in Africa. [Three years of travel

and research in Africa.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 654-671.—The most important investigations were completed in Rhodesia where numerous traces of prehistoric populations of unknown origin were discovered and where the anthropological study of a peculiar group of natives, the Batonga, was completed. (Photographs of anthropological types.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

4928. CLERQ, A. de. Litterature indigène Luba. [Native Luba literature.] *Congo*. 2 (2) Sep. 1931: 165-185.—A French translation is given here of two Luba texts (not reproduced). These fragments on "wrath, envy, joy, love, hope . . ." are of great importance to an understanding of the actual state of mind of the Negro.—*J. F. Vanderheijden*.

4929. DECARY, RAYMOND. Quelques pratiques malgaches relatives aux accouchements. [Some customs among the inhabitants of Madagascar concerning confinement.] *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*. 11 (1-3) 1930: 3-7.—(Notes collected by one of the colonial administrative officers.)—*A. Irving Hallowell*.

4930. DRIBERG, J. H. Gala colonists and the lake regions of Africa. *Ethnol. Studien*. 1 (3) 1931: 191-213.—The author gives an historical survey of the immigration of the Gala into the Lake region of East Africa. He states that they were nomads at the time of their migration and that they have taken over agriculture from the population which lived there at that time. He considers the holy kingdom of the Gala not as an original institution, but one which had been created for political reasons after their arrival. (Map.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

4931. FROBENIUS, LEO. Die Kunst Afrikas. [African art.] *Erdball*. 5 (3) 1931: 85-114.—The bitter struggle for existence in the desert in northern and southern Africa gives rise to a magic culture: evil eye, blood, sex are the themes which form the basic elements. A richness of the "spiritualization of matter" gives birth to a new conception, that of "honor" in which everything becomes sport: hunting, cattle theft, and love. The Ethiopian style finds expression in the close contact with plant life, bound up in mysticism. Hunting, fighting, and killing culminates in ecstasy and sensual magic. Africa owes its imaginative art to the Ethiopian feeling for life (*Lebensgefühl*). Three entirely independent styles must be distinguished: engravings, polychrome paintings, and red paintings on granite walls. The works of art representing the Hamitic magic style arise from ideas and the desire to create allegories intellectually. It is possible to prove on African soil three cultures which evidently owe their origin to a strong Asiatic influence. The Syrian culture from the north brought, together with its established feudal system, an ideal of heroism which artistically found expression in the knight epic and in the minstrel songs. Erythrean culture, coming from the east and introducing as its external symbols the sacred state, awakened the dramatic spirit. The culture of the Atlantic coast of Guinea with the predominance of its secret societies adds to the Ethiopian style through its cult of procreation and ghosts tremendous possibilities which find expression in the abundance of wood carvings, idols, and masks. (6 maps, 33 illustrations, 16 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

4932. GUTMANN, BRUNO. Die Wertschätzung der Frau unter den Ostafrikanern. [Status of women among the East Africans.] *Erdball*. 5 (8) 1931: 312-320.—Neither the reported drudgery nor the supposed degradation in polygyny can be looked upon as expressing a lack of esteem for women in East Africa. The point of view of the European observer is not based upon actual knowledge growing out of objective appreciation of sociological facts. Woman herself resents any shifting



in the division of labor between the sexes, and opposes any kind of relief.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4933. HUNTINGFORD, G. W. B. Free hunters, serf-tribes, and submerged classes in East Africa. *Man* (London). 31 Dec. 1931: 262-266.—The grouping into three divisions of the hunting and serf-tribes of East Africa is shown in tabular form. Each division and the tribes in it are described. It is a sort of caste system under which there are many restrictions and particularly no intermarriage between the free hunters and the serfs. The submerged classes are a people who may have been serfs previously but who now have nearly the same status as the free hunters, are associated with them, and even marry into this class.—*Constance Tyler.*

4934. LEAKEY, L. S. B. The Kikuyu problem of the initiation of girls. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 277-285.—Problems involving native health and morals, largely resulting from mistaken missionary teachings and policies centering about girls' puberty ceremonies and associated traditions, can best be solved through the introduction of a new form of initiation ceremony and related instructions as an alternative to the old, with the stipulation that initiation by the new method should give equal social status.—*W. C. McKern.*

4935. LEYDER, J. L'épreuve du poison chez les Bwaka (Vbangi). [The ordeal by poison among the Bwaka.] *Congo*. 2(1) Aug. 1931: 26-44.—This is a chapter from a work to be published: *Les Bwaka: croyances magiques, coutumes familiales*. The author deals here with the ordeal by *sambi* poison. This poison is taken by one who is charged with demoniac possession, with theft or adultery. Only rarely have children to drink the *sambi* poison, as their parents usually do it in their stead. A son or daughter usually takes the place of an elderly parent. The person who has to drink the poison collects the *sambi* and prepares the potion. Years ago, the ordeal took place in the village, at present it is performed on the plantations or in the forests.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

4936. MYERS, J. M. BRUCE. The connubial institutions of the Gās. *J. African Soc.* 30(121) Oct. 1931: 399-409.—The Gās, who live in the eastern area of the Gold Coast Colony, Africa, have five different forms of marriage. They differ in form rather than in principle, that is, all have some characteristics in common, and each has some characteristics not shared by any other. The form *Boi-ekpa*, for example, "six cloths," has six more cloths in the gift accompanying the dowry than is usually the case. It is characteristic of the wealthy and the nobility. *Bladso*, "menses," is performed after the onset of puberty, by giving the girl to a man who pays the cost of the celebration. *Otsentse* is a similar ceremony, but starts only after the engagement of the girl, and *ako* is another variant. *Otufo* is a form applying to certain localities (or social groups), as seems to be the case with the others also.—*W. D. Wallis.*

4937. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. The regalia of the Fung sultans of Sennar. *J. African Soc.* 30(121) Oct. 1931: 361-376.—Illustrations and descriptions of articles of dress and other appurtenances. These include the horned cap; the robe of cotton cloth imported from India; the Crusader's sword, of the type commonly found among the Bisharin and the Hadendoa of the present day; the pointed sandal with up-turned toe, similar to the type worn by the better-to-do in Yemen; the chaplet, or hair-band, similar to the type which has been worn in the Sudan since ancient Egyptian days; the *emma*, or Syrian shawl, which became the head gear; a copper drum; a wooden drum; an earthen mound or *rostra*. There are descriptions of robes, armlets, and bracelets.—*W. D. Wallis.*

4938. SHEBESTA, FATHER. Les conceptions religieuses des pygmées de l'Huri. [The religious conceptions of the pygmies of Huri.] *Congo*. 1(5) Jul. 1931:

645-666; 2(1) Aug. 1931: 45-68.—The pygmies of Huri have some practices and ideas which indicate among them the existence of certain religious beliefs. Certain of their amulets, the *bekombo* (fire fan), the *pikipiki* (magic whistle) and some peculiar dances are to be explained by their belief in magic. Sorcery (*buloz*) is known but not widespread. Their belief in magic is to be traced to Negro influence. The Bafwaguda Bakango pygmies acknowledge the existence of a supreme being, Mungu, who created everything and who is sometimes identified with the rainbow, the serpent Ambelema. Mungu is invoked before a hunting party goes into the bushes. They believe in the existence of a soul. Funeral customs are described. Spirits or *bakéti* are believed in. Moral notions of good and bad are not unknown. The religious beliefs of the Basua—a tribe of halfbreed pygmies—are described. The Bambuti, pygmies living among the Babira, call their god Kalisia who is thought of as a propitious god, and helps them in their hunting. They, too, have their secret initiation rites. The belief in a soul (*borupi*) and in a supreme being (*loré*) exists also among the Efe, another pygmy tribe. This god, who is sometimes also called Muri-Muri or Mae, is the creator of life and death. The cult of the dead appears very rarely. The most striking feature of their religious conception is their belief in a supreme being. He is thought of as a "father." The pygmies have some moral rules, although it is impossible to say which of them were given by a god.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

4939. SHEBESTA, FATHER. Voyage d'exploration chez les pygmées du Congo Belge. [Scientific expedition among the pygmies in the Belgian Congo.] *Congo*. 1(3) Mar. 1931: 327-341.—This expedition (January 1929-August 1930) explored the whole territory occupied by the pygmies. The results can be enumerated as follows: the geographical frontiers of the pygmies of the Huri district and their relations with the Batua of the Aruanda and the Batswa of the Equator province were determined. Anthropological measurements were made on more than 6,000 pygmies and pygmoides. Linguistic materials of approximately 15 languages and dialects were collected. The pygmies are sylvans. The chief physical differences between the Negro and the pygmy are outlined. They are parasites in the sense that almost every pygmy group or tribe is living in constant and close contact with a Negro settlement. They furnish the Negro some products of the woods and get in return bananas and palm oil. Although slavery is unknown, the Negroes exploit the pygmies. Some pygmy tribes tried to become independent in their food supply from the economic domination of the Negroes by settling and laying out plantations. (Map.)—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

4940. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The burial customs of Wa Manyika tribes. *Man* (London). 31 Dec. 1931: 270-272.—The burial customs of the Wa Manyika tribes in the northeast of Southern Rhodesia fall into three fairly defined periods, (a) *Kuchema* (to weep or wail). This involves the actual burial of the dead, after which there is a ceremonial feast of *Bepu*, feast of the helpers. (b) *Kuchenura* (to cleanse or purify) corresponds to a settlement of the estate, a disposal of personal property, and the bestowal of the wives of the deceased to his eldest son and heir. During this period no quarrelling may take place or it may be taken as an accusation of witchcraft. (c) *Tswitsa* (the guide to the place). This ceremony is the offering of beer to the dead that he may be recognized by his ancestors and well received by them in their abode. Some months elapse between these burial customs, the whole extending over a period of from one to two or three years.—*Constance Tyler.*

4941. STRUYF, R. P. Migrations des Bapende et des Bambunda. [The migrations of the Bapende and Bambunda.] *Congo*. 1(5) Jul. 1931: 667-670.—The



Bapende were first driven from the left border of the Kwango River by the Mbalakabusa. They pushed eastwards and met the Bakioko whom they had to fight with their newly recruited allies the Bambunda. They succeeded thus in throwing the Bakioko back into their territory. The Bambunda settled in the plains between the Lubue and Kwilu rivers; the Bapende south of them along the Loange and Luanji rivers. Bambunde and Bapende are both prolific peoples, which explains their continual and steady migration to the north. The Bapende of the Kilembe region build round huts, those of the Kandale region have rectangular ones. The Bambunda lost their original style of habitation and adopted the high square huts of the northern populations, Badinga, Bangoli, and Balori. The Bapende also kept their original amulets, drums, songs, initiation rites, and social organization.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

4942. VERTENTEN. Fabels en legenden der Nkundo negers. [Fables and legends of the Nkundo Negroes.] *Congo.* 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 687-698.—The fables are entitled: The Ulu and the leopard, the Ulu, the elephant and the hippopotamus. (Lokundo texts and Flemish translations.)—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

4943. WING, J. van. Fetichisme bij de Bakongo. [Fetichism among the Bakongo.] *Congo.* 2 (1) Aug. 1931: 1-25.—Three tales of the Bakongo (in Bakongo text with a Flemish translation), in which the Bakongo explains his ideas of sorcery are reproduced. The first tale deals with soothsaying and the use which is made of fetishes. This is an example of what they call "good sorcery." The second tale is entitled "How a woman gives birth to a sorcerer child" (*Nkenda u nkento ubuta mwana ndoki*). This should illustrate their belief that men are endowed with this art from birth. The third tale, about the men who went hunting (*Nkenda u muntu uyenda ukonda*) deals with the Bakongo belief in black magic which is employed to kill a personal enemy.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 4806, 4912, 4926, 5020, 5039, 6594-6595, 6606, 6682)

4944. EICKSTEDT, EGON von. Der Zentral-Dehkan und die Rassengliederung Indiens. (Zugleich 7. und letzter anthropologischer Bericht der Deutschen Indien-Expedition.) [Central Deccan and the racial organization of India. (Seventh and last anthropological report of the German Indian-Expedition.)] *Anthrop. Anz.* 8 (1-2) 1931: 89-103.—Anthropologically the contrast between the densely populated plains and the less valuable, less populated regions of the interior of India is of far reaching significance. The light complexioned Hindu population is essentially of indid stock, having migrated ages ago from the region of the Indus into the peninsula and inhabited the plains. In the plains of the south, there are dark complexioned elements of an older population of melanid stock, and still another dark complexioned element, the representatives of the malid race. They live in the jungle-covered mountains of the west, here and there among the low caste population, or in distant regions as well as in the savanna of the eastern part of Ceylon. This component, together with the light complexioned and taller gondid race which lives in the north, forms the aboriginal Indian population. (A detailed discussion of the smaller racial groups follows.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4945. HIPPOLYTUS, O. M. The relations between religion and morality among the Bhils. *Primitive Man.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 49-53.—The Bhils, of whom the author writes, number about 500,000 and inhabit the Vindhya range and its foothills in central India. They are all farmers. The author explains the names Bhil children receive in infancy, marriage customs, and

tribe membership. There is an absence of vocational training and religious instruction. Moral principles and a moral or religious system are absent. Bhil religion is reduced to certain practices proper to certain days, periods, or circumstances. The child grows up without control, except for occasional abusive language or blows when he is guilty of misconduct that offends somebody or that conflicts with someone's interest.—*A. D. Frenay.*

4946. LESER, PAUL. Vom Mittelmeer nach Südostasien. [From the Mediterranean to southeastern Asia.] *Erdball.* 5 (6) 1931: 206-208.—A great many similarities in agricultural implements and methods which connect the Mediterranean countries with southeastern Asia are of western origin. It is therefore obvious to regard the rudder type ploughshare, characterized by its form and its fastening to the plough, as belonging to a widespread culture area although proof of the connecting link is missing. The acquisition of a plough of the Khol tribe from the Chaibasa region by the Museum of Ethnology in Frankfurt confirms this assumption and suggests this find to be part of the Hellenistic wave which reached the East by way of India. A pre-Roman occurrence within the western culture has not yet been proven.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4947. NICHOLSON, R. A. Some notes on Arabian and Persian folklore. *Folklore.* 41 (4) Dec. 1930: 345-358.

4948. OLDHAM, C. E. A. W. The proverbs of the people in a district (Shahabad) of northern India. *Folklore.* 41 (4) Dec. 1930: 320-344.

4949. SUSLOV, I. M. СУСЛОВ, И. М. Шаманизм и борьба с ним. [Shamanism and the struggle against it.] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 3-4 1931: 89-152.—The native northern peoples have a religion based on an animistic conception of the universe. This conception corresponds to the reproductive relationships and the social structure of these people who are in a primitive state of development of the hunting, fishing and cattle breeding industries. In shamanism one finds: (1) the ancestor cult supporting the forms from which it springs forth; (2) the need for an intermediary for communion with the deity and other supernatural beings; (3) the need of rituals; and (4) collective performance of religious rites and shamanistic seances. The rituals and ceremonies are outlined.—*G. Vasilevich.*

4950. TATTEVIN, P. E. Mythes et légendes du sud de l'île Pentecôte (Nouvelle Hébrides). [Myths and legends of the south of Pentecost Island, New Hebrides.] *Anthropos.* 26 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 863-881.—(See also entries #3: 13417 and #4: 1824.)

4951. TRACHENKO, N. ТРАЧЕНКО, Н. Лесные самоеды (Паньхосово). [Wood Samoyeds (Pan'-khosovo).] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 6 1931: 88-90.—Local information is given about the life of a small group of Samoyeds from the clan of Aivoshit on the river Pur.—*G. Vasilevich.*

4952. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. Note e appunti di viaggio sul Nepal. [Notes and observations of the trip through Nepal.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 515-531; (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 634-645.—The author obtained special authorization from the Maharaja to make a three months' stay in Nepal, a country still hardly accessible to Europeans. He entered it from Raxaul, on the border of India, whence a poor but recently constructed railroad leads to Amlekgange. From here, an automobile road leads to Katmandu, the capital, situated in the mountainous but densely populated valley of the Bagmati River. Patan is located on the opposite bank. The author has studied in particular, the religion, the philosophy, and the literature, but in this account he treats mainly the social and religious life, and the rites of Buddhism, the ethnographic and economic conditions, art, and public administration.



Among the tribes about which he gathered information, most noteworthy are: the Nevari, the Gurūn, the Magòr, the Limbic, the Chiranti; also the Butia, natives of Tibet. Nepal is a country which has modest resources from the soil, while it has some importance for the commerce, which today however has declined; the agricultural classes are poor and emigration is strong. The government is in the hands of the warlike aristocracy of the Gurka; the power is concentrated in the prime minister (*maharajà*), while the authority of the sovereign (*adhirajà*) is almost entirely merely nominal; the office of *maharajà* is actually transmitted throughout the members of only one family. The isolation in which the country remains, is determined by the desire to avoid any foreign interference. Nevertheless, the means of communication are improving and noteworthy is the use of overhead wire cables, which also help in the importation of industrial products, of which the country has great need. (Photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

## OCEANIA

(See also Entry 4798)

4953. KRZYŻANOWSKI, JAN. Z zagadnień socjologicznych państwa pierwotnego. Grupy lokalne. [Sociological problems of the primitive state. Local groupings.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny*. 1 Apr. 1930–Mar. 1931: 210–263.—Local groups include all the inhabitants of a certain territory both genetically and territorially. The basis for the discussion is ethnographical material from several regions of Oceania. In some combinations local groups called inclusive settlement groups appear and the division of functions among various members is accompanied by a class division. The author proposes two theories: (1) the mutual independence of two groups, one based on genetic ties, the other having a territorial basis; (2) the close relationship between the rise of class divisions and the rise and development of larger territorial groups.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

## HISTORY

## HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5034, 5341)

4954. RESPIGHI, C. Orazio Marucchi. *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana*. 8(1-2) 1931: 137–144.—An account and appreciation of the career of the distinguished Christian archaeologist, who died on Jan. 21, 1931, in his 79th year.—*H. J. Leon*.

4955. ROERICH, GEORGES de. Professor Charles Rockwell Lanman and his work in the field of Indology. *J. Urusvati (Himalayan Res. Inst., Roerich Museum)*. 1(1) 1931: 1–6.—An appreciation of a leading American Indologist on the occasion of his 80th birthday, with an enumeration of most of his works. Especial stress is laid on two achievements aside from his own scholarly contributions: (1) the inauguration of the custom that Indologists should spend several years in India, and (2) the editing of the Harvard Oriental Series, 32 volumes of which have been published since 1891.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

4956. SCHAFER, JOSEPH. The author of the "frontier hypothesis." *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(1) Sep. 1931: 85–103.—Frederick Jackson Turner graduated in 1894 from the University of Wisconsin at the age of 22, hailed as a boy orator and apparently destined to become something other than an historian. He was unusually proficient in different subjects. He was by nature a humanist and unorthodox. He avoided the customary Johns Hopkins type of subject for a doctoral dissertation by choosing *A study of the trading post as an institution*, and he revolutionized the writing of American history with his essay on *The significance of the frontier* which he read before the American Historical Association in 1893.—*W. E. Smith*.

4957. SIMKHOVITCH, VLADIMIR G. Approaches

to history. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(4) Dec. 1930: 481–526.—In dealing with any problem the important considerations are our attitudes and our approaches to the material at hand. Since education is the process of instilling in the unconscious what is so far only in the conscious, histories of philosophies or histories of ideas should show an appreciation "of the passions and purposes, conscious or unconscious, that these ideas or these attitudes were serving." Thus, in their use of Newton's *Principia* the English and the French diverged in their philosophies due to the different ends pursued. By a similar analysis of the eclipse of the Age of Reason one discovers that though Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel differed freely in their conscious attitudes, yet "they shared the same unconscious attitudes and hence the same emotional reactions and the same emotional purposes." These reactions were called forth by the common feeling of resentment at the humiliation of Germany by Napoleon. [See Entry 2: 8762.]—*H. P. Lattin*.

4958. WEIL, GOTHOLD. Josef Horovitz zum Gedächtnis. [In memory of Josef Horovitz.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75(9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1931: 321–328.—Josef Horovitz, who died on Feb. 5, 1931, was professor of Semitics at the University of Frankfurt and head of the Oriental Institute at the University of Jerusalem. His chief contributions were in the field of Islamic culture and religion, especially on the personality of Mohammed and concerning the interrelations and borrowings of Islam from Christianity, Judaism, Gnosticism, and other oriental religions and cults.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

4959. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Eine Gedächtnisrede auf Barthold Georg Niebuhr. [A memorial address on Barthold Georg Niebuhr.] *Bonner Akad. Reden*. (10) 1931: pp. 31.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

## EGYPT

4960. GRAINDOR, PAUL. A propos de la dédicace de Médamoud. [The dedication of Medamud.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orient.* 31(1) 1931: 31–32.

4961. NAGEL, GEO. Rapport sur les fouilles de Deir el Médineh (nord) 1928–. [Report on the excavations of Deir el Médineh (north) 1928–.] *Fouilles de*

*l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orient. du Caire*. 6(3) 1929: pp. 32.—Résumé of the journal: (1) the New Empire tomb, (2) the blocks of Taharqa, (3) the tomb of Queen Ankhesneferybne, (4) installations of undetermined date, (5) the Coptic buildings, (6) souvenirs of the French expedition of 1832. (Illus. & plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.



## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

4962. FIELD, HENRY. The Field Museum-Oxford University joint expedition at Kish. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (5) May 1931: 243-250; (6) Jun. 1931: 323-334.—Excavations at Kish were begun in 1922, disclosing a Sumerian palace and a cemetery. Later excavations disclosed an important library, the tablets in which dealt with the purchase and sale of land, grain, etc., and a very beautiful, but unfinished temple, begun by Nebuchadnezzar and continued by Nabonidus. Its completion was probably prevented by invasion and the shift in the channel of the Euphrates which depopulated Kish. Later excavations disclosed two flood-levels, one at 3200 B.C. and the other at 4000 B.C. Between the two a sensational discovery was made of a four-wheeled chariot, part of an elaborate tomb-burial. Below the earliest flood-level an entirely different culture was disclosed, marked by a very early type of pottery and neolithic flint and bone implements which show close affinities with the paleolithic and neolithic artifacts found in the North Arabian desert. The progressive desiccation of this desert drove these people to the edges of the Fertile Crescent where they were later conquered by the Sumerians.—[30 illus.]—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4963. SCHMIDT, ERICH. Excavations at Fara, 1931. *Mus. J. (Univ. Pennsylvania)*. 22 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 193-217.—Fara is an ancient ruin in Lower Babylonia. The shore of the Persian Gulf was only 60 miles away in its earliest period, today it is more than 200 miles away. The Koldewey expedition at Babylon in 1902-03 had not removed the excavated dirt. Erich Schmidt, sponsored by the University Museum and the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, began work on this mound Feb. 23, 1931, and ceased operations at the end of April. He made tests by digging down to virgin soil. The various strata he designated as Fara I, II, and III, as representative of the Jemdet Nasr period, the early Sumerian period, and the period of the third dynasty of Ur. The pottery was the most reliable guide to Fara I. This has resemblances to the Jemdet Nasr finds. Fara II yielded quantities of cuneiform tablets of inestimable historical value. Fara III contained figurines, symbols, stone vessels, ornaments and objects of pottery, stone, shell, and bone pointing to the era of the third dynasty of Ur. But what ancient city did this mound represent? The German excavators found an inscription of "Haladda, Patesi of Sukkurru." Sukkurru occurs frequently on the tablets found by Schmidt and he thinks that the ancient name of this city was Shuruppak, the mythical name of the home of Ut-Napishtim, the Sumerian Noah. [27 half-tone plates and 5 sketch-maps and drawings.]—*Ira M. Price.*

4964. SPEISER, E. A. The excavation of Tell Billa. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (44) Dec. 1931: 2-5.—Work was resumed on the Hurrian level with the discovery of a painted censer, found lying on a model shrine built of terra cotta blocks. Also in this stratum were two plaques of terra cotta, representing figurines of bearded men dressed in the Anatolian tunic, a mold, and two cylinder seals of the Syro-Hittite type. The Assyrian stratum contained the most imposing architectural remains. In arranging for a dumping ground in a ravine, it was found that the area was utilized in Persian times and later as a necropolis. The section is dotted with tombs, all of which were plundered by ancient robbers. The urn-burials furnished valuable anthropological data. Many miscellaneous objects were found in this vicinity including a suit of bronze armor, two cylinder seals, a limestone figurine, a lance-head of excellent workmanship, and a quantity of beads.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

4965. SPEISER, E. A. The excavation of Tepe Gawra. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (44) Dec. 1931: 5-8.—The excavation at Tepe Gawra showed seven

well-defined strata. The three uppermost layers were Hurrian. The main structure of the fourth stratum was a masonry shrine with a massive stone altar in its southern part. In the northern room was found a stand of baked bricks upon which lay a complete incense burner of pottery of the 3d millennium. Under the heavy stone floor of the shrine were 16 jars of different size, each with a lid of pottery or stone. These evidently were foundation offerings, consisting of valuable fluids, each container apparently dedicated to a different deity. The most important part of the fifth stratum had also been given to a shrine of stone. One of the numerous cylinder seals is of serpentine and shows the god Shamash rising from the mountains while a worshipper is waiting before the tree of life. Another represents Gilgamesh in combat with two bulls.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entry 5023)

4966. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The discovery of an Aramaic inscription relating to King Uziah. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (44) Dec. 1931: 8-10.—During the past year a new Aramaic inscription was discovered by E. L. Sukenik, field archaeologist of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It is a well carved inscription in square characters and measures 14 inches on each side. The transcription reads: "Hither were brought the bones of Uziah, king of Judah—do not open!" The script used is characteristic of the period 130 B.C. to 70 A.D. and the language is identical with Biblical Aramaic. The tablet was found in the Russian Archaeological Museum on the Mount of Olives, a collection made by Archimandrite Antonin between 1865 and 1894. Certain scholars doubt the authenticity of the inscription because it was not found in an excavation; others think it is too well carved to be genuine. Albright holds it is genuine. The bones in question, however, did not belong to the king but were found during the clearance of a tomb traditionally ascribed to him.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

4967. JALABERT, LOUIS. Contribution à la géographie ancienne de la Syrie. [Contributions to the ancient geography of Syria.] *J. d. Savants.* (5) May 1931: 199-207.—The results of the Princeton expeditions to Syria in 1904-1905 and 1909 are surveyed. Besides improving the existing maps of the region, the expedition classified numerous pagan and Christian remains, the latter including the civil buildings of the great town of Brâd. Some of the houses discovered far surpass in elegance the finest buildings of Pompeii.—*E. J. Knapton.*

4968. MAISLER, B. Jüdische Familiengräber bei Jerusalem. [Jewish family tombs near Jerusalem.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 9 (7-8) 1931: 345-350.—An illustrated account of Jewish family tombs near Jerusalem with especial reference to the author's own excavations at Ramat-Rachel.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

4969. PINKERFELD, J. Die antike Synagoge in Beth Alfa. [The ancient synagogue at Beth Alfa.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (9-10) 1930: 465-469.—An illustrated analysis of the synagogue at Beth Alfa excavated in 1929 by Sukenik.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

4970. REIFENBERG, ADOLF. Römische Legionsziegel. [Roman legionary tiles.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 11 (3-4) 1931: 157-158.—Notes on three inscriptions stamped on tiles of the Tenth Legion found at Jerusalem.—*H. G. Robertson.*

4971. SCHNEIDER, A. M. St. Peter in Gallicantu: das Gefängnis Christi im Palast des Kaiphas. [The church of St. Peter in Gallicantu: the prison of Christ in the palace of Caiaphas?] *Oriens Christianus*. 5 (2) 1930: 175-190.—It has been claimed that certain ruins on the Sion hill, excavated in 1889, are part of the palace of Caiaphas. Actual inspection shows the earliest remains to be graves and parts of houses of the Jewish and Ro-



man periods; monks began to settle here in the 5-6th centuries, and in the 7th a church "of the repentance of Peter" was built, which is mentioned in medieval descriptions of Jerusalem. In the time of the crusades a cistern, which up to that time had kept its original use, was made a crypt; but by the 15th century the sacredness of the site was lost, and it was covered by an ordinary Arab house. The remains, although interesting, are in no sense "authentic," and the attempts recently made to turn a Roman cistern and an Arab stable into Caiaphas' prison are absurd.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

4972. SCHÜTZ, D. Die Ossuarien in Palästina. [Ossuaries in Palestine.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 286-292.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4973. SUKENIK, E. L. Funerary tablet of Uziah, king of Judah. *Palest. Explor. Fund. Quart. Statement*. 63 Oct. 1930: 217-221.—In the museum of the Russian Orthodox Eleona-Church on the Mt. of Olives, Sukenik was attracted by a limestone slab with an Aramaic inscription. There are only four lines of text. The inscription reads: "(1) Were brought hither (2) the bones of Uziah, (3) king of Judah, (4) but not to be opened." 2 Chron.: 26 gives full account of the heroic deeds of Uziah and of his burial as a leper, possibly outside the City of David. This inscription seems to imply that the tomb of this king was cleared, while those of the Davidic kings were not. This tablet then was placed over the removed bones of Uziah. Its authenticity is maintained on various grounds. The notes made by the collector of these antiquities were handed over to the Holy Synod in Russia and after the Bolshevik revolution became the property of the state library. More may yet be learned of the provenance of this slab.—*Ira M. Price.*

4974. WATZINGER, CARL. Die antiken Synagogen Galiläas. [The ancient synagogues of Galilee.] *Morgen*. 6 (4) 1930: 356-367.—*Éphraïm Fischhoff.*

4975. DUNCAN, J. G. Père Mallon's excavation of Teleilat Ghassul. *Ancient Egypt*. (3) Sep. 1931: 65-72.—Under the direction of Père Mallon of the Biblical Pontifical Institute of Jerusalem, excavations were carried on in 1930 and 1931 at Teleilat Ghassul. The site was occupied from neolithic times down to the middle of the second bronze age. The finds are discussed briefly. (5 figures.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

## ASIA MINOR

(See also Entries 3592, 5012)

4976. NOACK, F. Rev. of Arnim v. Gerkan: Kalabaktepe, Athenatempel und Umgebung. *Milet. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen seit dem Jahre 1899*. I. 8. [Kalabaktepe, the Athena temple and its surroundings. Miletus, results of the excavations and investigations since 1899. I, 8.] *Gnomon*. 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 449-458.—The checkered history of Miletus has seriously disturbed the layers of the material remains of the city, so that in one case a Roman mosaic pavement is found directly above a Mycenaean layer. The two sites chosen for this study, far from one another in location, are here grouped together, because it is only in Kalabaktepe, the isolated settlement south of the city, and in the neighborhood of the temple of Athena, that the pre-Persian city can be studied *in situ*, from the time of its foundation. The earliest settlement was near the site of the temple, close to the sea, and the earliest necropolis marks a Mycenaean settlement unexampled on the west coast of Asia Minor, west of Kalabaktepe. Votive remains indicate the early use of a cult brought from the old home of the Milesians. The excavations contribute much to the architectural history of the city, its buildings and street plan, and leave little to be investigated. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 3527, 3592, 4976)

4977. CASSON, STANLEY. The origin of the Mycenae tombs. *Art & Archaeol*. 30 (3) Sep. 1930: 81-85.—Sir Arthur Evans in a recent book—*The shaft graves and beehive tombs of Mycenae*—argues that the beehive and shaft tombs at Mycenae are contemporary, that the beehive tomb was the normal one, but that some sudden peril of attack led to a hasty reinterment in the "shaft" tombs within the walls of the citadel. This view is confirmed by the recent discovery of an unplundered beehive tomb at Mideia, containing objects of Mycenaean 17th century design, although the interment was much later. The Mycenaean princes had probably lost control of the Argive plain, giving room for the rise of lesser princes at Tiryns and Mideia, but the beehive tomb persisted. At Mideia objects showing non-Cretan and northwest European influence were also found. The problems presented by these require much further investigation. (3 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4978. KARO, GEORG. Archäologische Funde vom Sommer 1930 bis Juni 1931. Griechenland und Dodekanes. [Archaeological discoveries from the summer of 1930 to June, 1931. Greece and the Dodecanese.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 211-308.—A copiously illustrated account of the finds, arranged region by region.—*H. J. Leon.*

4979. KOURONIOTES, K. The excavations at Eleusis. *Art & Archaeol*. 32 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 3-15.—A brief review of the excavations by the director. (16 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4980. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, KARL. Ein griechisches Grabrelief. [A Greek grave-relief.] *Antike*. 7 (4) 1931: 331-336.—The grave relief of Timarista and Kritio, found recently at Rhodes, and ranked by its discoverer as the most beautiful of Greek grave monuments, is of Attic form and spirit, a work of about 430 B.C. It belongs to a group of provincial works that clearly reflect the influence of the ripe classical art of Greece. In the earlier period and again the Hellenistic Age, Rhodes was an artistic leader and the center of a wide stream of influence, but in the Golden Age she followed the lead of Athens. Only a few decades after the date of this relief, the new plan for the rebuilding of Rhodes was laid out on the model of the harbor town of the Athenians. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

4981. MERLIN, A. Le palais minoen de Mallia. [The Minoan palace of Mallia.] *J. d. Savants*. (6) Jun. 1931: 241-251.—Excavations of the last decade have revealed a palace 45 km. from Cnossus and measuring 110 by 80 meters. It consists of rectangular halls grouped around a central court and dates in general from the Middle Minoan age. Its design suggests defensive works, and its general plan and contents are of the usual Cretan type. From numerous inscriptions the theory is propounded that Egyptian hieroglyphs were the prototype of Cretan ones, but that Hittite writing must also be taken into account. There is evidence, too, of a relationship between new Cretan hieroglyphs and Phoenician letters of the 13th century, B.C.—*E. J. Knapp.*

4982. PLATNER, JOSEPHINE. Tomb excavations at Corinth. *Art & Archaeol*. 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 153-160; (4) Apr. 1931: 225-234.—Discoveries in the North Cemetery at Corinth make possible a complete survey of the site from neolithic times to the 4th century B.C. Corinth was occupied before 2500 B.C. Then early Hellenic invaders occupied the Corinthian plain, coming from the Danube and the Ukraine. These peoples were soon dominated by a commercial, Cycladic people from the islands. About 2000 B.C. this Cycladic influence was violently eradicated. Sepia pottery, with a peculiarly shaped and entirely unique sauce boat, disappears and



is replaced by a new "Matt Malerei" ware, a direct descendant of the native neolithic. Pottery wheel-made Minoan wares also appear, decorated with swastikas. This Middle Helladic period gave way about 1600 to the Late Helladic. Cretan influence became important and for five centuries the Mycenaean empire endured. About 1100 B.C. Dorian invasions brought new pottery motives in the precision, balance, and clearness of Dorian geometric style. Through the Proto-Corinthian the development proceeds to the elaborately decorated style of Corinth's commercial greatness, when oriental influences resulted in a prodigal use of human and animal forms in addition to the old geometric motives. The end of Corinthian commercial supremacy is at hand when the tombs of Corinth begin to yield the black-figured wares of Athens, the great rival. [27 illus.]—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4983. SHEAR, THEODORE LESLIE. The excavation of Roman chamber tombs at Corinth in 1931. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 424-441.—A description of some tombs uncovered in the north cemetery, on the slope of the hillock Cheliotomylos. The most important was a large tomb with two chambers, originally designed to hold five graves. Two additional tombs had been intruded, many burials were made in each tomb, and, finally, the entire chamber had been filled up with bodies, probably in 396, at the time of Alaric's sack of Corinth. An unexplained feature was a circular well-shaft in the inner chamber. The walls had been decorated with painted stucco, and a portion of the original painting was restored. (14 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4984. WAELE, FERD. JOS. de. Fragmente archaischer Statuen in Thera. [Fragments of archaic statues in Thera.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 102-105.—A report of three hitherto unpublished archaic statues now in the museum on the island of Thera. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

4985. BARTOCCINI, RENATO. Una chiesa cristiana nel vecchio Foro di Lepcis (Leptis Magna). [A Christian church in the ancient Forum of Lepcis (Leptis Magna).] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana.* 8 (1-2) 1931: 23-52.—At Leptis Magna in Tripolitania the author has uncovered the foundations of a Christian church built into an earlier pagan building of the time of Vespasian. The main hall, orientated N.E., is divided into three equal parts by two rows of double columns with re-used Corinthian capitals. The elongated apse was concealed externally by a rectangular wall. The presbyterium was raised on two steps. Decorations were few and simple, chiefly geometric patterns. A massive marble base with a long inscription reveals that after the old basilica fell in ruins, a triple portico was erected with a statue of Constantine the Great. It also verifies the author's earlier conjecture that there was a *forum vetus* at this place, older than the great Forum of Septimius Severus. The portico was probably destroyed by barbarians in 527/528, and the church must belong to the early 6th century. Newly found inscriptions confirm earlier epigraphic evidence that the name of the city, at least at this time, was *Lepcis* and not *I leptis*, as usually given. (Plans and photographs.)—*H. J. Leon.*

4986. BÖRGER, HANS. Von der Münzkunst der sizilischen Griechen. [On the art of coinage among the Sicilian Greeks.] *Antike.* 7 (4) 1931: 298-312.—The wonderful series of coins made by Sicilian artists from the middle of the 6th century B.C. until the Roman conquest of Syracuse affords a richer variety of design, a stronger local color, and a greater artistic development than any other. From the historical point of view they have especial interest not only for their preservation of the tempo and direction of Sicilian development, but also because of their excellent literary documenta-

tion. Börger gives an account of the development of the coin types of Sicily, showing the rapid progress made in technique after a rather late beginning, the flowering of the art after the great victories in the 5th century, its gradual limitation by its own over-ripeness and by the Carthaginian seizure of many chief mints, the continuance of the tradition at Syracuse with increasing naturalism in design, gradually merging into the general Hellenistic stream, and ended by the Roman capture of Syracuse. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

4987. CAGNAT, R. Le théâtre de Sabratha (Tripolitaine). [The theater of Sabratha in Tripoli.] *J. d. Savants.* (5) May 1931: 193-199.—The Roman theater is described, with a plan. It was probably built in the age of the Antonines.—*E. J. Knapton.*

4988. GHISLANZONI, E. Padova—Oggetti dell'età eneolitica e del bronzo scoperti alla Mandriola. [Padua—Objects from the eneolithic and bronze age found at Mandriola.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 3-6.—Unpublished objects found at Mandriola in 1904 and now in the geological collection of the University of Padua include a well worked spearhead, an arrowhead, a scraper, and a blade of yellow flint, a green stone ax head, and fragments of other artifacts. Vases found nearby have the forms of those of the bronze age and are baked to a red color. One example has a design pressed in with the finger tips. At the site of the excavations were found traces of fire with bones of animals and vestiges of a hut, pointing to the existence there of a prehistoric settlement. The bronze age settlement was located at a little distance from the neolithic site. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

4989. JOURNET, R. Les récentes fouilles d'Agri-gente. [The recent excavations at Agrigentum.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 May-Jun. 1931: 258-274.—Summary of the 1928-30 campaigns. (1) The grottoes of Demeter and Kore at S. Biagio. A very ancient vestibule, earlier than the traditional date (581 B.C.) of the founding of the city, has been discovered. The construction of the walls is remarkable (built as if for vaulting, but the roof was of flat slabs). In front of it, remains of a series of basins, fed with water from the north grotto; divination by means of a mirror held over the water may have been practised there. According to Marconi, the architecture is "Mediterranean" of the 8th century. (2) The sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the Hill of Temples. Several buildings and altars were unearthed; of chief interest are the round or semicircular altars with central hole, and a small megaron. The latter must have had walls of sun-dried brick; its orientation is exceptional. It is older than the other remains—perhaps as old as the S. Biagio shrine. (3) Temple of the Dioskuroi. New light on the stereobate and cornice. The date of the temple is in the 2nd half of the 5th century. (4) Temple of Hephæstos. The temple is 5th century, but the foundations are of an archaic megaron cut across the plan. (5) Temple of Asklepios. Plan of the foundations is remarkably convex. Date, late 5th century. The most important results of the excavations: the city had a more remote origin and a more gradual development than was formerly conceived; on the other hand, temples 3-5 are not later than the 5th century.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

4990. MODONA, A. NEPPI. Cortona—Saggi alle mure etrusche di cinta della città e dell' arce. [Cortona—Exploratory excavations of the Etruscan walls surrounding the city and the citadel.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 33-44.—By means of 51 test digs the author has established the complete circuit of the great Etruscan wall of Cortona. Interesting details of the method of construction are revealed. The wall enclosed an area of 355,700 sq. meters with a perimeter of 2,880 meters. An independent spur extending into the city at Porta Montanina may be part of a wall which encircled the citadel. Further excavation will settle this problem. The work at Cortona is



part of a project to prepare accurate archaeological maps of all important Etruscan sites. (Plans and photographs.)—*H. J. Leon.*

4991. TARAMELLI, ANTONIO. Perdasdefogu—Ripostiglio di monete di epoca cartaginese rinvenuto nel territorio del comune. [Perdasdefogu—A hoard of coins of the Carthaginian period found in the territory of the township.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 88-102.—One of the most valuable hoards of coins yet found in Sardinia includes 764 pieces from Perdasdefogu in the province of Nuoro. The collection, which has been acquired for the Museum of Cagliari, contains 119 varieties, 91 of which are Punic, coined partly at Carthage, partly in Sicily, but mostly in the Punic towns of Sardinia. Several Roman sextans are interesting reminders of original Sardo-Punic coins. The presence of the letter C or K on some of these may indicate that they were minted at Caralis. The ligature of MA is perhaps the monogram of Cornelius Mammula, governor of Sardinia in 217-216 B.C., who may have taken advantage of the newly enacted Lex Flaminia, which reduced the value of the as. Since the hoard comes from a remote mountainous region in the territory of ancient Gallura, it may point to trade relations between mountain and coast. (Plate.)—*H. J. Leon.*

4992. TARAMELLI, ANTONIO. Senorbì (Cagliari)—Tomba di età preromana scoperta presso l'abitato. [Senorbì (Cagliari)—Tomb of the pre-Roman period found near the village.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 73-82.—Near Senorbì in Sardinia a shaft tomb with sides and cover of slabs of stone was found at a depth of about a meter. It contained a male skeleton, a short sword, and five fragments of a sheet of bronze. The tomb is assigned to the nuragic period, although the usual type of tomb in this epoch had a megalithic monument above ground. Markings on the bronze fragments indicate that it was decorated with representations of warriors. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

4993. TARAMELLI, ANTONIO. Teti—Esplorazione del santuario nuragico di Abini. [Teti—Exploration of the nuragic sanctuary of Abini.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 45-63.—Abini in an inaccessible part of central Sardinia was the scene of discoveries of important proto-Sardinian votive bronzes, now in the Museum of Cagliari. The nature of the building from which the objects were procured has been a mystery. The author, after tracing the history of the finds from the first discoveries in 1865, gives a detailed account of his own excavations there in 1929 and 1930. The ruin, an elliptical enclosure, walled in with massive granite blocks, was a great sanctuary built around a sacred spring. The place was used for religious purposes and for tribal assemblies. Votive bronzes, overlooked by previous investigators, include a strange figure of a warrior carrying a shield, a priestess in a long flounced tunic, and other human and animal figures, all crudely done with slight modeling and a characteristic tendency to geometric lines. The treasures had been hastily concealed at the invasion of some enemy, probably the Romans. Ruins of other buildings in the neighborhood show that religious structures and habitations had clustered around the sanctuary. (Photographs and plans.) [See Entry 4: 4994.]—*H. J. Leon.*

4994. TARAMELLI, ANTONIO. Teti—La borgata nuragica di Surràle. [Teti—The nuragic village of Surràle.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 63-77.—The author excavated remains of 12 of some 40 dwellings in a settlement of the nuragic period on the hill of Surràle, overlooking the road between Teti and Austis in central Sardinia. The settlement commanded the pass to the great sanctuary at Abini. Full details with dimensions and diagrams of the places explored are given. All show the

typical circular plan. The lower parts were of irregular granite blocks, the upper parts of wood. There may have been a central support for the roof. The objects found reveal a simple pastoral and agricultural life. There were some implements of war. One hut had equipment for the preparation of oil, another for the manufacture of bronze objects. There was not a trace of Punic or Roman objects. This was clearly the settlement of a study nucleus of proud mountaineers, who resisted the invasions of foreigners and foreign practices until they were wiped out by the Roman invader. (Diagrams and photographs.) [See Entry 4: 4993.]—*H. J. Leon.*

4995. TARAMELLI, ANTONIO. Urzulei (Nuoro)—Statuetta votiva femminile e bipenne in bronzo rinvenute nella grotta "Sa Domu e s'Orcu" sopra l'abitato del villaggio. [Urzulei (Nuoro)—A female votive statuette and a bronze two-headed ax found in the grotto "Sa Domu e s'Orcu" above the inhabited area of the village.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56 (1-3) 1931: 83-87.—The ax is of a common Sardinian type. The bronze statuette, 10 cm. high, represents a woman seated on a stool and holding a male figure on her lap. It shows good technique for so early a period. This is probably not a representation of the earth mother and child (*kourotrophos*), but of a mother holding a wounded or dead warrior son. The special dirge for a son wounded in battle is still sung in certain remote Sardinian villages. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 5085, 5151)

4996. ABELDA y ALBERT, JOSÉ. The Greek helmet of Huelva. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 166-168.—Dredging operations in the port of Huelva have scooped up many valuable bronzes of the Tartessian period, reminders of the ancient commerce which centered in this region. One of the most recent finds is the helmet described in this article. Of almost pure copper, its form is that of the heroic epoch, without crest or apex, with a long nose-piece and side pieces which projected forward so as almost to touch the nose-piece. This was given a form similar to that of a modern I-beam and is so thickened as to be almost unbendable. These thickened borders are made the principal elements of the decoration, which in its sobriety and chaste restraint reveals the taste of the primitive Greek artist. The metal diminishes rapidly in thickness from front to back, where it is very delicate, and at this point a great piece is missing, indicating that the wearer of the helmet may have been killed by a blow at this spot. (5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4997. BAYER, J. Jungbronzezeitliche Gräber bei Baierdorf, pol. Bezirk Hollabrunn, Niederösterreich. [Burials from the early bronze age near Baierdorf in the Hollabrunn district, Lower Austria.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (3-4) 1931: 209-212.—The Lower Austrian part of Lusatia reveals an extraordinarily rich burial ground, as indicated by seven burials of the early bronze age. This had been anticipated by other excavations, e.g., Gross-Mugl. From these latest discoveries Lusatian culture receives an entirely new aspect. Its carriers must have been of a belligerent nature since in each male grave a weapon was found. There is a striking dissimilarity in the shape of the swords. [Photos on three plates.]—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

4998. GRINSELL, L. V. A grave-mound cluster on Mill Hill, near Rodmell. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 3 (8) Nov. 1931: 236-239.

4999. OHNESORGE, WILHELM. Der Lübecker Os und seine prähistorischen Altertümer. Ein Beitrag zur lübschen Landeskunde und eine Vorarbeit für den Bebauungsplan des Lübecker Wirtschaftsgebiets. [The Lubeck ridge and its prehistoric antiquities. A contribu-



tion to the geography and a preparation for the regional planning of the Lubeck economic district.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. u. d. Naturhist. Mus. in Lübeck*. 2 (32) 1928: 5-123.—The author describes 3 ridges (eskers) near Lubeck from the physiographical point of view and the prehistoric remains found in this 10 km. ridge. Where the ridges are closely surrounded by bogs, graves of the stone age, the bronze age, and the Slavonic period are found. Where the woods are nearer to the hills, the graves are still preserved—43 graves of conic form—(*Kegelgräber*) and one chamber grave (*Hunengrab*). Where fields are in the neighborhood of the ridge, the graves are destroyed, but they were still in existence 80-100 years ago. The last chapter protests against the plans of the town aggrandizement commission, to build houses on the ridge. A national park, or cemeteries as in olden times, are proposed. (1 map and 24 illustrations.)—*W. Maas*.

5000. SCHOELLKOPF, ANNA. *Italica*. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (5) May 1931: 275-282.—*Italica* was probably founded by Scipio as a military rest-camp. It soon developed into a fashionable resort town for the near-by Seville and became noteworthy when its citizen, Trajan, became emperor. Trajan and his successor Hadrian, likewise an Italian, beautified the city and gave it many privileges. Most important of its structures was the amphitheatre of Trajan, third largest in the empire. The town declined steadily in importance in the 4th and 5th centuries, may have been abandoned for a time in the 5th, and was definitely abandoned in the 8th. The site was discovered and excavation begun in 1860. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

5001. SWIFT, HENRY. Weapons of the British bronze period. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (3) Dec. 1931: 135-142.

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

5002. HUTTONK, J. H. Assam megaliths. *Antiquity*. 3 (11) Sep. 1929: 324-338.

5003. KOZLOV, P. Les découvertes archéologiques de l'expédition mongolo-tibétaine. [The archaeological discoveries of the Mongolian-Tibet expedition.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 15-19.

5004. SUTHERS, A. E. A city as a cenotaph. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (3) Sep. 1930: 55-65.—A brief description of the Bayon, chief temple in Angkor Thom, and of the subsidiary temple-city, Angkor Vat. (18 illus. and a map.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 3-1960, 1964-1965)

5005. HANSBERRY, WILLIAM LEO. A survey of native documentary sources available for the study of ancient Ethiopian history. *Howard Univ. Studies Hist.* #11 Nov. 1930: 21-41.—Recent archaeological and anthropological research in the Nilotic area of Africa, supplemented by renewed studies and new evaluations of the classical records relating to this region, has established the fact that Ancient Ethiopia (the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) was the seat of one of the oldest and greatest civilizations of antiquity. On the strength of the now available evidence, the "golden age" of this civilization dates from the middle of the 8th century B.C. to the middle of the 4th century A.D. Its beginnings, however, go back to the 4th and 5th millenniums B.C. The chronology of Ethiopian culture parallels roughly that of ancient Egypt.—*R. W. Logan*.

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5048, 5074, 5245)

5006. CHATLEY, HERBERT. The history of the days of the week. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 83-106.—The institution of the week was taken from the Jews. Its general observance in Europe arose with Christianity, but it was in use in many parts of Europe before that. Its beginnings go back to Mesopotamia, and were connected with astrology. In their earliest forms the names were connected with the seven planets. About 350 the sun-day was identified with the traditional day of Christ's resurrection, legalizing the Christian importance of that day. The original names corresponded to the sun, moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, an order corresponding to their apparent velocities with respect to the earth. This order is connected with the number 24,  $7 \times 3 + 3$ , in an intricate system of rotation. In northern Europe, the names of corresponding Teutonic gods were substituted, Tyr for Mars, Frigg for Venus, etc. There is no indication that the seven day week was employed in Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, and Rome, in chronology. A week was not originally seven days, but the period between the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th days of the moon, with an unequal interval of 8 or 9 days at the end of the month. The Jews had no names for the days of the week, which were first heard of in Europe about the beginning of the Christian era. The series of seven planets in the same order occurs in Chinese astrology, but not in popular practice until modern western contacts were established.—*J. K. Shryock*.

5007. EBBELL, B. Papyrus Ebers und die altägyptischen Ärzte. [The Ebers papyrus and the physicians of ancient Egypt.] *Acta Orient.* 10 (2) 1931: 95-107.—In

connection with his work upon the Edwin Smith papyrus, Breasted has made certain observations upon the Ebers papyrus which Ebbell criticizes. Breasted says that the Ebers papyrus follows no plan, but Ebbell contends that the contrary is true, although the arrangement is not so good as one might wish for. Whereas Breasted classifies the Ebers papyrus under those in which the use of spells and incantations are constantly cited in connection with remedies, Ebbell finds that less than 4% of the work is concerned with spells. Moreover, these magic formulae are only given in reference to hopeless conditions to serve as a consolation to the patient. Furthermore, Ebbell's analysis fails to back up Breasted's statement that the Egyptian physician was "incapable of discerning the causes of disease as arising in a rationally conceived world." The Egyptian physician was not a magician, but attempted to arrive at a diagnosis very much in the same fashion as the modern physician does, and even resorted to the use of percussion as a diagnostic aid. Breasted drew his conclusions concerning the Ebers papyrus without any actual acquaintance with the work on the assumption that it was of the same nature as the London papyrus.—*D. Maier*.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 4980, 4982, 5044, 5099, 5262)

5008. BING, A. Jüdische Vokal und Instrumentalmusik des Altertums. [Jewish vocal and instrumental music in antiquity.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 9 (3-4) 1931: 144-148.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5009. CROCKER, H. E. The ancient architecture of Taxila, India. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 59-64.—The oldest of the three superposed cities within the Taxila area was founded, probably, between 3000 and 2000 B.C. A rich and cultured city for many centuries, it



came under Persian rule near the end of the 6th century, B.C. After Alexander's brief inroad, the city passed under the domination of Asoka, in whose time Buddhist influence became marked. Greek influence dates from the city's conquest by Bactrian Greeks somewhen after Asoka's death in 231 B.C. Classical and Indian motifs can be clearly traced throughout the remainder of the city's history. The most important buildings, architecturally, are temples, monasteries, and stupas. (14 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

5010. MATZ, FRIEDRICH. Ein Zeuskopf in Villa Borghese. [A head of Zeus in the Villa Borghese.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 1-31.—The ancient bearded head placed by Canina on a torso of Aesculapius as a fountain decoration in the Borghese gardens in Rome is identified as a head of Zeus, a copy of the head of a standing bronze of the middle of the 5th century B.C. The original bronze was influenced by the Olympian Zeus of Phidias. This fact would show that the latter was earlier than the middle of the 5th century. Zeus types in the various museums and on coins are compared. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon.*

5011. RONCZEWSKI, KONSTANTIN. Römische Kapitelle mit pflanzlichen Voluten. [Roman capitals with volutes in plant form.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 1-102.—Capitals with elaborate plant forms are Roman, of a style originating in the reign of Augustus and continuing through the Roman period. The article discusses and illustrates 94 examples in the various European museums.—*H. J. Leon.*

5012. SHEAR, THEODORE LESLIE. The lion group at Sardin. *Art Bull.* 13 (2) Jun. 1931: 127-137.

5013. WACHTSMUTH, FRIEDRICH. Zum Problem der hethitischen und mitannischen Baukunst. [The problem of Hittite and Mitannic architecture.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 32-44.—The Hittites and Mitanni show distinct types of architecture. The primitive temple of Ishtar of the 3rd millennium in Assyria shows individual rooms around a court, with a hearth in the principal room; a clear relation of transverse to longitudinal axis, and towers at the gates. This Mitannic type extends over northern Mesopotamia. Hittite buildings at Boghaz Keui in Asia Minor have a court surrounded by rooms, but the entrance is not on any axis. Corridors which surround the court separate it from the rooms, which receive light from windows in the outer walls. The lower courses of the walls are faced with stone, plain or sculptured with representations of kings or divinities. Buildings at Sendshirli are of Mitannic origin with Hittite features. A combined form developed in northern Syria in the first millennium B.C. Buildings at Bit-Chilani are of Mitannic origin, parallel to early Greek types. (Plans and photographs.)—*H. J. Leon.*

5014. WEGNER, MAX. Die kunstgeschichtliche Stellung der Marcussäule. [The place of the Column of Marcus Aurelius in the history of art.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 61-174.—The columns of Trajan and of Marcus Aurelius mark the beginning and end of the period of peace in the 2nd century A.D., during which art especially flourished. They show the culmination of the development of the Roman historical relief, which was more than a mere architectural decoration. The two columns differ in technical execution. That of Aurelius is less plastic, relies more on drawing, and is baroque in details. The spirit of this column shows a greater effort to glorify Roman arms and national pride, and less interest in actual campaigns than that of Trajan. The latter goes back to classic Greek forms, while Aurelius' monument points forward to the Christian middle ages. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

5015. WUILLEUMIER, P. Questions de céramique italique: le groupe de Sicile. [Problems of Italiote pottery: the Sicilian group.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 May-Jun.

1931: 234-251.—Puts together a number of late red-figured vases from Sicily and connects them with the earlier Nekyia and Dolon kraters. The group as a whole was made at Syracuse, though Tarentum may have been the first home of this school. Its Attic roots can be found in the style of the Randazzo oinochoe. The influence of Parrhasios can perhaps be traced. Concludes with a note on the interpretation of the female figure on the Karneia krater.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

5016. ZSCHITZSCHMANN, WILLY. Homer und die attische Bildkunst um 560. [Homer and Attic art of 560.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 45-60.—The history of the last 100 years' study of the relation of Greek literature to Greek art is summarized. The scenes on vases are either from the epics or from popular tradition. These are most frequent on Attic vases of the middle of the 6th century. Certain scenes became popular and types were fixed. These black-figured vases with epic scenes were given as prizes in contests of epic recitation instituted after Pisistratus' recension of the Homeric poems. In the next decade epic contests were replaced by dramatic contests, so that the later red-figured vases show scenes from the tragedies. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 4966, 4969, 4971, 4973-4975, 5006, 5008, 5028, 5045, 5138)

5017. BERTRAM, GEORG. Zur Septuaginta Forschung. [Septuagint studies.] *Theol. Rundschau.* 3 (5) 1931: 283-296.

5018. HYLANDER, IVAR. War Jesaja Nabi? [Was Isaiah a Nabi?] *Monde Oriental.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 53-66.—The commentaries of Duhm and Mowinckel answer in the affirmative. The author examines the word for prophetess (*n'bhî'a*) as applied to Miriam (Ex. 15:20) and Deborah (Judg. 4:4), as a possible lead to that of Isaiah's wife (Isa. 8:3). Other uses of the word (2 Kings 22:14) force the conclusion that Isaiah's wife being called a prophetess (*n'bhî'a*) furnishes no evidence that Isaiah was a Nabi. A detailed study of Isa. 7 shows that he was an oracle-priest of the old Israelitish type, who developed in cult and temple. Isaiah's call came in the midst of the spiritual growth of his times. The cult and morality which were primitively one went different ways, and morality suffered thereby. That was a problem for the young seer. In his service in the temple his eyes had been opened and he saw. The seer Isaiah became the Nabi of Jahweh.—*Ira M. Price.*

5019. LEBOVITCH, J. Die Petrie'schen Sinai Schriftdenkmäler. [Petrie and the Sinai inscriptions.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 9 (1) 1930: 1-14.—Flinders Petrie discovered the Sinai inscriptions in 1904-05. Since their publication they have evoked a flood of literature. Two problems have engaged all investigations: the writing and the language. Since 1927 all the known inscriptions of that region and character have been copied and made available. A. H. Gardiner found "Ba'alat" and decided that the language is Semitic. Lenormant's theory concerning the Egyptian origin of the Semitic alphabet was recalled. Leibovitch gives an exact description of the signs or letters of the inscriptions. His investigations were greatly aided by the arrangement of the stones as they appear in the museum in Cairo, Egypt. He gives a list of 39 articles, books, and items that have appeared since 1904-05 down to Grimme's article in *Muséon* (1929). He discusses 24 signs in detail and explains the splendid reproductions on Tables I-XIII. Several Egyptian and Meroitic hieroglyphs agree with the Sinai-signs ideographically, while very few Sinai-signs appear in the Semitic alphabet. The north Semitic names of the al-



phabet are probably much older than those on the Ahiram-inscription of Byblos. The relation between the alphabet on this document and the Sinai-script is not yet satisfactorily set forth.—*Ira M. Price.*

5020. LODS, ADOLPHE. La divinisation du roi dans l'Orient méditerranéen et ses répercussions dans l'ancien Israël. [The deifying of the king in the Mediterranean Orient and its repercussions in ancient Israel.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10(3) May-Jun. 1930: 209-221.—The Pharaohs were worshipped in Egypt; similar tendencies existed among the Babylonians, in Asia Minor, Syria, Canaan, among the nomadic Arabs, and among the Hebrew tribes in their nomadic stage in the Syrio-Arabian desert. The symbol of power was a staff or rod, prototype of the royal scepter. The Hebrews employed words signifying staff or rod to designate the tribe. Thus the scepter was endowed with supernatural powers. As with sorcerers, this rod could be used to discover water. Moses and Joshua assured victory by extending towards the enemy, one his rod, the other his spear. Joshua gave orders to the sun and moon. Further development came under the kings. From the time of David a petitioner prostrated himself before the king. The king was consecrated by the holy oil, had supernatural powers, was inviolable, and possessed power over rain, sun, and famine. The kings also claimed to be gods, enjoyed priestly powers, and regulated the ritual. Prophets, like Elijah, Elisha, Micah, Hosea, Ezekiel, and others fought the tendency to regard the king as divine. The attempt of the Maccabees to unite their kingship with the priestly office aroused the deadly hostility of the Pharisees. The belief in the supernatural power of the Israelite king is one of the roots of the Messianic hope.—*T. P. Oakley.*

5021. NEUHAUSEN, H. SH. התרגום למגילת רות. [The Targum on Ruth.] הצופה לחכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh U'Hokmat Israel.*) 14(1) 1930: 33-52.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

5022. ROMANOFF, P. A third version of the Flood narrative. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50(4) 1931: 304-307.—In view of triple discrepancies in the details relative to the Flood account, it is here concluded that in addition to the two versions J and P the Biblical text embodies a third, later than P. M, the third stratum, is a combination of J and P. The writer furnishes a comparative study, showing the main differences and parallels.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

5023. SAYCE, A. H. The libraries of David and Solomon. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1931: 783-790.—Recent French excavations at Minet-el-Baida and Ras Shamra on the Phoenician coast indicate that inscribed papyri as well as clay tablets were used for records in Canaan long before the time of Samuel, David, and Solomon. Their libraries no doubt contained many parchments which formed the source material for the writers of the Old Testament.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

5024. VINCENT, A. Histoire d'Israël. [History of Israel.] *J. d. Savants.* (7) Jul. 1931: 312-325.—The history of the Hebrews is surveyed from earliest times to the age of the prophets. While their early religion has been described as "polydemonism lightly tinted with polytheism," it is pointed out that animism is not incompatible with a certain monotheism. Definite religious teaching gradually usurps the role of custom, and man must act morally in order to be near God. The unsolved problem is still the contrast between the political insignificance of Israel and its transcendent role in the history of humanity.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5025. VIROLLEAUD, CH. Les cultes phéniciens et syriens au II<sup>e</sup> millénaire avant l'ère chrétienne. [Phoenician and Syrian cults in the 2d millennium B.C.] *J. d. Savants.* (4) Apr. 1931: 164-173.—Excavations at Mishrifé-Katna in Syria show Egyptian influences of the period 2000-1800 B.C. There is also considerable evi-

dence of Chaldean religion, particularly as to the goddess Nin-Egal of Ur. At Byblos in Phoenicia, Egyptian and Asiatic cultures mingled. There is a close similarity between the Osiris-Isis and the Adonis-Astarte legends. Excavation in northern Phoenicia (Ras-Shamra) has produced a written anticipation of the Adonis legends dating from the 13th century B.C.—*E. J. Knapton.*

## ASIA MINOR

(See also Entries 4981, 5013, 5042)

5026. FURLALI, GIUSEPPE. Scene sacrificali hittite. [Scenes of Hittite sacrifices.] *Aegyptus.* 11(3) Jul. 1931: 301-362.—The author, studying various scenes of rock reliefs of the Hittites, of the blocks for the adornment of the royal palaces, of funeral stones, and of seals, furnishes many data concerning the sacrifices of the Hittites. The examination of these monuments is made in chronological order.—*Teresa Bruni.*

5027. KOROŠEC, VIKTOR. Hethitische Staatsverträge. [Hittite treaties.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (60) 1931: pp. 118.—The great Hittite find at Boghaz-Köi contains a group of treaties, 16 of which have been published, which are of primary significance for the public and international law of the period. They date from about 1395 to 1230 B.C., the period of the "great kings." These documents fall into two groups: (a) the international treaty of 1292/1 B.C. between Hattuşiliš III and Ramses II, and (b) treaties between the Great King and various vassals. Were these documents really treaties or merely decrees of the Hittite ruler? The treaty with Ramses was a voluntary agreement between two equal powers. The vassal treaties, Korošec contends, may also be classified as treaties, since the concept of a treaty does not imply equal authority of the contracting parties. They are analogous to the Roman *lex* which was also a unilateral contract. There follows a discussion of the constitutional position of the Hittite king. Internationally, the Great King was the state's sole agent. He alone could declare war and peace, and he handled all diplomatic relations. He was supreme legislator and judge, though controlled by constitutional limitations and custom. With one exception all the vassal treaties are entirely one-sided. All the vassals are forbidden to carry on any relations with foreign powers, and are required to give military assistance and to pay tribute to the Great King. Of unusual interest is the provision in the treaty between Tuthališa IV and his vassal Išarmuwaš of Amurru (c. 1250 B.C.) requiring a complete economic boycott of Assyria. In no case is the vassal limited in regard to the treatment of his people. The Great King's only duty is protection. Concessions are few; the most important one was the creation of a family dynasty in a few of the favored vassalages. A detailed discussion of the provisions of the treaty with Ramses is also given. All the treaties receive their sanction by an oath to the gods. The publication of the treaty in the temple of the chief divinity of the land was essential. The concluding section deals with the term of the treaties.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

5028. WAINWRIGHT, G. A. Caphtor, Keftiu and Cappadocia. *Palest. Explor. Fund. Quart. Statement.* 63 Oct. 1931: 203-216.—The Philistines were the Caphtorim. The Septuagint translates Caphtor and Caphtorim as Cappadocia and Cappadocians. These point to Asia Minor. They were certainly not Cretans. Their appearance on the Egyptian monuments shows them as dressed and armed in a style already known in Asia Minor. Their name, the Keftiu, points to Asia Minor. As far back as 1500 B.C. Keftiu is identified with Cilicia as one of the sources of the peoples who attacked the Egyptians. The invaders' names locate their home-land in or near Cilicia. The names of their confederates are identified with cities, districts, and names of Asia Minor. The Philistines proper arrived in Palestine at



the opening of the iron age, about 1300-1200 B.C., from the iron-working country of Kizzuwadna. They brought with them the knowledge of the new metal. Thothmes III had already received it as tribute in the early 15th century B.C. This was from only one country, Tinay; and it was the only country that sent "a *shawabty* (ves-

sel) of the work of the Keftiu." The author tries to identify the persons and places of the Philistine allies with known Greek and Hebrew characters. The names Caphtor, Keftiu, and Cappadocia, differ only in the endings.—*I. M. Price.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 4979-4980, 4983, 4986, 4989, 4996, 5010, 5015-5016, 5046, 5050)

5029. BEZDECHI, ST. La genèse des "Bacchantes" d'Euripide. [The origin of the Bacchae of Euripides.] *Acropole*. 6(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 97-118.—After 50 years spent in trying to destroy the illusions of the Athenians, Euripides was invited to the court of Archelaus at Pella in Macedonia. Here he saw a manner of life in strong contrast with that at Athens. He saw at many banquets the enthusiasm, aided by wine, that later sent Alexander on his course. He saw the torches of reveling women honoring Dionysus in mystic procession among the mountains. For the moment, Euripides became himself a devotee, and the *Bacchae* was written. But the rationalist in him prevailed with the writing of the play, and the story of Pentheus is made to serve a destructive purpose by presenting the manner of origin of Dionysiac religion. He represents Dionysus as a pretender, and makes the play end in disillusion, thus reducing to absurdity the high claims of a god who was morally inferior to his worshipers. But the poet shows so profound an intuition of his art dedicated to Dionysus, that he has left the impression that he was fully converted to the god whom he had denied all his life. Euripides was not an atheist, but he put a principle of order at the center of things. Yet one must not undertake to make a *tabula rasa* of all that has been held through ages; sudden elimination of illusions may be more destructive than the illusions themselves. The play was for the Athenians, and describes the conflict within Euripides himself between the heart and the intellect, between his feeling for the beauty of these absurd stories and his reason that made him condemn them; for the Macedonians it presents the tumultuous Dionysiac revels among the forest-covered mountains about Olympus.—*Wm. F. Wyatt.*

5030. CASTIGLIONI, L. Rev. of Xenophontis *Historia Graeca*, rec. Carolus Hude. [Hude's edition of Xenophon's *Hellenica*.] *Gnomon*. 7(11) Nov. 1931: 572-577.—This is in many respects a new text, not a revision of Keller's, and shows considerable insight and sense of the Xenophontic style. Too little attention has been paid in the *editio maior* to the conjectures of other scholars, and the author's selection of critical notes in general is too narrowly subjective.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5031. DAYET, M. Observations sur la deuxième inscription de Praesos. [Notes on the second Praesos inscription.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 May-Jun. 1931: 252-257.—A new reading of the pre-hellenic inscription found at Praesos in 1901. Conclusions: Eteocretan, if this is the language of the inscription, is Indo-European, of the eastern group. The inscription enables us to study its affinity to Phrygian.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

5032. GALT, CAROLINE M. Veiled ladies. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 373-393.—Evidence from sculpture and painting is advanced to show that Greek women customarily were veiled in public, the veiling consisting of a fold of the himation drawn across the face, leaving only the eyes exposed. This custom can not be traced definitely back of 530 B.C., when, on Herodotus' testimony, Ionian, or Carian, styles for women began to be prevalent. The change in dress may also have been accompanied by the seclusion of women, in accordance with Ionian custom, which would lead the women to shrink behind a veil when abroad. An interesting suggestion is that the custom of veiling may be

traced back eventually to an Assyrian law of 1500 B.C. (16 illus.).—*Maurice C. Latta.*

5033. KATZ, SOLOMON. The prosecution of animals and lifeless things in Greek law. *Lincoln Law Rev.* 4(4) Jul. 1931: 1-6.—This custom which was not confined to Athens is an application of two principles: the necessity of expiating blood crime by removing the source of pollution, whether man, animal, or object; and the instinct of blood for blood, the *lex talionis*. The latter may involve the attribution of rational qualities to animal offenders. The question is brought up, whether similar practices in the middle ages derive from Greek law.—*Elvin Abells.*

5034. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Studi su la storiografia greca del IV secolo a. C.: I. Teopompo. [Studies in Greek historiography of the 4th century B.C.: I. Theopompus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59(3) Sep. 1931: 335-354.—For the narrower outlook of Thucydides, Theopompus substituted a panhellenic ideal and an interest in human character. He was greatly influenced by Herodotus, Isocrates, and Antisthenes. Herodotus broadened his horizon and influenced him to use anecdotes and digression. From Isocrates he got an understanding of how to use language to influence the reader, though he did not subordinate history to rhetoric. In his interest in language he had much the same point of view as Antisthenes and opposed Plato's theory of ideas. Without adopting the intellectual theories of Antisthenes, Theopompus also sympathized with his austere moral outlook. He admired Philip for his Panhellenism but condemned his moral aberrations. (Bibliographical note. See Entry 4: 3591.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

5035. NEUSTADT, ERNST. Der Zeushymnos des Kleanthes. [Cleanthes' hymn to Zeus.] *Hermes*. 66(4) Oct. 1931: 387-401.—An analysis of the hymn of Cleanthes shows his close dependence in thought and word on the philosopher Heraclitus. But whereas Heraclitus emphasized human intellect, Cleanthes' preoccupation is with ethics, and Heraclitus' theory of knowledge and of the physical world serves merely as a foundation for the moral world of Cleanthes. Plato and Aristotle, following Heraclitus' attack on Greek mythology, withheld mythological names from the god of their metaphysics: Cleanthes, in an age of skepticism and unbelief, presents a reaction from his predecessors, and completes the Greek conception of the *nomos* and *polis* by the final form of the Zeus of Homer and Aeschylus: his Zeus becomes the *Logos*, and this conception of god lasts as long as paganism.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5036. SCHWYZER, EDUARD. Inscriptiones graecae ad inlustrandas dialectos selectae scholarum in usum edidit F. Solmsen. Ed. 4. [Rev. of the fourth edition of Solmsen's Greek inscriptions to illustrate dialects, for the use of schools.] *Gnomon*. 7(11) Nov. 1931: 567-572.—The chief addition to this selection in the new edition is the group of religious laws from Cyrene, not available in any similar collection; of the omissions from the earlier edition the most regrettable is the list of names of the Tanagrans who fell in battle, a list of special value for the study of nomenclature. Schwyzler lists a number of detailed corrections and suggestions in the interest of future editions.—*Eva M. Sanford.*



5037. SPRANGER, EDUARD. Sokrates. *Antike*. 7(4) 1931: 271-278.—The contradictory accounts of Socrates' teachings show that his object was not the definition of any central dogma. The skeptical and eristic side of his activity does not explain his readiness to die rather than give up his teaching. This explanation is found in the necessity for developing the inner nature to a complete harmony and agreement within itself. It is not certain that he considered such a harmony absolutely attainable within the limits of mortal life, but his attitude towards death makes it probable that he did. The fulfillment of such a purpose in teaching is possible not through any doctrines or set formulas but only through the development of the pupil's own being. Plato's preoccupation with logic and mathematics has partially obscured this side of Socrates' work as seen in the *Dialogues*.—Eva M. Sanford.

## HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entry 5059)

5038. BUSCHER, ERNST. Maiandrios. *Philologus*. 86(4) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 424-426.—The hellenistic memorial to the Samian leader, Maiandrios, is more accurately described as a restoration. The proof lies not only in the construction of the upper distich and its independence of the lower one, but also in an inscription found in the same sanctuary. This, a two column list of names, may have formed part of the older base of the state, and probably was a list of those who fought for Samos at the Eurymedon.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

5039. EHRENBURG, VICTOR. Athenischer Hymnus auf Demetrios Poliorketes. [An Athenian hymn to Demetrios Poliorketes.] *Antike*. 7(4) 1931: 279-297.—The hymn to Demetrios shows the psychological grounds for the deification of living men. Demetrios is exalted as the living and true god, distinguished from the distant gods of wood or stone who do not hear prayers. The form and content of the hymn are of the old fashion, alien to the manner of the late Hellenistic hymns to Isis and Serapis; it is a purely Greek hymn, belonging to the *Polis*, unliturgical and individualistic. But almost every word shows the strength of the Hellenistic influence as well. The conception of Demetrios's godhead is syncretistic, he combines Dionysos and Helios, the son of Poseidon and of Aphrodite, the cult companion of Demeter; his association with Athene is here omitted, perhaps because of the scandalous tales of his life in the Parthenon. He is the living god whom the age required. He indicates the revival of religious belief in the face of 4th century skepticism and Euhemerism, but a revival that revolts against the old anthropomor-

phic gods as much as did Xenophanes centuries before. (Illus.)—Eva M. Sanford.

5040. TREVES, PIERO. Dopo Ipsos. [After Ipsos.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59(3) Sep. 1931: 355-376.—Lachares did not find the control of Athens easy. Charias was put down by him and Cassander had to reconcile himself to the outcome. Everything was then upset by the death of Cassander 298/7 followed a few months later by that of his son Philip. The moment seemed opportune for an intervention by Demetrius in Greece. To counteract this, Ptolemy supported the return of Pyrrhus to Epirus and arranged an entente with Agathocles. In this crisis Lachares remained faithful to the alliance with Macedonia. In 297 shortage of money forced him to make use of the gold of the Athene Parthenos, and in 295 he established himself as tyrant. Meanwhile Demetrius concentrated on Greece. At Athens he could count on the sympathy of democrats, while Lachares hoped for aid from all enemies of Demetrius, especially from Ptolemy and Pyrrhus; but Pyrrhus found it to his advantage to come to terms with Demetrius. The latter then acquired control both of Greece and Macedonia. He revealed himself a genuine statesman. [In an appendix is a discussion of the date of the treaty of alliance between the Boeotians, Aetolians and Phocians contained in Dittenberger, *Sylloge*, 3d ed., 366.] (See Entry 4: 3597.)—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

5041. VELLAY, CHARLES. Alexandre en Troade. [Alexander in the Troad.] *Acropole*. 6(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 119-128.—In a recent book on Alexander, Georges Radet halts for a little with Alexander at Troy. The sources of his information are Arrian, Philostratus and Plutarch. But the statement that "in the eyes of Alexander the insignificant acropolis near the port of the Achaeans appeared as the very fortress about which Achilles drove his chariot" should have unquestioned textual support, for how could Alexander have known that his contemporaries were in error regarding the true site of Troy? Arrian is very indefinite regarding places, Plutarch does not show that Alexander thought himself in the city, and Philostratus makes no mention of a visit to Troy. These texts do not support Radet. Examination of Diodorus, Justin, Strabo, and the *Itinerarium* leaves us in doubt as to whether Alexander went to the city at all. The truth seems to be that Alexander honored the Trojan heroes, and especially Achilles, in the Troad without attention to Troy itself. The principal reason, however, for Alexander's presence in the Troad was the tomb of the Aeacids, his ancestors, under whose patronage he hoped to carry on his campaigns in Asia.—Wm. F. Wyatt.

## ROME

(See also Entries 4970, 4987, 4993-4994, 5000, 5009, 5011, 5014, 5059, 5062, 5066, 5070, 5074)

5042. BERVE, Q. Rev. of Schachermeyr: Etruskische Frühgeschichte. [Early Etruscan history.] *Gnomon*. 7(9) Sep. 1931: 461-473.—Schachermeyr has given a full account of the Aegean background of Etruscan history, its most notable point being his arguments for the destruction of the Mycenaean strongholds, not by Dorians or northwest Greeks, but by foreign hordes, perhaps Philistines. He has established the probability of the Asia Minor origin of the Etruscans. The culture of Asia Minor in the 11th century stood on so low a level that in many cases the Etruscans were not able to make it prevail over the more highly developed Villanovan culture. This assumption, however, poses difficult questions about the Etruscan conquest, and operates somewhat against their Asiatic origin. Schachermeyr's general examination of the question of Etruscan origins is inadequate and overlooks important considerations in connection with the literary tradition. The four chief

considerations in favor of the Asiatic theory are quite independent of one another, so that the validity of the whole does not depend on any one argument. The assemblage of materials is the chief worth of the book.—Eva M. Sanford.

5043. COPPOLA, GODFREDO. Ritratto di Favorino. [Portrait of Favorinus.] *Nuova Antologia*. 278 (1424) Jul. 16, 1931: 222-230.—A study of Favorinus, the Gallic rhetorician who wrote in Greek, according to information from his contemporaries Polemo and Aulus Gellius, and his recently discovered work *De exilio*, published by Vitelli and Norsa in 1931. This work of Favorinus is valuable as a mirror of the times.—W. R. Quynnn.

5044. FRAENKEL, EDUARD. Rev. of Terentius Codex Vaticanus Latinus 3868 picturis insignis ex auctoritate procuratorum Bybliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae phototypice editus, praefatus est Guntherus



Jachmann. [The illustrated Terence Codex Vaticanus Latinus 3868, published in phototype with the authority of the Apostolic Vatican Library, with a preface by Gunther Jachmann.] *Gnomon*. 7(11) Nov. 1931: 561-567.—Ehrle's hope of a complete color reproduction of the Vatican Terence has not been fulfilled, but the few color pages and the excellent photographic reproduction of the rest afford the best opportunity for the study of the illustrations of Terence. They are based on study of the text, not on the stage itself, and clearly show the Roman development of book illustration in the most popular poet in the schools after Vergil, although some general characteristics are in the tradition of Greek book-illustration. There should be no further question of the originality of Roman illustration.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

5045. FREY, J. B. Inscriptions juives inédites. [Unpublished Jewish inscriptions.] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana*. 8(1-2) 1931: 83-125.—This article, which is a continuation of two earlier ones in the same periodical, gives the texts of eight, mostly very fragmentary, inscriptions from Porto, once the port of Rome, where there was a Jewish community in antiquity. The synagogues mentioned in the inscriptions previously found at Porto were probably Roman congregations, in which some of the Jews of Porto were members and officers. While there is no Jewish catacomb at Porto, some Jewish graves have been found there. Twelve other unpublished inscriptions are offered from the manuscript notes of the great archaeologist De Rossi. One of these apparently mentions a previously unknown synagogue of Arca Libanum at Rome. An inscription of the Via Portuensis mentions a *pater* of the synagogue of the Vernacoli, who was thrice archon and twice phrontistes, a combination of functions hitherto without parallel. Five other inscriptions are from the Viae Appia, Portuensis, Labicana, from Otranto, and from Sicily. (Photographs of inscriptions.)—*H. J. Leon*.

5046. GLEASON, A. R. Grecian influence on Roman education. *Thought*. 6(3) Dec. 1931: 417-437.—When Tarentum capitulated to Rome in 272 B.C., M. Livius Salinator took back with him a talented prisoner of war, Andronicus, Rome's first translator and teacher of the Greek epics, and her first actor of Greek dramas. Roman education now underwent a radical change in methods and subject matter. In the next two centuries Roman education put on Grecian garb and gradually became the distinctive mark of the upper classes. The process of hellenizing Roman education can be divided into two periods: (1) a gradual awakening to the treasures of Grecian culture and literature (till 50 B.C.); (2) a general adoption and adaptation of Greek ideals in education (end of first century, A.D.).—*W. F. Roemer*.

5047. HACHE, FRITZ. Bericht über die Literatur zu einigen römischen Schriftstellern des 2. Jahrhunderts aus den Jahren 1918-1928. [Bibliography of several Roman writers of the 2nd century, 1918-1928.] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 2—Lateinische Autoren*. 57(231) 1931: 1-30.

5048. KERÉNYI, KARL. Zum Verständnis von Vergils Aeneis B. VI. [In explanation of the sixth book of Vergil's Aeneid.] *Hermes*. 66(4) Oct. 1931: 413-441.—The topography of Vergil's Hades agrees completely with the Pythagorean conception of the world sphere. As elsewhere in Greek and Latin literature, the unseen world of the dead, "beneath the earth," is conceived as antipodean, a part of the lower half of the world sphere, "on the other side of things." So the return to the world of the living is expressed by the phrase (VI, 750) *supera convexa revisunt*—"they return to the upper portion of the globe."—*Eva M. Sanford*.

5049. KROLL, W. Der Tod des Naevius. [The death of Naevius.] *Hermes*. 66(4) Oct. 1931: 469-472.—The tradition of Naevius' death at Utica is to be explained by his membership in Scipio's train as the herald

of his achievements, and not as Jerome does, by his exile due to the enmity of the Metelli.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

5050. MANTZ, ARTHUR. Die Entstehungsgeschichte der römischen Stenographie. [The development of Roman stenography.] *Hermes*. 66(4) Oct. 1931: 369-386.—A study of the three chief divisions in the first commentary on the Tironian notes makes possible a reconstruction of the development of Roman stenography which explains and harmonizes with the scanty literary evidence. In 63 B.C. Tiro invented the *prae-positiones*, or signs for indeclinable words. Vipsanius Philargyrus added the *declinationes*, or signs for word endings, continuing to write the stems of most declinable words in full. It was then possible for the stenographer to record speeches as they were delivered, which was sufficient for the practical Romans. But the Greeks, adopting the general Roman idea, improved on it by the device of a main sign for the stem of a word, with the small sign for the *declinatio* added to it, the position of the minor sign affecting its significance. Aquila, the freedman of Maecenas, familiar with current Greek usage, adapted this Greek invention to Roman stenography, thus completing the union of the *praepositio* with the *declinatio*, in the complete *compendium*. Seneca united and systematized the work of the three with additions of his own, thus forming the foundations of the *Commentarii notarum tironianarum* as we have them today. The inconsistencies in the *notae* reflect the history of their development.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

5051. OLIVER, D. T. Roman law as illustrated in Pliny's letters. *Cambridge Law J.* 4(2) 1931: 153-163.—Citations from the letters, presenting various legal situations as observed by a Roman official: illustrations of the actual operation of the law in practise, which would be a desirable addition to commentaries on the *Institutes*.—*Elwin Abeles*.

5052. PUECH, AIMÉ. L'empereur Julien. [The emperor Julian.] *J. d. Savants*. (2) Feb. 1931: 49-58.—Julian, before his apostasy, cannot have been greatly impressed by Christian doctrine. As a pagan he revived not so much Hellenism, as the spirit of the Orient, for example, Mithras-worship. He attacked the Cynics because they denied the value of ritual and were sometimes atheists. As a writer Julian was influenced both by the philosophers and the rhetoricians.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5053. SAUMAGNE, CH. Les recherches récentes sur la topographie de Carthage. [Recent research on the topography of Carthage.] *J. d. Savants*. (4) Apr. 1931: 145-157.—Roman Carthage, founded by Augustus in 29 B.C., can be shown to follow an extremely regular geometrical plan. An analysis of the motives underlying this systematic planning helps to explain many matters. The rule at Carthage "*iter populo non debetur*," implied, for example, that unitary lots were free of all charges, and the surveyor had to reserve in advance space necessary for municipal development. Further study should throw light upon the difficult problem of centuriation.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5054. SPREY, K. De C. Sallustio Crispo homine populari. [C. Sallustius Crispus as a man of the popular party.] *Mnemosyne*. 59(2) 1931: 103-131.—Sprey accepts the authenticity of the two *Suasoriae* attributed to Sallust (note his emendation of *HERCVLEMCA-TONEM* to *HERCVLEINCASSVM*). He would have the second antedate the first, and would have it a statement of ideals. The first, composed after 50 B.C., would be a statement of program based on actual conditions, discussing probabilities and not unattainables. Examined from this viewpoint the documents prove that Sallust would entrust the commonwealth to the many rather than to the few; that he opposed plutocracy and communism with equal vigor; and that the failure of Caesar as savior of the commonwealth brought to Sal-



lust a sense of hopelessness as great as that of Livy.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

5055. STROUX, JOHANNES. Die Forum-Inscription beim Lapis niger. [The inscription on the Black Stone in the forum.] *Philologus*. 86 (4) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 460-491.—The justification for the author's search for a meaning of this inscription is based on his refutation of two conclusions which have discouraged attempts to decipher it. The first conclusion, that over one half has been destroyed, is based on pure conjecture. The second, that the lacunae must be filled with the exact wording of the original, should not exclude other methods equally scientific. Stroux' findings contain the following statements. Side A, independent of the others, is a curse upon him who disturbs the stone. The remainder is a definition of the privileges of the priesthood. The probable moment of publication would be shortly after the abolition of monarchy, about 500 B.C.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 4955, 5002-5003, 5009, 5214, 5435)

5057. ARITAKA, I. Slavery in the Yuan dynasty. *Shigaku-Chirigaku-Ronso*. Oct. 1930: 323-378.—China has had slavery throughout its long history, but never more than in the Yuan period when the Mongolians ruled the Hans. Some slaves were then hereditary and others were enslaved as punishment for crime. The use of captives of war by the Mongolians and the compulsory employment of the citizenry, even in time of peace, also contributed to the growth of slavery. Furthermore, incessant warfare, insecurity of life, and the destitution of the people gave rise to slave traffic. Some people abandoned themselves to influential families together with their families and property, to seek security. The number of slaves was nearly ten million, a ratio of one slave to a little over five freemen. The treatment of slaves was very harsh, and regulation was of no avail. Security of body, life, and property was precarious. Freedom of action in law was very likely allowed them, but actually they always lost. Matrimonial freedom was really public sanction of immorality. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi.*

5058. BENSEN, R. C. Thought-patterns of early Hinduism. *Crozer Quart.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 498-507.—When the Aryans entered India, they possessed a simple tribal organization, deeply rooted family loyalties, and a consciousness of superiority and unity. Hence, Aryan religion was optimistic. The difficulties in their advance and contacts with the Dravidians produced pessimism. A great wave of mystico-asceticism swept over north-western India, which gave a sense of supernatural power, particularly in the mystic trances produced by auto-hypnosis. Hindu philosophers rationalized their ideas about the individual self. The real self is the self-existent, absolute subject, synthesizing the knower and the known, i.e. the self experienced in the ecstasy of yoga, wherein oneness with the deity was achieved. Asceticism through the trance superseded the sacrifice as an orthodox way of salvation. But for the great majority there was another way of salvation, i.e. *karma-marga*, or the way of work. This led to the idea that a man is what he does. Race distinctions gave way to distinctions based upon occupation, which became predetermined in caste. Thus the social pattern of work became rationalized into *karma-marga*. Transmigration is the transcendentalizing of *karma*, in which one went either up or down the pathway according to the merits or demerits of his *karma*.—*T. P. Oakley.*

5059. HENNIG, RICHARD. Ostasien bei Ptolemäus. [Eastern Asia according to Ptolemy.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (5) 1930: 237-273.—Ptolemy's Thinae, capital of the country with the same name (South China) must have

5056. TOUTAIN, J. La religion romaine d'après les "Fastes" d'Ovide. [Roman religion according to the "Fasti" of Ovid.] *J. d. Savants*. (3) Mar. 1931: 105-120.—The *Fasti* of Ovid give an invaluable picture of Roman cults and rites at the opening of the imperial period. Frazer's translation (London, 1929) contains detailed notes and commentaries. Some rites, such as the feast of the Lupercal, and the Lemuria, arise from animism. Roman gods were much less human than the Greek, and it is wrong, to assume an identity between Mars and Ares, Neptune and Poseidon, or Vulcan and Hephaistos. Frazer's use of the comparative method leads to dangerous conclusions. Rites may be the same in different parts of the world, but rites in themselves have no religious significance. The importance lies in the meaning attributed to them, and this may better be secured, when possible, from Apollonius of Rhodes or Polyaeus.—*E. J. Knapton.*

been Loyang. The Yangtse Kiang, which today has only one mouth north of Shanghai, must formerly have had three outlets, the most southern in the bay of Hangchow. At this point, Marco Polo's Quinsai was located and was connected by water with the hinterland. Ptolemy's Kattigara must have been located in the bay of Hangchow, a predecessor of Quinsai. Ptolemy apparently received his information from one who crossed the open seas to the southern coast of China. His interest did not extend beyond Kattigara, and the Hwangho remained unknown to him. In his time most travel passed through Sunda Strait southwest of Sumatra, rather than the Strait of Malacca. Thus the coasts of the continent W and S of Hainan were reached by coastal traffic; E and N of Hainan, by ocean travel from the Sunda Strait. This explains Ptolemy's knowledge regarding the Sunda Islands. Ptolemy's Maniolae Islands are the bridge between the Sunda Archipelago and South China, they are the Philippine Islands (Maniola-Manila).—*Werner Neuse.*

5060. HOPKINS, L. C. The dragon terrestrial and the dragon celestial—a study of the Lung and the Ch'ên. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (4) Oct. 1931: 791-806.—The characters representing the Chinese dragon in archaic remains are of wide variety in type and form. Hopkins gives a technical analysis and comparison of types with illustrative plates and diagrams.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

5061. SHEMBAVNEKAR, K. M. A puzzle in Indian epigraphy. *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (2) Aug. 1931: 143-155.—The author gives a new interpretation of some expressions in the Mandasor inscriptions which destroy the supposition that the present Vikrama era was founded by the Mālava clan (Mālava-gana) in commemoration of their republican government. There never was a republic Mālava. King V. Krāmaditya of Ujjayini founded the Samvat era, although like the Sālivāh-ana Śaka era, it is vaguely called the system of reckoning in the Mālava country in the earlier inscriptions. Finally the hypothesis that seeks to account for the vagueness of style by connecting the era with Candragupta III is groundless and unserviceable.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5062. SHIRATORI, K. Chinese ideas as described in Ta-t'sin-Chuan. (Accounts of Ta-t'sin.) *Toyoshi-Ronso*. Jan. 1931: 683-750.—Ta-t'sin, which is described in Chinese historical annals of the Han and Wei dynasties as situated in the extreme west of the world, was the whole Roman dominions in Asia, with its center in Egypt. This country was also called *Riken*, the incomplete pronunciation of Alexandria. The name, Ta-t'sin, was Chinese, arising from the belief that the extreme western country was a utopia inhabited by hermits, their idea being that the people of such a utopian country



should be ranked as Chinese, and that the hermits were of giant stature. Furthermore, the accounts of Ta-t'sin appearing in Hou-han-shu, Wei-liao, and Wei-shu suggest Chinese ideas, above all Confucianism, idealising this country, in addition to providing actual descriptions. Many products, plants, and trees which were looked upon as rare treasures or divine things are described in the account. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi*.

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 4954, 4971, 5052, 5279)

5063. BARDY, G. Les actes des martyrs bourguignons et leur valeur historique. [The acts of the Burgundian martyrs and their historical value.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 234-253.—The *De gloria martyrum* and the *De gloria confessorum* of Gregory of Tours, written about 590, are the oldest evidence as to the martyrs of Burgundy. There is historic value in the stories of Saint Polycarp and Saint Irenaeus, while the persecutions of Aurelian are doubtless real. Autun appears to have been the earliest Christian foundation in Burgundy, and from it preachers went to Dijon and Besançon. The missions of Benignus, Andochus, and Thyrsus to Burgundy, under the inspiration of Saint Irenaeus, seem beyond dispute.—*E. J. Knappton*.

5064. BAUMSTARK, ANTON. Tatianismen im römischen Antiphonar. [Tatianic readings in the Roman antiphony.] *Oriens Christianus*. 5 (2) 1930: 165-174.—The Easter and Christmas antiphons of the Roman rite are, in their oldest form, practically continuous extracts from the respective stories. Combining phrases from different gospels, they add to the evidence that Tatian's *Diatessaron* was in use at Rome in early days; certain expressions, moreover, indicate the use of a Syriac text.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5065. DIBELIUS, MARTIN. Glaube und Mystik bei Paulus. [Faith and mysticism in St. Paul.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 7 (8) 1931: 683-699.

5066. FAUX, A. L'Orphisme et Saint Paul. [Orphism and St. Paul.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 27 (2) Apr. 1931: 245-292; (4) Oct. 1931: 751-791.—The first article discusses the materials available for an estimate of Orphism. The second takes up the combination in Orphism of elements from the Olympian and chthonian religions and from the Ionian philosophy, as well as the development of Orphism as a Mystery religion. The religion of St. Paul evidences nothing more than external resemblances to Orphism.—*Roland H. Bainton*.

5067. JACOB, ERNST. Neue Literatur über Paulus und das Urchristentum. [New literature concerning Paul and early Christianity.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 328-335.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

5068. LUND, N. W. The literary structure of Paul's hymn to love. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (4) 1931: 266-276.—Chiasmus is the determining factor in the arrangement of material in 1 Cor. 13. This form is to be traced to Hebrew rather than to Greek sources.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

5069. ROASENDA, PAOLO. Il mimo romano Genesio. [The Roman mime Genesius.] *Didaskaleion*. 7 (2) 1929: 93-107.—Genesius is one of the mime-martyrs; like the rest he is said to have taken part in a mime burlesquing Christian rites, to have been converted as a result of the inquiries necessary in preparing his part, and then, in the theatre, to have professed his faith and submitted to martyrdom. Inspection of his acts, two versions of which are here published, shows a suspicious vagueness as to place and names and an absence of Roman local color. In addition, there is little early tradition or cult of Genesius at Rome, and none elsewhere, except at Carthage. It remains probable that there were such incidents, but the evidence does not permit us to make as much of the "christological mime" as some authors have done.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5070. TIERNEY, MICHAEL. Julian the Apostate and the religion of Hellenism. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (80) Dec. 1931: 583-597.—Julian did not reject Christianity because of its vices and contentions. His defection was due to his reading of the classics, to his schooling, and to one of his teachers, Maximus of Ephesus. Julian's early experiences and his temperament made him a man of books, a romantic and emotional visionary. The Hellenism he sought to restore was an artificial compound, created in the hothouse atmosphere of rhetorical and philosophical schools. His purpose was to organize a pagan church militant as a rival to Christianity.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

5071. TORREY, C. C. The date of the crucifixion according to the Fourth Gospel. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (4) 1931: 227-241.—The author of the Fourth Gospel must have agreed with the Synoptists in regarding the Last Supper as the paschal meal and in assigning the crucifixion to the following day, that is, the 15th of Nisan. The gospels of Mark and Matthew were familiar to John and to those for whom he was writing. Since he does not record any difference of opinion on the date of the crucifixion, we can conclude that he confirms the Synoptic dating.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

## THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5239, 5245, 5250)

5072. DENISON, EDWARD. Queen Elizabeth's astrologer. *Month*. 158 (810) Dec. 1931: 502-508.—Dr. John Dee, the Elizabethan astrologer and wizard, was a philosopher and scientist, but in later life sought magic. His diaries record several visits to him as an astrologer by Queen Elizabeth. He was also consulted regarding the queen's health. Dee knew more of the science of navigation than any man living and had a mystical method, involving the stars and tides, proving that all newly discovered islands belonged to England. His occult dealings anticipated spiritualism. His diary records his intensely interesting dreams as a seer. The czar of Russia offered him \$10,000 a year, but he refused this and other tempting offers and returned to Mortlake. He accepted the wardenship of Manchester College but quarreled with the ecclesiastics and spent his last days at

Mortlake practising his "magic." Had he not dabbled in occultism he might have been a pioneer of scientific achievement.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

5073. DRECKER, J. Hermannus Contractus über das Astrolab. [Herman the Lame on the astrolabe.] *Isis*. 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 200-219.—Rejecting Herman of Reichenau's authorship of the *De utilitatibus astrolabii*, since its knowledge of the astrolabe is too confused and nebulous, and regarding it as an anonymous patchwork of translations from Arabic writings, the writer proceeds to give the Latin text of the later *De mensura astrolabii*, using the Munich Cod. 14836 as superior to and older than the Salzburg Cod. a.V. 7 used by Migne from Pez. The article concludes with a glossary translating the Arabic star-names into the modern German equivalents, and critical notes on the astronomical views presented in the different chapters of the work. [See Entry 4: 5078.]—*Major L. Younce*.

5074. GANDZ, SOLOMON. The origin of the



Ghubār numerals, or the Arabian abacus and the articuli. *Isis*. 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 393-424.—The Arabs distinguished two types of numerals, the Hindu and the Ghubār, which latter resemble our modern numerals much more closely than the Hindu, were known to Gerbert and his pupils in the 10th century, and, according to Woepcke's theory, reached Spain through the Neo-Pythagoreans, and were adopted by the Arabs. To confirm Woepcke's theory of the Roman origin of the Ghubār numerals the writer adduces new facts concerning the Arabian abacus: (1) the testimony of Rabbi Judah of Barcelona (c. 1100) that *Ghubār* is the *abacus*, and (2) the existence of a corresponding Latin term, a Greek loan-word, *pulvis* and *pulvisculus*, also meaning dust or dust-board. New evidence is also offered in proof of Maimonides' testimony: (1) that the 'uqūd ("publican's knots" in Palestine used for both revenue-book and tax-receipts) are the terms for the Ghubār numerals; (2) that they go back to the Latin *articuli* (or abacus numerals, as distinguished from "Roman" numeral *digiti*, and neither referring to finger-reckoning). Even as we today speak of Arabic and Roman numerals, indicating their origin, so did the Arabs have two types of numerals, Hindu and Roman (*Ghubār*), and so did the Romans have two types of numerals, *digiti* and *articuli*.—Major L. Younce.

5075. JABRI, SHAFĪQ. Tahqīq al-jāhīz. [The scientific method of al-Jāhīz.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmī al-'Arabi*. 11 (8) Aug. 1931: 468-483; (9) Sep. 1931: 548-556; (10) Oct. 1931: 557-564.—Al-Jāhīz (ca. A.D. 775-869), who flourished in al-Basrah and Bagdhād, was one of the most productive minds of Islam. This is well known. But few realize how scientific he was in his treatment of natural phenomena as indicated in his *Kitāb al-Hayawān* (*Book on animals*). The modern methods of close personal observation, experimentation, and drawing logical conclusions were all used by this Moslem scientist long before they were discovered in Europe. To the traditional information transmitted to him regarding the behavior of animal life he applied his common sense and criticized or rejected whatever seemed unreasonable. Informed that a male ostrich could swallow a live coal without injury to itself, he tried it and killed the animal. Told that snakes hate the smell of the rue, he covered the heads of a number of them with the leaves of the plant and found no evidence for the common belief. When he came to discuss the eggs and inside of certain animals, he himself cut open those animals and broke the eggs in order to give an eyewitness description. In many cases he repeated the action before drawing the conclusion. He also made experiments with plants to determine whether they grew from seeds or shoots. Certain experiments he tried for fun, such as the tying of one leg of a rat with the leg of another rat and seeing them fight as no other two animals would fight, or the keeping of a mouse with a scorpion in the same large bottle and witnessing the results.—Philip K. Hitti.

5076. LUCCARELLI, VINCENZO. Icco da Taranto. [Icco of Tarent.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali*. 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 208-211.—Icco of Tarent (5th century A.D.) was the first doctor to apply gymnastics to the education of youth, who laid down rules for rational dietetics, and applied gymnastics to the cure of disease. He also emphasized temperance and frugality.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

5077. SOUTER, W. C. Dr. William Harvey. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 19 (55) Nov. 1931: 19-27.—This article treats of the contacts which Harvey had with Aberdeen. There is an entry in the Burgess Roll of the city which shows that Harvey was one of those upon whom the title of Honorary Burgess of Aberdeen City was conferred on Monday, Aug. 20, 1641. He happened to be in Scotland at the time as a member of the retinue of Charles I who was visiting Edinburgh. Furthermore,

the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society possesses a Harvey portrait, the painter of which cannot be determined.—D. Maier.

5078. WELLBORN, MARY CATHERINE. Lotharingia as a center of Arabic and scientific influence in the 11th century. *Isis*. 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 188-199.—The interest in astronomy at Liège started in the time of Euraclus, bishop from 959-971, and under his successor Notger (971-1008), Liège became one of the most important intellectual centers of Europe, with several astronomers there, such as Engelbert and Radolf. Lotharingian astronomers were by this time using an Arabic type of astrolabe, whence it must have spread, since neither Gerbert, Fulbert of Chartres, nor Abbo of Fleury were using it. The first treatise on the astrolabe whose author is known was that by Herman Contractus, the lame monk of Reichenau (*De mensura astrolabii*, c. 1048; with his *De utilitatibus astrolabii* appearing next: see Entry 4: 5073 for Drecker's opposing view). Interest in mathematics and astronomy was abiding among Lotharingian clerics who were still being brought to England, and from whom she derived her first hint of Arabic science. But it was not until the time of Walcher of Malvern (c. 1092) that an astrolabe is mentioned in England. (Comparative glossary of terms used in connection with the astrolabe by Hermanus Contractus, Mashallah, and in Bubnov's anonymous fragment.) [See Entry 1: 9756].—Major L. Younce.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 5223, 5255, 5262)

5079. ABRAHAM, R. D. Chinese pottery and porcelain: an appreciation. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 107-116.—Pottery 5,000 years old has been discovered in Honan and in Central Asia. Bronze and jade of the Chou period has survived. From the Han we have bronze, jade, pottery, and figures of men and animals in clay. In the T'ang period, porcelain developed, pigments were used, and enamel colors over the glaze. Mellow tones characterized the Sung ware, but the forms were heavy, and this was true of Ming ware also. The principal colors were green, black, and white, while in Ming, blue and white predominated. Under the Ch'ing, egg-shell porcelains were produced, and a riot of colors existed.—J. K. Shryock.

5080. AUBERT, MARCEL. L'abbaye de Fleury. [The abbey of Fleury.] *J. d. Savants*. (8) Aug.-Oct. 1931: 361-369.—This important church of the Loire valley was built in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Details of the construction are given.—E. J. Knapton.

5081. BARON, EDITH. Mainzer Buchmalerei in karolingischer und frühottonischer Zeit. [Book illumination in Mainz in the Carolingian and early Ottonian period.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissenschaft*. (3-4) 1930: 107-129.

5082. BAYE, MARQUIS de. Les cartes à jouer dans le carrelage du moyen âge. [Playing-card designs in medieval tile-flooring.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (158) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-6.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

5083. BLANCHET, ADRIEN. La sculpture en Bourgogne. [Sculpture in Burgundy.] *J. d. Savants*. (9) Nov. 1931: 385-393.—Burgundian sculpture of the middle ages was subjected to a variety of influences. Among them may be included: (1) Roman remains, (2) oriental designs, (3) contemporary life, (4) medieval imaginative literature. Examples of these factors are given from existing monuments.—E. J. Knapton.

5084. CASSON, STANLEY. Byzantinism. *Burlington Mag.* 59 (344) Nov. 1931: 208-313.

5085. CASSON, STANLEY. New aspects of Byzantine art. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (5) May 1931: 269-274.—An account of excavation and restoration in the old Byzantine church of St. Mary Panachrontos. The site



was occupied as early as the 6th century by a small church, but its certain establishment can be traced to the late 9th century. In 1496 it was converted into a Mohammedan mosque, was partly destroyed by fire in 1916, and subsequently abandoned. The church was a double church. The older structure had five apses, a very rare type of construction. A finely sculptured marble head of Christ was discovered, and a beautiful marble ikon in which a portrait of St. Eudoxia had been worked in intaglio. Similarities in style to the ivory-triptych panel in the Louvre date it to the 11th century. [5 illus.].—*Maurice C. Latta*.

5086. CONANT, KENNETH JOHN. À propos d'histoire d'art. L'école clunisienne. [Remarks on the history of art. The Cluniac school.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2(4) Dec. 1930: 321-325.—There can be said to be a Cluniac school of architecture, arising from the abbey which was begun in 1088. This was a "subtle synthesis" of elements gathered from various sources. But it stands apart from the true Romanesque of Burgundy, which was spread throughout Europe by the Cistercians. Cluniac architecture had no such wide influence.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5087. DEONNA, W. Les figures humaines sans bouche. [Human figures without mouths.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 May-Jun. 1931: 229-233.—A figure on the 7th century reliquary at St. Benoît-sur-Loire is mouthless. The theory that discerns in this more than mere crudity of execution, and supposes a survival from the prehistoric "mouthless idol," is a recrudescence of an old error.—*H. R. W. Smith*.

5088. DESCHAMPS, PAUL. La sculpture française au XII<sup>e</sup> et XIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. [French sculpture in the 12th and 13th centuries.] *J. d. Savants*. (6) Jun. 1931: 257-260.—Gothic sculpture developed in the Ile-de-France, and its first manifestations can be seen in the doors of the basilica of St. Denis and the cathedral of Chartres. Its culmination is reached under St. Louis whose reign marks an epoch.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5089. DROUOT, HENRI. Jacques Morel et l'école de Dijon. [Jacques Morel and the school of Dijon.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2(3) Sep. 1930: 254-279.—Jacques Morel, a famous sculptor of the 15th century, cannot be regarded as of the pure Burgundian school. He spent much of his time at Lyons, Montpellier, and Avignon, where he "mingled his French honey with the sunshine of Italy." Thus the Franco-Flemish influences of an earlier age are now being replaced by the infiltration of the Italian spirit.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5090. FARID, ŠABRI. Dār al-āthār al-'arabīyah bi-al-qāhirah: tuhafuḥa al-khashabīyah w-al-'ājiyah w-al-'azmīyah. [The Arab museum in Cairo: its wood, ivory, and bone treasures.] *Al-Muqataf*. 79(4) Dec. 1931: 464-468.—Though Egypt is not rich in wood, yet this material entered very early into the artistic decoration of mosques after the Moslem conquest. We find it in the roof of the Mosque of ibn-Ṭūlūn, (A.D. 868-883) one of the oldest and most beautiful architectural monuments, as well as in the domes of the later Fātimid mosques. The Arabs had three methods of using wood for decorative purposes: engraving, inlaying, and coloring. The earliest engraved piece of wood of known origin comes from the Mosque of ibn-Ṭūlūn. The art of engraving wood developed under the Fātimids and reached its heights in the Mamlūk dynasty, especially under Sultan al-Nāṣir Muḥammad ibn-Qalāwūn (1293-1309). Inlaid work began in the latter part of the 7th century A.H. One of the earliest beautiful specimens is a chair from the Mosque of Sultan Sha'bān II (1363-1376) inlaid with ebony. The Dome of Qalāwūn represents the height of the art of using color for decoration. Ivory work began in the middle of the 2d Moslem century and reached its height toward the end of the 9th. Bone was first used by Moslems as writing material and as toys for children. The Arab artists began to use it when they

found that it could serve as a cheap substitute for ebony in mosaic and inlaid work. With the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in A.D. 1517, all these decorative arts began to decline until they are now practically lost. [Illus.].—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5091. GOETZ, HERMANN. Geschichte der indischen Miniatur-Malerei. [History of Indian miniature painting.] *Ostasiatische Z.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 184-192.

5092. GOLOUBEV, VICTOR. La province de Thanh-Hoa et sa céramique. [The ceramics of Thanh-Hoa province.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7 (2) Jun. 1931: 112-116.

5093. HOOGWERFF, G. J. L'iconologie et son importance pour l'étude systématique de l'art chrétien. [Iconology and its importance in the systematic study of Christian art.] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana*. 8(1-2) 1931: 53-82.—The iconologic method of studying works of art has fallen into undeserved neglect. Where iconography describes and arranges, iconology penetrates into the symbolic, dogmatic, or mystic sense behind the forms. It also seeks to determine their cultural and social significance. In Christian art the figured forms always illustrate a current idea, a conception formulated by some text of recognized authority. Christian iconology must be founded not only on sacred history, but on a knowledge of changing religious beliefs, superstitions, and liturgy. The decrees of the church councils are important here. Important also is the study of Greek and Oriental monasteries in Italy and their production and importation of sacred images. The author uses the methods of iconology to solve difficult problems connected with certain famous works of art, as the apsidal mosaic of St. John Lateran, the *Adoration of the Lamb* by the brothers Van Eyck in Ghent, and Raphael's *Disputa* in the Vatican. Iconology increases our understanding and appreciation of works of art. [Illus.].—*H. J. Leon*.

5094. HUIDOBRO, LUCIANO. The art of the reconquest in Castile (Valle de Mena). *Art Bull.* 13(2) Jun. 1931: 160-176.

5095. KLEINCLAUSZ, A. L'art bourguignon dans la vallée du Rhone. [Burgundian art in the Rhone valley.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 1(1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 11-26.—The importance of Dijon as a centre of Burgundian art in the 15th century is well known. But as early as the 12th century the Romanesque style of Burgundy spread down the Rhone valley. This may be explained in part by the overlapping of ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Burgundy and the Kingdom of Arles, in part by the important trade routes linking the two areas. Burgundian Gothic of the 13th and 14th centuries did not have the same influence, possibly because of its novelty and because few new churches were required. But the next century saw a new and close connection, when the Lyonnais and the Dauphiné were united to the French crown. The work of southern sculptors and architects such as Jacques Morel and Antoine le Moiturier shows strong Burgundian influences.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5096. KU TENG. Zur Bedeutung der Südschule in der chinesischen Landschaftsmalerei. [The meaning of the southern school in Chinese landscape painting.] *Ostasiatische Z.* 17(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 156-163.

5097. KURTH, BETTY. Florentiner Trecento-Stickereien. [Florentine embroideries from the 14th century.] *Pantheon*. 8(11) Nov. 1931: 455-462.

5098. LAMBERT, AUGUSTIN. Le coffre du Pas Saladin est-il authentique? [Is the Pas Saladin chest genuine?] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 May-Jun. 1931: 275-290.—Apart from some restorations and expurgations, the chest in the Cluny Museum with a representation of the defense of the Pas Saladin (and other carvings) is genuine. The decisive proof of this is in the character and relation to the carving of the worm-holes. However,



the date is 14th not 13th century; nor is it a marriage chest. The subjects suggest that it was the trunk of some captain of mercenaries.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

5099. LEMONNIER, HENRI. La miniature française au XVe et XVIe siècles. [French miniatures of the 15th and 16th centuries.] *J. d. Savants.* (3) Mar. 1931: 97-105.—A transformation can be observed from the Italian and Flemish influences of the 15th century to the antique Roman and Greek influences of the 16th.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5100. LÜDWIG, EMILIO. Michelangelo. (Da un abbozzo biografico.) [From a biographical sketch.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1433) Dec. 1, 1931: 371-406.

5101. MÜFIT, ARIF. Erwerbungsbericht des Antikenmuseums zu Istanbul seit 1914. [Report of the acquisitions of the Museum of Antiquities at Istanbul since 1914.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 46 (1-2) 1931: 173-210.—This collection includes Byzantine sarcophagi, altars, and decorative sculpture. [Illus.].—*H. J. Leon.*

5102. OURSEL, C. Saint Bernard, Fontenay et l'architecture cistercienne. [St. Bernard, Fontenay and Cistercian architecture.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 1 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 84-89.—St. Bernard should be given the credit for having established a definitely Cistercian type of architecture. The abbey of Fontenay (1139-1147), with its rectilinear plan in the manner of a Latin cross, and its transverse vaulting, stands as a model upon which many other Burgundian churches were built.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5103. PASCALIS, CLAUDE. Manimekhala en Indochine. [Manimekhala in Indo-China.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7 (2) Jun. 1931: 81-92.

5104. RUDOLPH, GÜNTHER. Mitteldeutsche Hallenkirchen und die erste Stufe der Spätgotik. [Medieval German double naved churches and the first development of late Gothic.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissenschaft.* (3-4) 1930: 137-175.

5105. SCHMIDT, J. HEINRICH. Der chinesische Seidenstil des hohen Mittelalters. [Chinese silks of the late middle age.] *Ostasiatische Z.* 17 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 170-183.

5106. STEINBRUCKER, CHARLOTTE. Chinesische Keramik. [Chinese ceramics.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 38 (1-2) 1931: 135-139.

5107. TOTTEN, GEORGE OAKLEY, Jr. The church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli in Venice. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 73-78.—This church, the work of Pietro Lombardo, was erected between the years 1481 and 1489, and is an interesting combination of Gothic, Byzantine, and Renaissance motifs. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 4985, 5063, 5086-5087, 5093, 5102, 5197, 5219, 5250, 5276, 5442, 6080)

5108. ADDLESHAW, S. A famous dean: Dr. John Donne of St. Paul's. *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (225) Oct. 1931: 38-54.—There has been a revival of interest in the writings of John Donne. For nearly 200 years his poems were known only to a few, and his sermons practically to none. Donne is the most introspective of all writers. In his sermons there are passages of great splendor. Pearsall Smith has gathered together in a small volume the best passages from the sermons. Donne's legacy to posterity is a handful of lovely lyrics, the *Holy Sonnets*, which take a high place in the rather meagre number of great religious poems in English.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

5109. ALLGEIER, A. Die erste Psalmenübersetzung des h. Hieronymus und das Psalterium Romanum. [Jerome's first translation of the Psalms and the Roman psalter.] *Biblica.* 12 (4) 1931: 447-482.

5110. ALONSO, SABINO. Boletín de derecho

canónico. [Bibliography of canon law.] *Ciencia Tomista.* 23 (132) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 469-489.

5111. BALANYI, GEORG. Montecorvinoi János. [John of Montecorvino.] *Történeli Szemle.* 15 (1-4) 1930: 1-30.—At the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the John of Montecorvino, the author discusses his personality and missionary work. John was born in Italy, entered the Franciscan order very early, chose as his life work missionary activity among non-Christians, and was sent by Nicholas III to China. After a perilous journey through Asia Minor, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Yellow Sea, he arrived in China, probably in 1294, and settled in Peking. His undertaking was made possible by the great tolerance, even encouragement, of the ruling Mongolian dynasty. John of Montecorvino enjoyed the favor and the assistance of the Great Khan Timur who even permitted him to preach in Buddhist pagodas. John's activity was crowned by great success. Now and then his work was disturbed by jealous Nestorians and other Christian sects, but he never lost the favor of the Great Khan and already in 1305 he was able to report 6,000 Christian converts. In this year also he built the first Christian church and monastery in Peking. He redeemed pagan slave children and educated them as Christian priests; he translated the Psalms and the entire New Testament and decorated the churches with Bible pictures—pictorial instruction for those who were not able to read. The Great Khan was especially pleased by the choir singing of the young oblates. After great success the saintly missionary died in 1328 mourned by Christians and pagans, and was buried in Peking. After his death his work collapsed. The Black Death decimated the monasteries, the Catholic friendly Mongol dynasty was overthrown in 1368 and the succeeding Ming dynasty put a stop to Christian missions. With Europe all connections were interrupted for about a century and in the meanwhile the last vestiges of the great work of Montecorvino disappeared.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

5112. BENDER, HAROLD S. (ed. and tr.). A Hutterite school discipline of 1578 and Peter Scherer's address of 1568 to the schoolmasters. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 231-244.—Two important Hutterian educational documents of the 16th century.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

5113. BERNHART, J. Hildegard von Bingen. *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (3) 1930: 249-260.—A review of the history of the investigation into Hildegard's life and works from the time of Wilhelm v. Grimm to our day. Undoubtedly afflicted with psychopathic traits she astounds us with her virile and diversified activity. In her ethics the ruling ideal is that of the *homo operarius divinitatis*. Hildegard gave to the Cluniac ethic a foundation which was not surpassed in either Bernard or Hugo of St. Victor. Her social attitude was strongly aristocratic and feudal. There is also a prophetic aspect to her life in which she served as herald of a new age. The motives of her life were the struggle against immorality, against church politics, and against the coming age of the antichrist when the sexual license went over into the religious surrogate of magic. She was not a mystic and in her conception of man's place in the universe may almost be regarded as humanistic.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5114. BOLLEA, L. C. Nuovi orizzonti della storia valdese. [New horizons in Waldensian history.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 32 (5-6) 1930: 567-582.—A discussion of recent books on the Waldensians.—*F. Edler.*

5115. BRODRICK, J. St. Robert Bellarmine. Doctor of the Universal Church. *Month.* 158 (810) Dec. 1931: 481-491.—The title "Doctor of the Church" received liturgical and canonical sanction by Boniface VIII in 1298. It is a higher distinction than that of the church



"fathers" and has generally been bestowed long after canonization. St. Robert Bellarmine, the 27th doctor, was not even beatified until nine years ago, but was given the peculiar honor of a long Apostolic Letter on the 310th anniversary of his death, commemorating his sanctity and learning. St. Robert was above all "the chief vindicator and apologist of the Roman See." St. Robert's duel with James I of England made political history. The finest of his many works was his treatise on the pope in his *Controversies*. He loved music and was a graceful poet.—Charles S. Macfarland.

5116. CONSTANT, M. D. Saint Ignace de Loyola et les Dominicains. [St. Ignatius Loyola and the Dominicans.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (160) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 247-260.—Loyola lived for some time in the convent of the Dominicans at Manresa, after recovering from the wound he received at Pampeluna (1521). Likewise, at Salamanca, at Paris, and at Rome his relations with the Dominicans were frequent, intimate, and often cordial.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

5117. CROIX, CH. Catholiques et Protestants au lendemain de l'édit d'Amboise dans une petite ville bourguignonne (1564). [Catholics and Protestants after the Edict of Amboise in a small Burgundian town, 1564.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 78-83.—There was strong Burgundian opposition to the Edict of 1563 which ordered the Catholic and Protestant faiths to continue side by side. In the small town of Châtillon-sur-Seine Protestants were subjected to numerous hardships by their religious adversaries.—E. J. Knapton.

5118. DELATTRE, PIERRE. Le septième centenaire de sainte Elizabeth de Hongrie (1231-1931). [The seventh centenary of St. Elizabeth of Hungary.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Générale.* 209 (20) Oct. 20, 1931: 191-199.—The celebrations took many forms, spiritual, dramatic, literary, and philanthropic. Born in 1207, Elizabeth was daughter to King Andrew II of Hungary, and is best remembered by her work among the poor in the hospitals founded by herself in Wartburg, Marburg, and Gotha. Her cult, acknowledged by Gregory IX in 1235, spread rapidly. She is best remembered today by reason of her social service in accord with Catholic principles. It was her example that inspired Ozanam and the early workers in the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the period 1836-40, as also Anne Weissebach who founded at Treves in 1840 the Association of St. Elizabeth for social service among the sick.—G. G. Walsh.

5119. GABRIELI, GIUSEPPE. Federico Borromeo nel terzo centenario della sua morte. [Federico Borromeo in the light of three hundred years.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1431) Nov. 1, 1931: 69-88.—A brief biography of the great cardinal showing the fullness of life of a prelate of the period. This many-sided personality has not yet been thoroughly studied.—W. R. Quynn.

5120. GHELLINCK, J. de. La carrière de Pierre Lombard. [The career of Peter Lombard.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 27 (4) Oct. 1931: 792-830.—Our very meager knowledge of the biography of Peter Lombard is here enriched at a number of points.—Roland H. Bainton.

5121. GRUMEL, V. Le "Napisanie o prověj verě" de Constantin le Philosophe. [The "Napisanie o prověj verě" of Constantine the Philosopher.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (155) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 283-295.

5122. GRUMEL, V. Recherches sur l'histoire du monothélisme. III. Du monergisme au monothélisme. Action et rôle d'Honorius. [Researches in the history of monotheletism. III. From monergism to monotheletism. The work and rôle of Honorius.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (155) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 272-283.

5123. HAMMERLE, KARL. Die mittenglische Hymnodie. [Middle English hymnology.] *Anglia.* 55 (4) 1931: 412-430.

5124. HELDMANN, KARL. Spätmittelalterliche

Gebete und religiöse Gedichte. [Late medieval prayers and religious poetry.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 250-263.—The author analyzes a MS of the 16th century listed as 299 in the Antiquariatskatalog #174 of J. E. Mueller in Halle. It is in Gothic cursive of the late middle ages and abounds in errors. There are four parts: *The Trojan War*, *The Psalter*, a mystical treatise *Das andechtig Zeitglöcklein des Lebens*, etc. and prayers of varied content in prose and verse. Since the last section appears never to have been printed, it is appended.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

5125. HORSCH, JOHN. The faith of the Swiss Brethren. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 241-266; 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-27; (2) Apr. 1931: 128-147; (4) Oct. 1931: 245-259.—This, the earliest group of Anabaptists, was organized in January, 1525, by Grebel, Manz, Sattler, et al., dissatisfied followers or associates of Zwingli. The movement was primarily religious, not economic or social, and characterized by a thoroughgoing biblicism in doctrine and practice. The example and teachings of Christ were to be followed literally. The Brethren did not accept the doctrine of the inner light as superseding the Scriptures. The Socinian doctrine of the Trinity was repudiated. Baptism is of no avail for salvation and is to be administered to believing adults only. The doctrine of perfectionism was not held, but great emphasis was placed on righteous living. With salvation by faith went genuine conversion and "newness of life," expressed particularly in the right and unselfish use of possessions. Predestination, Zwingli's most effective weapon against the Brethren, was repudiated as in contradiction to freedom of the will and the consequent need for circumspect living. The union of church and state was rejected. The Brethren taught liberty of conscience, meaning separation of church and state and the right to follow one's convictions without fear of persecution by the civil authorities. Within the group, however, there was strict adherence to definite beliefs and standards of life, violators being subject to discipline.—Guy F. Hershberger.

5126. JOHNSON, PETER LEO. The third general council of Ephesus, 431 A.D. *Thought.* 6 (3) Dec. 1931: 459-477.—In keeping with the celebration of the 1500th anniversary of the council of Ephesus, a study is here presented, not of the council itself, but of one associated with it: the doctrine of the divine maternity transmitted by Alcuin and St. Anselm of Canterbury, to present the mediatorial rôle of the Mother of God. In linking Ephesus with the doctrine of the divine motherhood, the Catholic beholds an unbroken doctrine which starts in Genesis, pervades the Gospels, run through patristic writings, summarizes a council, and is relayed on to a modern generation by such sturdy champions as Alcuin and Anselm.—W. F. Roemer.

5127. LOOMIS, GRANT. Further sources of Aelfric's saints' lives. *Harvard Studies & Notes in Philol. & Lit.* 13 1931: 1-8.

5128. MADZSAR, IMRE. Szent Imre herceg legendája. [The legend of St. Emeric.] *Századok.* 65 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 35-61.—St. Emeric, who died as a young man in 1031, son of St. Stephen, king of Hungary (997-1038), is mentioned in various medieval legends and hymns. In the 12th century there originated an independent legend on his life which exists in various forms. Of these the author considers the text of Albrecht Poncelet in the *Acta Sanctorum* the best. He supplements this text with other sources, discusses the development of the legend, and fixes on the period 1109-1116 as the time of its origin. The article was written on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of St. Emeric.—E. G. Varga.

5129. MORICCA, UMBERTO. Ancora il codice casanatense 1338. [More from Codex Casanatensis, 1338.] *Didaskaleion.* 7 (1) 1929: 1-40.—Twelve more



sermons are here published from a manuscript from which a group by Maximus of Turin has already been taken. One is by Maximus, the other 11, a series from Christmas to Easter, by an unknown author. His use of Gregory the Great and quotations from earlier fathers show that he was of at least the 7th century, possibly a pupil of Gregory's. More detailed identification is impossible owing to the rarity of homilies of the early medieval period.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5130. PANNIER, JACQUES. Une Bible de François Ier. [A Bible of Francis I.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 80 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 300-306. —Until recently there were only four known exemplars of the edition of the Bible published at Antwerp by Steelsius in 1537. But Pannier has discovered, in the ownership of Mlle L. Lucie, an exemplar of a Bible also published by Steelsius which probably belonged to Francis I. The text is by Robert Estienne, a Protestant, and a MS statement on the title page seems to indicate that it was given by Estienne to Francis I, with the hope that the latter might change his religious views. The manuscript is blurred, but seems to say: "I, Francis, king in the ancient mode, do not change. As for you (Estienne) continue to cultivate the lot which has been assigned to you," i.e. in trying to make more exact editions of the holy text.—*T. P. Oakley.*

5131. PASCAL, ARTURO. La riforma protestante nelle terre dell' Abbazia de' SS. Vittore e Costanzo. [The Protestant Reformation in the territory belonging to the Abbey of SS. Victor and Constans.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino*. 32 (3-4) 1930: 401-446; (5-6) 1930: 497-504; 33 (1-2) 1931: 69-76.—The spread of the Protestant heresy among dependents of the abbey of SS. Victor and Constans, a Benedictine monastery near Mont St. Bernard in the Val Macra, and their persecution. [Appendix of 16th century Latin documents.]—*F. Edler.*

5132. PERRENET, PIERRE. La communauté protestante de Dijon au début du dix-septième siècle. [The Protestant community of Dijon at the opening of the 17th century.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 280-294.—The difficulties of the small Protestant community at Dijon are vividly shown in a local document, *Registre de l'Eglise réformée de Dijon*, covering the period from March, 1607 to May, 1613. The Edict of Nantes did not permit open Protestant worship, hence the congregation was compelled to meet at a country house, hire a pastor once a month from a neighboring town, struggle against apathy, and endeavor to stave off Catholic attacks.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5133. PRESSEY, W. J. The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (8) Nov. 1931: 240-245.

5134. SILVA-TAROUCA, C. Nuovi studi sulle antiche lettere dei papi. [New studies on the letters of the medieval popes.] *Gregorianum*. 12 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 349-425.—The author continues his studies on the diplomatic formulae used by the papal court in the middle ages in writing letters.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

5135. SKUTELLA, MARTIN. Zur philosophischen Eckhartforschung. [Historical research on Eckhart.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Sprache u. Lit.* 56 (1) 1932: 138-144.

5136. TÓTH, LADISLAUS. Magyar volt-e III. Calixtus ellenpápa? [Was the anti-pope Calixtus III a Magyar?] *Történeti Szemle*. 15 (1-4) 1930: 31-45.—Anti-pope Calixtus III (1168-1178) was no Magyar as

is erroneously stated in several text books and also in the guide for Rome issued by the Touring Club Italiano.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

5137. THIEL, GERHARD. Bunyans Stellung innerhalb der religiösen Strömungen seiner Zeit. [Bunyan's place in the religious currents of his day.] *Kultur d. Germanisch-Romanischen Völker*. (8) 1931: pp. 155.

5138. TYNG, D. Theodore of Mopsuestia as an interpreter of the Old Testament. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (4) 1931: 298-303.—Theodore knew little or no Hebrew and accepted blindly whatever Septuagint text lay before him. There is, however, some discriminating and critical work in Theodore's scholarship, for in his commentary on the Psalms he regarded only 4 of the 20 Messianic references as prophetic of Christ. These four were accepted on the basis of New Testament apostolic quotation. As to the other Old Testament material, Theodore is equally parsimonious in his Messianic interpretation. The fifth general council condemned his writings *in toto*, but his influence lingered in the works of Theodoret and Chrysostom, and reappeared in the commentaries of Calvin.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

5139. WEIBULL, LAURITS. En samtida berättelse från Clairvaux om ärkebiskop Eskil av Lund. [A contemporary account from Clairvaux of Archbishop Eskil of Lund.] *Scandia*. 4 (2) Oct. 1931: 270-290.—Eskil laid down his dignity as an archbishop in 1177 and went to the monastery of St. Bernhard in Clairvaux, where he died in 1181. Here the curate Herbertus wrote his biography, which in a great measure consisted of accounts from the archbishop himself. The biography in its entirety is given in Latin.—*Sverre Steen.*

5140. WHITE, HELEN C. English devotional literature (prose) 1600-1640. *Univ. Wisconsin Studies Lang. & Lit.* (29) 1931: pp. 307.

5141. WRIGHT, HERBERT. St. Augustine and international peace. *Thought*. 6 (3) Dec. 1931: 399-416.—In Augustine's mind, world-wide peace could be obtained by the submission of disputes to an impartial arbiter. Belligerents would do this willingly, only when they have learned to be just; and nations will learn to be just in proportion as their citizens practice right morals.—*W. F. Roemer.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

5142. BERNSTEIN, S. מחלוקת בין רבני איטליה בשנת תר"ג [A dispute between Italian rabbis in 1623.] *הצופה לחכמת ישראל* (*Hazofeh l'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (2) 1930: 189-203.—Two unpublished letters from the collection of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America concerning a dispute about the validity of a method of repairing a damaged scroll of law.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

5143. FISCHER, HERBERT. Die verfassungsrechtliche Stellung der Juden in den deutschen Städten während des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts. [The constitutional and legal status of the Jews in the German cities during the 13th century.] *Untersuch. z. Deutschen Staats- u. Rechtsgesch.* (140) 1931: pp. 220.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5144. LIEBOVITZ, N. S. פניני הזוהר [Gems from the Zohar.] *הצופה לחכמת ישראל* (*Hazofeh l'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (1) 1930: 82-106.—A collection of 474 sayings and aphorisms of the Zohar classified alphabetically with references to chapters and pages in the 1882 Wilno edition.—*Abraham G. Duker.*



## EASTERN EUROPE

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 5084-5085, 5101, 5171, 5423, 5426)

5145. HATZES, ANTONIOS CH. *Μορεὰς-ἰχθὺς*. [Morea—"fish."] *Byzantin.-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 9 (1) 1931: 65-91.—The Peloponnese was called "Morea," because of its mulberry-groves; all the other 16 etymologies are absurd. Historically, the name was first applied to the promontory known as the "Fish," the modern port of Katakolo in Elis, where there was a large mulberry-grove. It is mentioned under the form of "Moreas" in a manuscript of the British Museum in 1111, and the promontory is so described by Joannes Staphidas in the 14th century, copying an older authority. From the promontory the name was extended, first to Elis, and thence, in 1278, during the Frankish domination to the whole of the Peloponnese.—*William Miller*.

5146. HEISENBERG, AUGUST. Zu den armenisch-byzantinischen Beziehungen am Anfang des 13. Jahrhunderts. [Armenian-Byzantine relations at the beginning of the 13th century.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Kl.* (6) 1929: pp. 20.—There was a rapprochement between the Empire of Nicaea and the kingdom of Armenia early in the 13th century. In 1209-10 negotiations were carried on between the two powers concerning a project of marriage of King Leo of Armenia with a daughter of Emperor Theodore of Nicaea. A contemporary letter of Nicetas Akomynatus to Basil Kamaterus bearing on this matter is here published. The proposed marriage did not materialize, but a few years later there took place a marriage between Emperor Theodore (who lost his first wife) and the niece of King Leo (1213). The emperor had originally the intention of marrying not the niece but the daughter of King Leo. The reasons for substituting one girl for the other has not been known up to the present, and suggestion has been made by some students that King Leo cheated Theodore. Heisenberg shows that such suggestion is not correct. The obvious reason for substitution is to be found in the excessive demands of the Greek Orthodox clergy. The Armenian girl, as a heretic, had to adopt Orthodoxy in order to become the bride of the emperor. The Greeks insisted that she be rebaptized, which apparently met with objections from King Leo's daughter or himself.—*G. Vernadsky*.

5147. JANIN, R. Les Francs au service byzantin. [Franks in Byzantine service.] *Echos d'Orient*. 33 (157) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 62-72.

5148. KOUKOULES, PHAIDON I. Τὸ κίονιον τοῦ Νεοφύτου. [The pillar of Neophytos.] *Ἑπετηρίς τῆς Ἐταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 8 1931: 148-156.—A new explanation of the meaning of the inscribed pillar some few miles out of Athens on the road to Marathon, erected during the Frankish period in 1235, about which much has been written by Kampouroulous and others. Koukoules thinks that the pillar was erected to ward off the evil spirits.—*William Miller*.

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE

(See also Entries 5182, 5185)

5149. FEKETE, LAJOS. A hódoltság-kori török-ség Magyarországra vonatkozó földrajzi ismeretei. [The geographical knowledge of the Turks concerning Hungary in the 16th and 17th century.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 31 (1-2) 1930: 1-17; (3-4) 1930: 134-154.—In the middle of the 16th century the Ottoman Empire succeeded in conquering the southern and central parts of Hungary. These territories remained in Turkish hands until the middle of the 17th century. Hence the geographic works of the Turks from this period, though rather inferior productions, contain important material

in regard to the administration, military conditions, transportation, etc., in Hungary. After an examination of the scientific value of these works the author centers attention on three of the most valuable manuscripts written by Āsik Mehmed, Behrām Dimiški, and El-müterdzim. In conclusion the author translates into Hungarian the chapters referring to Hungary contained in the geography of Behrām Dikmīski.—*E. G. Varga*.

## SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

5150. JORGA, N. Une ville "romane" devenue slave: Raguse. [A "Roman" town become Slav: Ragusa.] *Acad. Roumaine: Bull. de la Sec. Hist.* 18 1931: 32-100.—The independence of the Ragusan republic was due to its geographical position and the trade currents which met there. Rumanian customs derived from the Vlach population on the adjacent mountains still exist, while Constantine Porphyrogenitus mentioned the "Roman" population of the city. The Venetian domination, which ended in 1358, left the old Ragusan customs untouched. But after 1358 Ragusa regarded Venice as the enemy. In the 15th century she paid tribute to the kings of Bosnia and the lords of the Zeta (Montenegro), in return for their protection. She maintained her independence owing to the jealousy of her neighbors, notably after the collapse of Dushan's Serbian empire. In the 15th century she developed her art. With the Turkish conquest, the sultan became the "source of justice"—the arbitrator between her and her debtors, the small lords around Ragusa. The sultan's reward was the payment of a tribute. The Slav refugees from the conquered states found a home in Ragusa, which thus became a Slav city, where a few Greeks also took refuge. Ragusa oscillated between a Turkish and a Christian policy. Thus she congratulated the sultan on his marriage with a daughter of the Serbian despot, George Brankovich, and was nicknamed "the republic of the seven flags." The Ragusan historian, Luccari, could justly write that in the 16th century "the Slav nation governed the Ottoman Empire," for many high Ottoman officials were of Ragusan origin. Ragusans became the bankers and customs officials of the Balkans; one of them married a Wallachian princess, and Ragusan sailors penetrated to America.—*William Miller*.

5151. KURTZ, H. Mittelalterliche Schwerter aus Bodenfunden Niederösterreichs. [Medieval swords from excavations in Lower Austria.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (3-4) 1931: 156-161.—The four thrust-swords of Zwettl, Mistelbach, Stillfried, and Dürnkut in Lower Austria can be dated from the 13th to the 14th century. The Stillfried sword find has special significance for the history of weapons. In post-Carolingian times the one edged thrust-sword, the scramasaxe, was still in use in Lower Austria as can be seen by finds from Stillfried, Gars-Thunau, Zellerdorf, and Taiskirchen. These early medieval swords emphasize the warlike character of early Slav history. In their wars against the Avars and the Magyars the Slavs perhaps received the scramasaxe and the throwing-axe from the Germans. [7 illus.]—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

## ARMENIA

5152. MARKWART, JOSEF. Die Genealogie der Bagratiden und das Zeitalter des Mar Abas und Ps. Moses Xorenac. [The genealogy of the Bagratides and the times of Mar Abas and Pseudo Moses of Khoren.] *Caucasica*. 6 (2) 1930: 10-77.—The article is a detailed investigation of the genealogy of the Armenian family of Bagratuni. In the 9th century A.D. a member of this



family restored the ancient Armenian kingdom and founded a dynasty which was known under the name of Bagratides. Markwart minutely analyzes the data

on the ancient Bagratunis which are to be found in the works of Armenian historians, especially so-called Mar Abas and Moses of Khoren.—*G. Vernadsky.*

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 5081, 5151, 5363, 6596)

5153. **BENEDETTO, C.** *L'ospizio di S. Leodigario di Settimo Vittone.* [The hospice of St. Leodigard at Settimo Vittone.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 33 (1-2) 1931: 57-68; (3-4) 1931: 327-341.—Settimo Vittone, near Ivrea, was on the ancient route to the St. Bernard Pass. In 894 the Marquis of Ivrea founded the hospice of St. Leodigard outside the wall of Settimo Vittone. It consisted of a church and several buildings for lodging pilgrims and travelers. The hospice sheltered travelers until 1690. In 1722 it was given to the Congregation of Charity which still holds and uses it. [Appendix of documents.]—*F. Edler.*

5154. **BOLIN, STURE.** *Danmark och Tyskland under Harald Gormsson.* [Denmark and Germany under Harold Gormsson.] *Scandia.* 4 (2) Oct. 1931: 184-209.—It is very probable that at the beginning of the 10th century Denmark was in disorganization through Norwegian and Swedish invasion. The domain about Ejderen was the most important because of the favorable position for trade. In 934 Henry I of Germany waged a victorious campaign against Denmark, and Christian propaganda followed. In 934-965 the territory between Dannevirke and Ejderen was incorporated in the German realm as a *marca danorum* and the German empire spread all over Jutland. Harold Gormsson, king in Jutland, became a Christian before 965 through political necessity. When he had strengthened his power in the north, he attacked the German king in 974, but was defeated by Otto II who built a fortress at Dannevirke. A new rising in 983 conquered this fortress and the Danes were released from the German dominance. The *marca danorum* disappeared and Denmark was free up to Hedeby-Sleswick. The leader of the reconquest was Harold Gormsson.—*Sverre Steen.*

5155. **DELÉAGE, ANDRÉ.** *Les forteresses de la Bourgogne franque.* [The fortresses of Frankish Burgundy.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 162-168.—Fortifications of the Frankish period were often the remains of Roman structures. The right to fortify was granted by the kings to their followers in towns or smaller rural circumscriptions, but no individual actually became the possessor of a wall. A city wall, for example, was the evidence of royal power delegated to a great dignitary. Rural or urban castles were not feudal creations, but their eventual appropriation by the noble class was the sign of feudalism.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5156. **HARDER, HERMANN, and WEBER, EDMUND.** *Ein Runenfund im Deutschen Museum in Berlin.* [A runic find in the German Museum in Berlin.] *Z. f. Deutsches Altertum u. Deutsche Litt.* 68 (4) Dec. 10, 1931: 217-225.

5157. **LOTH, JOSEPH.** *L'origine de la légende d'Arthur, fils d'Uther Pendragon.* [The origin of the legend of Arthur, son of Uter Pendragon.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett. C. R. d. Séances.* Apr.-Jul. 1931: 127-134.

5158. **SCHULTZE, ALFRED.** *Die Rechtslage des alternden Bauers nach den altnordischen Rechten.* [The legal condition of the elderly peasant in the old Nordic laws.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 258-317.—After an introductory section Schultze treats of the position of the *laetſerthaer*, the person who goes to the house of another because of poverty, old age, or sickness, in the old Dan-

ish, Swedish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Gotland law. The chief legal problem arises in the relation of the elderly peasant who leaves his home to his children and heirs. Generally, the failure to provide for the aged head of the family results in the loss of the whole of the inheritance by the heirs.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5159. **VOLTELINI, HANS von.** *Nordgermanische Grabfunde in ihrer Bedeutung für die germanische Rechtsgeschichte.* [The significance of North-Germanic sepulchral finds for Germanic legal history.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 111-131.—A peculiar sepulchral find was the "Oseberg ship" in the vicinity of Oslo, a decorated luxury yacht, which served as the tomb of an important woman. The rich burial outfit leads von Voltolini to a discussion of Germanic burial ornaments and utensils generally, with a summary exposition of the views of the various scholars upon the subject.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

### FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 4841, 5095, 5097, 5128, 5143, 5147, 5227, 5362)

5160. **ALTROCCHI, JULIA COOLEY.** *Dante and the Guidi castles.* *Thought.* 6 (3) Dec. 1931: 370-398.—About 30 miles east of Florence lies the enchanted valley of the Casentino. For a thousand years the name of the Guidi counts has hovered over this exquisite valley, and the fame of Dante, who was guest in their castles here, broods over it like a stupendous dream.—*W. F. Roemer.*

5161. **BÉMONT, CH.** *Histoire de Grande-Bretagne: moyen âge.* [History of Great Britain: middle age.] *Rev. Hist.* 168 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 98-163.—Bibliography.

5162. **BOISSONNADE, P.** *Les relations commerciales de la France méridionale avec l'Afrique du Nord ou Maghreb du XII<sup>e</sup> siècle au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle.* [The commercial relations of southern France with North Africa (Maghreb) from the 12th to the 15th centuries.] *Bull. de la. Sec. de Géog., Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 1-37.—As a result of Norman reconquests and the crusades, the Mediterranean again became an avenue of commerce. French Mediterranean ports shared in this activity, especially Marseilles, Arles, Montpellier, and Narbonne. Regular treaties were signed between the Berber cities (Ceuta, Oran, Algiers, Bougie, and Tunis) and the merchant communities of these French cities; Frenchmen enjoyed extensive privileges and lived in their own factories, called *fondouks*. From Africa was got, mostly, wheat and flour, wool, pelts, wax, coral, and minerals; from France was sent wines, spices, perfumes, finished textiles of all kinds, and live stock. This flourishing trade declined, however: the Hundred Years War distracted the French, and the Angevin exploits in Italy the Provençals; they were outstripped by the Catalans, the Genoese, and the Venetians. At the same time, the Berber *emirs* failed to keep order, and piracy again became rife. North Africa from 1500 to 1830 was less accessible to regular commerce than it had been in medieval times.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5163. **CHAUME, M.** *Le problème des origines de la maison de Savoie.* [The problem of the origins of the house of Savoy.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 120-161.—Three conclusions are reached as a consequence of a detailed study of the house of Savoy in the



10th and 11th centuries: (1) There was a link between the founders of the house of Savoy and the district of Auvergne; (2) some account must be taken of Suabian origins; (3) the early connection with the district of Vienne is explained largely by local extraction from that area.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5164. CHIAPPELLI, ALBERTO. Della topografia antica di Pistoia. [Concerning the ancient topography of Pistoia.] *Boll. Storico Pistoiese*. 32 (4) 1930: 174-193; 33 (1) 1931: 19-36; (2) 1931: 80-85.—A description of the topography of Pistoia from ancient times to the 14th century when the third town wall was built.—*F. Edler.*

5165. DEFFONTAINES, PIERRE. Explication géographique de la bataille de Bouvines. [Geographical explanation of the battle of Bouvines.] *Bull. de la Sec. de Géog., Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 175-181.—A chalky plateau extends from Arras to Tournai; the surrounding country is marshy. This plateau is intersected at Bouvines by the marshy stream called La Mareq. The battle was fought for the possession of the bridge over the stream; consequently, Bouvines, unlike Crécy and Agincourt, was more a generals' battle than a mere confused mêlée.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5166. FINSTERWALDER, PAUL WILLEM. Die Gesetze des Reichstags von Roncaglia vom 11. November 1158. [The statutes of the imperial diet of Roncaglia, Nov. 11, 1158.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 1-69.—Both German and Italian sources present historical notices of the diet of Roncaglia in 1158; but more important are the juridical sources: (1) two folio pages of a Vatican MS, (2) the Roncaglian regalia-statute in Ardizzone's *Compilatio feudorum*, (3) the four statutes appended to Ardizzone's *Extravagantes*, (4) references to these in a Glossator of Ardizzone, and (5) a reference in Baldus of Ubaldis' *Consilia*. From these Finsterwalder reconstructs three statutes enacted in connection with regalia or sovereignty rights in 1158. The first, the *lex omnis*, deals with three topics, controversial and voluntary judicial competence, the right of judging, appointing, and removing judges on the part of the king, and the right of appointing magistrates to carry out the court's jurisdiction. Far less can be learned of the other two statutes, the *lex palatia* on extraordinary taxes and the *lex tributum* on the imperial taxes. The paragraph *Regalia sunt* which precedes these statutes in the *Extravagantes* is the encompassing statute, and the regalia mentioned herein later became the significant portion. Finsterwalder concludes with a study of the relations of the Roncaglian statutes to Roman law. Analogies are to be seen in the encompassing order, while the first paragraphs of the *lex omnis* correspond to Roman law. The third paragraph of the *lex omnis* and both the *lex palatia* and *lex tributum* are based on Roman law; on the other hand the second paragraph of the *omnis* is purely Germanic.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5167. FORMICHI, CARLO. Dante e la Persia. [Influence of Persia on Dante.] *Nuova Antologia*. 278 (1424) Jul. 16, 1931: 153-163.—The Parsi doctor Modi has pointed out the striking similarity between the *Divina Commedia* and the Persian *Virâf-nâmeh* and the fact that Dante mentions the Persians once. There is also a resemblance between the mystical poetry of Persia and the symbolical language of Dante. This is not sufficient to prove that Dante had any direct knowledge of Persia, but rather that his information came through the usual channels of slow infiltration into church and popular tradition of the times.—*W. R. Quynn.*

5168. HARRSEN, META. The countess Judith of Flanders and the library of Weingarten abbey. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 24 (1-2) 1930: 1-13.—The life of Judith of Flanders has not yet been carefully studied and recorded. Morgan MSS 708 and 709 were executed in England but after the removal of the countess to the continent they exercised considerable influence on

manuscripts and illumination in South Germany. (16 illustrations and a brief description of the following manuscripts: Aa 21 Fulda; Stuttgart H B II, 46; Aa 44 Fulda.)—*Howard Britton Morris.*

5169. HOLTZMANN, WALTHER. Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte Friedrich Barbarossas. [Sources and investigations for the history of Frederick Barbarossa.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde*. 48 (3) 1930: 384-413.—A discussion of source materials and investigations to be found in English libraries on the negotiations between Frederick I and Alexander III in the fall of 1159, on the peace negotiations between the emperor and the pope in 1169, and on the beginnings of the third crusade.—*Robert R. Er-gang.*

5170. JACOBSEN, LIS. Kong Haralds og Kong Gorms Jelling-Monument. [The Jelling monuments of King Harold and King Gorm.] *Scandia*. 4 (2) Oct. 1931: 234-269.—The author gives an interpretation of the inscription on the Jelling stone of King Harold, which differs a little from the usual one, namely, "... the Harold who made Denmark into a whole and who conquered Norway." She thinks the stone was set up in 983 or shortly afterwards. The ornamental arts of the stone indicate that it was erected by a foreign artist, a Dano-Englishman from North England. We have no proof that the grave-mounds between which the stones stand are the grave-mounds of Gorm and Thyra. Both the stone of Harold and that of Gorm most likely stand in their original places. The inscription of the stone of Gorm is interpreted as follows, "Gorm King made these grave-mounds after Thyra, his wife, he (sc. Gorm) who has united Denmark." It is an allusion to Gorm's victory over the Swedes in Denmark.—*Sverre Steen.*

5171. JORGA, N. Les commencements de Venise. [The beginnings of Venice.] *Acad. Roumaine: Bull. de la Sec. Hist.* 18 1931: 101-143.—The Rumanian prime minister begins with a bibliography, especially mentioning the works of the late Horatio Brown, who lived nearly all his life in Venice and long worked in the Venetian archives. The oldest chronicle is of the 11th century; about 10 documents are earlier than the year 1000; there is one early inscription, one allusion by Casiodorus, and one by Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Ragusa offers a parallel. The title of doge was Byzantine, and Venice was originally an autonomous imperial city; whose most important relations were with Byzantium. The iconoclastic controversy led to a breach, but the Venetian fleet continued to collaborate against the Saracens. The changes in the doge's title varied with the need which the emperor had of his aid, rising from "consul" to "protopsebastos," as was the case with Wallachian princes under Hungary. Other Byzantine customs were the association of the doges' relatives in the dual office, the punishment of blinding, the bestowal of the patriarchate of Grado upon the young son, the banishment of a doge or his relatives to a monastery, the employment of Greek on Venetian coins, and the dating of public documents as late as 1031 by the regnal years of the Byzantine emperors. The Lombards and Charlemagne found Venice opposed to them and supported by Byzantium; it was only in the 11th century that she became associated with Italian aspirations.—*William Miller.*

5172. KELLY, F. M. Chain mail. *Apollo*. 14 (83) Nov. 1931: 264-270.—Kelly's antiquarian and literary investigations demonstrate (1) that for armor composed of rings other than true mail (which he defines as applying exclusively to that type of defence composed of interlinked rings) there is no serious evidence; (2) that mail was known and in use in the West, without an important breach, from Roman republican times; and (3) that it was not borrowed from the Saracens. He adduces literary, artistic and armor remains as evidence.—*P. Lieff.*



5173. KOHT, HALVDAN. Det nye i norderlendsk historie kringom år 1300. [New elements in Scandinavian history about the year 1300.] *Scandia*. 4(2) Oct. 1931: 171-183.—About the year 1300 feudalism had penetrated into the three Scandinavian countries. In Denmark it had the strongest, in Norway the weakest position. But Norway, too, was feudal, not autocratic as has been maintained hitherto. Feudalism everywhere was based on military principles of government. At first there was no contrast between monarchy and the feudal system. It was an institution created by the king as an attempt to establish a stronger power in the state. The contrast between monarchy and feudalism arose when the vassals formed a nobility which set up particular claims against the monarchy. This contrast arose in Norway towards the end of the 13th century, owing to the fact that the king grew stronger economically through commerce. In 1319 the decline of the crown took place in all three countries, and the result was the same everywhere—victory for the feudal nobility and consolidation of the Scandinavian upper classes.—Sverre Steen.

5174. KÜNSSBERG, EBERHARD von. Flurnamen und Rechtsgeschichte. [Place names and legal history.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 93-110.—Such place names as are composed of technical legal terms and the names of localities that are significant legal sites, are of interest to the legal historian. Of double interest are legal sites with juridical names. With this in mind von Künssberg suggests numerous groups of names, after noting that care must be taken not to include non-legal names that at first blush appear as such, e.g., *Königsstuhl* (king's bench) which really means "highest cliffs." Among the groups of German law-names we find those significant in public law (compounds of *Reich* [empire], *Freiheit* [freedom]), in commercial law (*Bäckerfleck* [baker's place], *Geleitstrasse* [transport road]), in private law (*Morgengabe* [bridegroom's gift], *Lehen* [fief]). Von Künssberg continues with place-names illustrative of court sites, civil and criminal procedure.—A. Arthur Schiller.

5175. PÁLFY, HELENE H. Itáliai vagy keleti politika? [Italian or Eastern policy?] *Történelmi Szemle*. 15 (1-4) 1930: 100-114.—A summary of the much discussed problem as to whether the Italian policy of the German medieval emperors was more useful for the German nation than an intensive advance toward the east as happened during the German colonization period of the 13th and 14th century. This question of German expansion is once more a problem especially after the World War, e.g., the Anschluss movement, and it occupies the attention of all German and non-German nations.—Emma Bartoniek.

5176. PRENTOUT, HENRI. Simon de Montfort et les origines du parlement d'Angleterre. [Simon de Montfort and the origins of the English parliament.] *J. d. Savants*. (3) Mar. 1931: 121-129; (4) Apr. 1931: 158-164.—Montfort's career is summarized so as to show his part in maintaining the "admirable continuity" of English constitutional development. The treatment is based on the new English edition (London, 1930) of Remont's biography.—E. J. Knapton.

5177. REYMOND, MAXIME. Une famille de bourgeois-vaudois, les Grandson (XIIe-XIVe siècles). [A Burgundo-Vaud family, the Grandsons, 12th to 14th centuries.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 3(3) Sep. 1931: 209-223.—The family of Grandson (or Grandisson) held castles of strategic importance in the Jura, controlling routes from Pontarlier to Neuchâtel. Various members played a considerable part in the military and diplomatic history of the middle ages, for example Otto, who was an intimate of Edward I of England, a crusader, and a friend of Pope Clement V. Legal conflicts

with the estates of Savoy led to the collapse of the family about 1404.—E. J. Knapton.

5178. SILBERSCHMIDT, WILHELM. Die Bedeutung der Gilde, insbesondere der Handelsgilde, für die Entstehung der italienischen Städtefreiheit. [The significance of guilds, particularly commercial guilds, for the beginnings of the liberation of Italian cities.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 132-174.—In Italy the liberation of cities from feudal overlordship is earliest to be observed. The associations of a commercial nature satisfied the military, social, economic, and legal ends of these early communes. This was brought about either by the guilds acting as a combative force against the emperor, lords, bishops, and other feudal powers, or organizing themselves into self-administering bodies which formed the kernels of the new cities. Silberschmidt studies the various Italian cities and the part that the guilds played in their origin. The oldest cities were occupied with sea traffic. In Genoa and Venice the guilds were second in point of time. In the seaports of lower Italy the development is somewhat similar. On the other hand, merchant guilds led to the foundation of those cities which were concerned with inland commerce. The *mercantia*, an organization of five guilds, through its economic and judicial activity, gave rise to the city of Florence; similarly in Siena. The smaller inland cities, Lucca, Verona, Parma, and Mantua, saw a similar rise except that merchant guilds and craft guilds remained separated. Somewhat peculiar was the origin of Bologna, Brescia, Cremona, Milan, Padua, Pavia, Piacenza, and Rome. A middle position between the seaports and inland towns is seen in the case of Pisa since both sea traffic and industry were carried on. As for Germany, there is no connection between commercial law, and consequently guilds, and the liberation and foundation of German cities.—A. Arthur Schiller.

5179. WARDROP, JAMES. Western illuminated manuscripts in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow University. *Apollo*. 14(83) Nov. 1931: 255-260.

5180. WEIBULL, LAURITS. Geo-etnografiska inskott och tankelinjer hos Adam av Bremen. [Geo-ethnographical interpolations and tendencies in Adam of Bremen.] *Scandia*. 4(2) Oct. 1931: 210-223.—The author proves that the sections dealing with the Baltic countries in Adam's work (*Gesta Hammaburgensis*) book 2, chapter 17-22, and book 4, chapter 10-20, are interpolations. They were written and put in by Adam himself. They disclose the tendency of reflection which he followed in forming his ideas of northern Europe. Accepting the conception of the world of the Roman cartographers, he conceived of the earth as a circular disc. From Einhard's description of the Baltic countries he took the inner frame, and within this frame he arranged his information of countries and peoples. When Adam spoke of Osterogard he did not mean Novgorod, but the Russian realm, the "Gardarike" of the Norwegians.—Sverre Steen.

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 4789, 4791, 4841-4842, 4852, 5072, 5077, 5100, 5104, 5130, 5132, 5137, 5142, 5149, 5161-5162, 5177, 5340, 5348, 5361, 5405, 5442, 5454, 5541, 5556, 6078, 6081)

5181. ANDERSON, INGVAR. Førebilden før Gustaf Vasas arvfølgering. [The prototypes of Gustaf Vasa's system of succession.] *Scandia*. 4(2) Oct. 1931: 224-233.—The prototype of Gustaf Vasa's Swedish system regarding the order of succession of 1543 resembles the contemporary French system, but not the English or the original German system. This is due to the diplomatic connection between Sweden and France during the



years preceding the establishment of the order of succession, 1541-1543.—*Sverre Steen.*

5182. ANGYAL, DÁVID. Adalékok Bethlen Gábor történetéhez. [Contributions to the history of Gabriel Bethlen.] *Századok.* 63 (9-10) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 353-364; 64 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 465-485; (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 577-606.—On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the death of Gabriel Bethlen, the author refers to his reign, 1613-29, and discusses the conflicts between the two mighty powers of the 17th century, the Habsburgs and the Ottoman empire, which threatened to destroy the Hungarian nation. Bethlen's policy was successful. He succeeded in bringing about the balance of power between these two mighty opponents. He increased the power of his own territory, Transylvania, and after taking part in the Thirty Years War on the side of the Protestants, he compelled the Habsburgs to respect the constitutional liberties of those parts of Hungary which they governed. The author then discusses the character of Bethlen and shows that even in the light of the latest researches it loses none of its brilliance.—*E. G. Varga.*

5183. d'AURIAC, JULES. Les états de Bretagne à Saint Briec en 1602. [The estates of Brittany in Saint Briec, 1602.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (158) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 7-18.—The provincial estates of Brittany were more powerful than those of any other of the *pays d'états* during the latter part of the *ancien régime*. The estates sometimes numbered as many as 1,000; in 1602, there were about 200 who enjoyed the vote, although many more were present who enjoyed a consultative voice. At this meeting the estates voted the provincial taxes desired by the king, submitted their usual requests for redress in various matters (*rémoutrances*), and, as was customary, chose deputies to represent them at the court.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5184. BÁNFI, F. FERENC. Egy magyar diplomata sirja Rómában. [The grave of a Hungarian diplomat in Rome.] *Századok.* 65 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 104-109.—The author discusses the tomb of the Hungarian humanist, Polykarp Georg Kosztolányi, who died in Rome as ambassador of Matthias I at the Holy See. The tomb is to be found in the church Santa Maria sopra Minerva. Kosztolányi's widow, the daughter of the famous Greek humanist George of Trebizond, erected the tomb.—*E. G. Varga.*

5185. BANFI, FLORIO. Filippo Scolari és Hunyadi János. [Filippo Scolari and John Hunyadi.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 31 (3-4) 1930: 125-133.—After the Turkish power had reached the Danube line at the end of the 14th century, the task of putting a halt to further Ottoman expansion fell to Hungary. The greatest Hungarian hero in this conflict was John Hunyadi. This great commander received many honors and was even elected as governor of Hungary in 1446, but very little is known of his youth. He was educated at the court of Filippo Scolari in South Hungary. Hunyadi's personality and his continuous sympathy for Italy is thus the result of the influence which Scolari, forerunner of the Italian Renaissance in Hungary, exercised upon him.—*E. G. Varga.*

5186. BARÁTH, TIBOR. A magyar állam adóügye 1605-1648. [The taxation system of Hungary 1605-1648.] *Századok.* 64 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 607-655; (7-8) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 697-737.—The growing administrative machinery, as well as the increasing demands for defensive measures against the Turks, brought a continuous increase of expenditures in 17th century Hungary. Since the income from the royal domain was unable to keep pace with these expenditures, the king began to take an increasing interest in matters of taxation. Because of the resistance of the nobility and the poverty of the kingdom due to the Turkish wars, the financial policy of the king achieved little result in the first half of the 17th century: he was unable to introduce new taxes and increase tax collections; the nobility

refused to bear higher burdens and frustrated the attempt to make tax collection independent of the diet. After this period of the supremacy of the nobility, the absolutistic government could register its first success only in 1649. The author then discusses the organization of taxation.—*E. G. Varga.*

5187. BERTALOT, L. Drei Vorlesungsankündigungen des Paulus Nivais in Leipzig 1439. [Three announcements of university courses in Leipzig by Paulus Nivais, 1439.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (3) 1930: 370-375.—In his *Liber de scriptoribus ecclesiasticis*, completed in 1492, Johannes Trithemius had expressed the notion that Paulus Nivais of Eger, the theologian and humanist, had taught at the university of Leipzig. This supposition is here confirmed by the publication of three announcements of Paulus' university courses in Platonic philosophy, dating from the year 1489, in a volume containing nine Leipzig Nivais incunabula to be found in the Vatican library. There is a summary of the contents of this collection; and the three announcements are reprinted in full.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5188. BOHATTA, HANNS. Angabe des Buchumfanges auf französischen Buchtiteln des XVI Jahrhunderts. [Indication of book sizes on French title pages of the 16th century.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 187-188.—*D. Maier.*

5189. BROWNING, JAMES B. Negro companions of the Spanish explorers in the New World. *Howard Univ. Studies Hist.* #11 Nov. 1930: 3-20.—*R. W. Logan.*

5190. CARTELLIERI, OTTO. Philippe le Bon et le roi de France en 1430 et 1431. [Philip the Good and the king of France in 1430 and 1431.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 1 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 78-83.—The reason for Philip of Burgundy's maintenance of an English alliance in 1430-1431, despite strong pressure to make peace, may be found in a series of incidents. Charles VII of France made an alliance with Duke Frederick of Austria in 1430, and had promised him certain Burgundian fiefs. Frederick also coveted Brabant, which Philip of Burgundy finally secured. Catherine of Burgundy, widow of Leopold of Austria, was seeking to dominate Alsace. Thus Hapsburg-Burgundian jealousy had much to do with the English sympathies of Philip the Good.—*E. J. Knapp.*

5191. CLAPP, SARAH L. C. The beginnings of subscription publication in the seventeenth century. *Modern Philol.* 29 (2) Nov. 1931: 199-224.—The publication of books through subscription began in 1617 and was fairly common throughout the century. The idea seems to have come from the common practice of subscriptions for merchant adventures which made the subscription plan common for many types of adventure. John Minshen is given credit for the first subscription book in 1617, though George Withers employed the idea previously, secured subscriptions, but returned the funds prior to publication. Among the books thus published during the century are *Paradise Lost*, Virgil, and the Polyglot Bible.—*H. G. Plum.*

5192. CROIX, CH. Une capitainerie de petite place pendant la Ligue. Sebastian Noirot, capitaine de Châtillon-sur-Seine. [A minor captaincy at the time of the League. Sebastian Noirot, captain of Châtillon-sur-Seine.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 378-386.—Local archives give much information as to Sebastian Noirot, who was elected "captain" of Châtillon-sur-Seine by common suffrage about 1562, and whose main duties were to preserve the defences of the town and to train musketeers. He held his post for about 30 years, but in 1590 came into conflict with the governor of the province, the duc de Mayenne, who wished to impose a captain of his own choice. Other conflicts followed, as Noirot claimed exemption both from *taille* and subsidies. In 1593 he was evicted by de Thenissay, a tool of the principal chiefs of the League, and imprisoned. In



1601 Noirot was still titular captain, but peace had rendered the office meaningless.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5193. CROUS, ERNEST. Voltz, Hilden, Mellemann. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Berliner Buchdrucks im 16. Jahrhundert. [Voltz, Hilden, Mellemann. An addition to the history of book printing in Berlin in the 16th century.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 226-235.—This article contains new information upon the Berlin printing plant which was first headed by Leonhard Thurneysser zum Thurn. Nicolaus Voltz became its owner in 1581, and ten years later he had it moved to Frankfurt a/O. Although it has been generally thought that Wilhelm Helden was Voltz's partner, further research has revealed that Hilden possessed his own press, but that it was operated upon Voltz's premises from 1584-86 with Martin Trogel as the printer. The modern use of the letters i, j, u, and v first appeared in Voltz's Latin books printed in Berlin. The idea was promoted by the young Latin poet, Albert Friedrich Mellemann, many of whose works Voltz had printed. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5194. DELEN, A. J. J. Bücherillustrationen des Peter Coeck von Alost. [Book illustrations by Peter Coeck von Alost.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 189-197.—Delen has attempted to clarify Coeck's position in the field of book illustration. He contradicts Friedlander's and Hedicke's opinions in that he ascribes the woodcuts in *La très admirable . . . entrer . . .* to Coeck. Furthermore, he gives Coeck credit for the illustrations in Bartholmaus Georgievitz's *De afflictione . . .*, and in his *De Turcorum ritu et caeremoniis*, both published in 1544. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5195. DROUOT, H. Lettres sur les événements de Bourgogne à la veille et au lendemain de Fontaine-Française. [Letters on events in Burgundy before and after the battle of Fontaine-Française.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 261-267.—Five letters from the Archives Nationales are printed, and give evidence as to the progress of the troops of Henry IV in the summer of 1595, the collapse of opposition, and the delight of the people of Dijon.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5196. DROUOT, H. Une lettre de Mayenne sur des affaires de frontière (1578). [A letter from Mayenne about frontier matters, 1578.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 168-170.—A letter of the duc de Mayenne to Henry III, dated Dijon, June 26, 1578, is printed from the Bibliothèque Nationale. It tells of the preparations of the duc d'Anjou in southern Burgundy to attack Franche-Comté and of commercial conflict between Burgundy and Savoy.—*E. J. Knapton*.

5197. EICHLER, FERDINAND. Ein Bücherzeichen als Titelverzierung eines Wiegendruckes. [A bookplate as decoration of an incunable title.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 163-165.—*Scriptum Sancti Thome de Aquino super primo sententiarum* is the title of the book under consideration. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5198. FAVA, DOMENICO. La fortuna del Pronostico di Giovanni Lichtenberger in Italia nel quattrocento e nel cinquecento. [The story of John Lichtenberger's "Prognosticon" in the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 126-148.—When printing was introduced into northern Italy, one of the most popular forms of books to be handled by the press were those containing prophesies. Although Lichtenberger's *Prognosticon* was first published in Germany in 1488, it soon became known in Italy, and was so enthusiastically received because of its contents and illustrations that about 13 Italian editions appeared within 40 years. Fava has examined the work from a formal as well as from an artistic standpoint, and finds that its illustrations had a great effect upon similar publications of the time. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5199. FISCHER, GERHARD. Alt-Oslo. [Old Oslo.] *Hansische Geschichtsbibl.* 54 1929: 145-156.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

5200. GAILLY de TAURINES, Ch. La frontière nord-est du royaume de France sous Henri II au début de la guerre contre Charles-Quint (1552). [The north-eastern frontier of the kingdom of France under Henry II at the beginning of the war against Charles V.] *Bull. de la Sec. de Géog., Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 169-173.—A detailed study, with illustrative maps, of the geographical and feudal interrelations of the congeries of fiefs and principalities in Flanders, the bishoprics, and Alsace.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

5201. GOLLOB, HEDWIG. Wappenholzschnitte aus Wiener Frühdrucken. [Armorial woodcuts in books of Vienna.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 166-174. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5202. GOYAU, GEORGES. Les ascensions d'une gloire, 1431-1931. [The successive stages of a glorious fame.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (160) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 229-246.—A speech delivered at Rouen, May 30, 1931, which gives an account of the estimates of, and the biographical literature about, Joan of Arc through the centuries.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

5203. HÄBLER, KONRAD. Das "Missale speciale Constantiense." [The "Missale speciale Constantiense."] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 67-72.—Since the steel punch was known to engravers of coins and seals in Gutenberg's time, he probably utilized it from the outset. The *Missale speciale Constantiense*, however, cannot be considered as an experimental point by Gutenberg for it is not composed of the so-called Psalter type. Furthermore, it would be strange for this undertaking to occur 20 years before the first diocesan missal was attempted. The custom of combining signatures of the same piece of printing into different units is also no proof of an early date, for this process can be traced in Schöffer's workshop up to 1490.—*D. Maier*.

5204. HAFF, K. Gerhaben-Stellen aus unverfälschten Urkunden des Allgäu. ["Gerhaben" references in unpublished documents of Allgäu.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 512-514.—References from four 16th century Allgäu documents show that the technical term "Gerhaben" was used outside of Bavaria.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

5205. HUSUNG, MAX JOSEPH. Die beiden v. Zellschen Exlibris. [The two von Zell bookplates.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 158-162. [Illus.]—*D. Maier*.

5206. KAEBER, ERNST. Die Beziehungen zwischen Berlin und Cölln im Mittelalter und der Konflikt der beiden Städte mit Kurfürst Friedrich II. [The relations between Berlin and Cölln in the middle ages and the conflict of the two cities with the Elector Frederick II.] *Hansische Geschichtsbibl.* 54 1929: 19-88.—When Frederick II succeeded his brother John as ruler of the Mark, the towns on the Spree mistrusted his policy of conciliation. They tried to form a union of defense against him. They failed ultimately.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

5207. KISCH, GUIDO. Ehrenscheitel und Schandgemälde. [Honor reprimands and infamous pictures.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 514-520.—An explanation of the volume of plates recently published under a similar title (*Schellbriefe und Schandbilder*). It was customary in medieval Germany for creditors to stigmatize defaulting debtors and sureties by having pictures painted which represented the defaulting party in degrading situations and having them posted throughout the district.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

5208. KNAPP, THEODOR. Die Lizenz der Licentiaten. [The license of licentiate.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 524-529.—In different places and at different times the license to teach has been awarded in different forms and with different rights appurtenant thereto. So in the *licentiae* of the theological faculties of the 15th-17th centuries it signified "license" to teach or to become a candidate for



a doctor's degree. In the juridical faculties, however, it meant an academic rank, on a par with doctor juris.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5209. KNAFF, THEODOR. Vom Gericht des Schwäbischen Bundes. [On the court of the Swabian Alliance.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 520-524.—The seat of the alliance court was not fixed at Tübingen between 1496 and 1512, as was the Württemberg court after that date, but was chosen for each year by the judge during the preceding year. Before 1502 it met at various places throughout the lands of the Swabian Alliance, while from 1503-12, when Württemberg left the alliance, Tübingen was the site chosen.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5210. KOLB, ALBERT. Die Anfänge der Druckkunst in Nancy. [The beginning of printing in Nancy.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 209-225.—Although some other cities in Lorraine had printing presses in the early part of the 16th century, the capital was without one until 1566 when Nicolas Hierosme came to Nancy from Saint Nicolas de Port. However, the first book printing in Nancy took place as early as 1563. The article contains a list of all the printers of Nancy up to 1700, together with the works which they produced, and some of the local regulations concerning the craft. During this period eleven printing shops were established, and more than 100 different volumes were issued. (Reproduction of 6 title pages.)—*D. Maier.*

5211. MARINIS, T. de. Nota per Mattia Moravo. [Note on Mattia Moravo.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 115-118. (Text of document.)—*D. Maier.*

5212. MIROT, LÉON. Une expédition française en Tunisie au quatorzième siècle: Le siège de Mahdia, 1390. [A French expedition against Tunisia in the 14th century: the siege of Mahdia.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 357-406.—Louis, Duc de Bourbon, the maternal uncle of Charles VI, was in command of this joint expedition of Genoese and French against the Berber stronghold of Mahdia, some 175 km. south of Tunis. The object was to discourage the piratical propensities of Mahdia, and was only partially attained. An appendix lists the French members of the expedition.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5213. NAGY, JÚLIA. Kiadatlan térkép Érsekújvár 1621-i ostromáról. [An unpublished map of the siege of Érsekújvár in 1621.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 31 (3-4) 1930: 155-160.—The map under discussion, reproduced in facsimile, accompanied the report of the Venetian ambassador. It shows the military positions of the opponents: the imperial army and the troops of Gabriel Bethlen, the ally of the Protestant powers.—*E. G. Varga.*

5214. NICHOLLS, ALBERT G. A cup of tea? *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (2) Jul. 1931: 179-191.—According to a Chinese legend, the virtues of tea were discovered by the Emperor Chinnung, in 2737, B.C. From the historical narrative of Lo Yu we find it was in use as a beverage in the 6th century A.D. By the 8th century its vogue was general. The first mention of tea by a European writer was in 1588, and the first English reference in 1615. The Dutch learned the habit of tea-drinking from the Orientals and a quantity was shipped to Holland in 1606. Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II, brought tea-drinking into fashion in England. But the use of tea as a beverage was strenuously opposed and an attempt was made to stop its use in 1673 by act of parliament. In the present day the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, the United States, China, and India.—*Alison Ewart.*

5215. ROSS, E. M. The quincentenary of Joan of Arc. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (2) Jul. 1931: 199-212.—A brief survey of the events of Joan of Arc's life and times. During the past two years France has commemorated Joan of Arc by numerous plaques and memorials, and an

equestrian statue of her has been erected in Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

5216. RUPPEL, A. Ein angeblicher Originalbrief Gutenbergs aus dem Jahre 1438. [Forgery of a Gutenberg letter of 1438.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 73-76. (Text of document.)—*D. Maier.*

5217. SCHMIDT, ADOLF. Bücheranzeige von Anton Sorg in Augsburg 1483-1484. [Anton Sorg's book advertisement in Augsburg in 1483-1484.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 119-125. [Illus.]—*D. Maier.*

5218. SCHUCK, ADOLF. Die deutsche Einwanderung in das mittelalterliche Schweden und ihre kommerziellen und sozialen Folgen. [German immigration into Sweden in the middle ages and its commercial and social results.] *Hansische Geschichtsbl.* 55 1930: 67-89.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5219. SCHULTE-STRATHAUS, ERNEST. Die Wittenberger Heiligtumsbücher vom Jahre 1509 mit Holzschnitte von Lucas Cranach. [The Wittenberg reliquaries of 1509 with woodcuts by Lucas Cranach.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 175-186.—The *Wittenberg Reliquary* describes the relics of saints kept in the church connected with the Wittenberg castle. The chief credit for the collection must be given to the Elector Frederick III of Saxony. Schulte-Strathaus considers the first edition of the book, which is now in the British Museum, and finds that it has considerable deviations from all other known editions in respect to the text and the woodcuts. (Illustrations and bibliography.)—*D. Maier.*

5220. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A mediaeval tax problem. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 672-681.—In a memorandum by a tax expert of the 14th century some very modern problems are discussed. The point at issue was whether a piece of land that had reverted from pasture to cultivation could be assessed to the local general property tax at a higher figure. The argument in opposition was that a new use of the land was due to the efforts and outlay of the cultivator, who ought not to be penalized. Our expert decides, however, to the contrary for two reasons: (1) A distinction must be made between land other than property. Personal property is, indeed, to be assessed at its selling value; but in the case of land, the real test is the annual produce or yield value, which is not always immediately reflected in selling value; hence, this plot may be assessed at a higher figure. (2) A distinction is made between a special property tax or a land tax *in rem* and a general property tax. In the case of the tax *in rem* the outlay ought to be considered. But a general property tax is a personal tax according to ability to pay; and ability to pay was increased by the new utilization of the land. Hence, the official was entirely justified in increasing the assessment.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

5221. SENIZZA, GIUSEPPE. I margraviati di Gavi e Bisio. [The marches of Gavi and Bisio.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 33 (3-4) 1931: 177-193.—In 1414 Emperor Sigismund separated the district of Bisio from the march of Gavi and gave it to Agostino Doria as a separate march. Sigismund created this new march as a buffer state between Ghibelline Genoa and the treacherous Filippo Maria Visconti. Later confirmations of this grant by emperors and others show that Bisio was regarded as a petty state with all the powers of the great imperial principalities, except that of coining money.—*F. Eder.*

5222. SMITH, BROMLEY. George Calvert at Oxford. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26 (2) Jun. 1931: 109-130.—At the age of 14 Calvert arrived at Oxford and matriculated at Trinity. A conscientious tutor enabled him to complete the four year course in less than three. Though little is known of Calvert's experiences at Trinity, except his composition of a meritorious Latin verse, the author reconstructs the Oxford scene at the time of Calvert's sojourn.—*J. E. Pomfret.*



5223. SORBELLI, ALBANO. Le due edizioni della "Musica practica" di Bartolomé Ramis de Pareja. [The two editions of the "Musica practica" of Bartolomé Ramis de Pareja.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 104-114.—After ten years of teaching at Salamanca, Pareja came to Bologna in 1481 to occupy the chair of music, which Nicolas V created in 1450. In 1482 he published his *Musica practica*, which stirred up a lively discussion because of the novelties introduced. Sorbelli has found some new information concerning the study of music in Bologna during the 15th century, and the life and works of Pareja. There are two editions of the *Musica practica*, which were handled by different presses and printers, and which vary in their endings. Only one copy of the Balthasar Strucci da Rubiera edition is known to exist, and two of the revised edition.—*D. Maier.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 4958, 5074-5075, 5090, 5167, 5239, 5362-5363, 5422, 5438)

5226. ABÉAN. Ziyād ibn-abi-Sufyān. *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 572-573.—A description of a Moslem Sāsānian dirham struck by Ziyād, the brother of Caliph Mu'āwiyah, and bearing his name in Kufic script. On the margin there is also written in Kufic *bismi-llah* (in the name of God). There is besides a Pehlevi inscription and a figure of Kisra, the Persian emperor. The date corresponds to 24 A.H. (A.D. 644). This is one of the earliest and most interesting Moslem coins found. [Illus.]—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5227. AL-ISKANDARI, AHMAD. Ibn-Zaydūn. *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 513-527; (10) Oct. 1931: 577-599.—Ibn-Zaydūn († A.D. 1071), one of the best known men of literature and statecraft in Moslem Spain, was of Arab origin. His ancestry goes back to the tribe of the Prophet. His writings are rich in koranic citations and Arabic proverbs and have been considered through the ages a model of style. He wrote both poetry and prose and some of his humorous pieces are especially striking. Before he was 30 years of age he assumed the high office of vizier for the founder of the Jahwarid dynasty, the successor of the Umayyad caliphate in Cordova. But his love for al-Wallādah, the beautiful daughter of the Umayyad Caliph al-Mustakfi, cost him his position and landed him in jail from which he fled after a few years. Ibn-'Abbād, the famous king of Seville, took him into his service as vizier and under the influence of Ibn-Zaydūn led an army and wrested in 1068 Cordova from the Jahwarids.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5228. BASSET, ANDRÉ. Les Aghlabides et l'Ifriqiya. [The Aghlabides and Ifrikia.] *J. d. Savants.* (6) Jun. 1931: 251-256.—Ifrikia (or Tunis) was the sole region of North Africa to be governed by the caliphs of Bagdad in the 8th century. Their representatives were the family of the Aghlabides, who governed from 800 to 909 A.D., and were responsible for many public works. Invaders from the adjacent area of Ktama finally overthrew them.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5229. COLIN, G. S. Un document nouveau sur l'arabe dialectal d'occident au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [A new document on the Arabian dialect in the West in the 12th century.] *Hesperis.* 12 (1) Apr. 1931: 1-32.

5230. DEDERING, SVEN. Ein Kommentar der Tradition über die 73 Sekten. [A commentary on the tradition of the 73 sects.] *Monde Oriental.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 35-43.—According to a well-known tradition Muhammad once declared, "My community shall be divided into 73 sects." The brief manuscript reproduced in Arabic in this article was composed by abu-al-Qāsim 'Abd-al-Wāhid ibn-Aḥmad al-Kirmāni before 525 A.H. (A.D. 1130) as a discussion of these Moslem sects. Only

5224. VOGEL, WALTHER. Deutsche Seestrategie in hansischer Zeit. [German sea strategy in the Hanseatic period.] *Hansische Geschichtsbl.* 55 1930: 34-66.—The character of Hanseatic sea battles developed out of the nature of the Hanseatic League. The ships of the League were largely of the cruiser type. The difficulty of getting all of the member-cities to participate in common action made it almost impossible for the League to develop a consistent policy.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5225. ZEDLER, GOTTFRIED. Quellen zur Geschichte des Bamberger Buchdrucks im fünfzehnten Jahrhundert. [Historical sources for printing in Bamberg in the 15th century.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 149-157.—Information found in the court records concerning the printer, Hans Senserschmidt, and the Pfeil family.—*D. Maier.*

one of the sects, the orthodox Sunnite, is the one saved.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5231. FISCHER, A. The pronunciation of the formula of the Muhammadan declaration of faith. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1931: 845-856.—Study of orthography and pronunciation.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

5232. JALĀL, IBRĀHĪM. Al-fātimīyūn; shiḥḥat ansābiḥim wa-salāmat 'aqā'idihim. [The Fātimid caliphs: their genuine genealogy and sound creed.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40 (1) Nov. 1931: 105-108.—When the 'Abbāsīd dynasty of Baghdād began to totter and small kingdoms in northern Africa, central Asia and southwestern Arabia began to rise at its expense, the Fātimid dynasty of Egypt fell heir to the largest portion. This Egyptian caliphate became the most formidable rival of the caliphate in 'Irāq. A number of the Fātimid caliphs hoped and planned even to occupy Baghdād. Al-'Azīz (A.D. 975-996) went so far as to erect a two-million dinar palace in Cairo for his 'Abbāsīd cousins whom he hoped to bring to Cairo after the conquest of Baghdād. His successors al-Mustanṣir and al-Amir cherished the same ideas. This explains the enmity between the two families and the reason for the attack made by the 'Abbāsīds and their historians on the genealogy of the Fātimids who claimed descent from Fātimah, the Prophet's daughter. It was even charged that the Fātimids were descended from Jews and from Zoroastrians. Their Islam was also attacked and they were called heretics and extreme Shi'ites. In fact, ibn-Khaldūn, the great historian, recognized the descent of the Fātimids from Fātimah and considered them Imāmīte Shi'ah and therefore within the pale of Islam. The two other great historians, ibn-al-Athir and al-Maqrīzi, held the same opinion of the Fātimids.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5233. JŪZĪ, BANDALI. Al-jizyah w-al-kharāj. [Capitation tax and land tax.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 18 (1) Nov. 1931: 3-18.—The Moslem conquerors of Syria, Egypt, and adjacent lands in the middle of the 7th century, C.E., imposed rather light taxes on the heads of their subjects who did not embrace Islam. The rich among them had to pay 48 dirhams annually, the middle class 24, and the poor, including laborers and farmers, 12. Children, women, aged men above 60, men with chronic diseases, and slaves were exempt. The oldest sources on Moslem taxation are the Arabic or Arabic and Greek papyri found in Egypt; these go back to 22 A.H. (A.D. 642). A study of these papyri, some of which are cited in full, indicates that from the time of the conquest the Arab Moslems imposed upon Egypt a double tax, one on the heads and the other on the land. In this they were undoubtedly influenced by the Byzantine precedent. In the case of al-'Irāq, which was under Persian rule and had only one tax, the Moslem conquerors imposed one tax only. In Egypt the poll tax was raised in



cash, the land tax in kind. The latter was consumed by the army of occupation, transported into al-Hijaz or converted into cash by sale and added to the treasury. The papyri also indicate that even after the nationalistic reforms of 'Abd-al-Malik and his son al-Walid in the latter part of the 7th and the early part of the 8th Christian centuries, the tax collectors in Egypt were native Copts who knew the land and its people and who could keep books better than the invaders.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5234. LAMMENS, H. Al-hālah al-dīniyah fi bilād al-'arab qabl al-islām. [The religious situation in Arabia before Islam.] *Al-Machriq*. 29 (11) Nov. 1931: 815-821.—Stone worship was quite common in pre-Islamic Arabia among the Bedouins. The Black Stone in the Ka'bah, still an object of worship to the Moslems, is a survival of ancient Arabian heathenism. Idols in the strict sense were not known in the al-Hijāz. The stones represented gods and goddesses. The god usually had a "forbidden area" (*haram*) around its sanctuary where no trees could be felled and no animals or human beings killed. On the stone the blood of the sacrificed animal, and in some cases milk, was poured, but no burnt offerings, as in the Old Testament, were made. The chief ceremony consisted in making a number of courses around the object of worship. Moslem pilgrimage has preserved many of these aspects of pre-Islamic ritual. Among the functions of the priest were the foretelling of future events by means of marked arrows, deciding cases of dispute, bringing rain, curing disease and heaping evil on the enemy. In al-Yaman and northern Hijāz a few Christian Arabs, of the Nestorian or Jacobite communion, flourished. In Makkah itself most of the Christians were Abyssinian slaves or merchants. But the Jews were so numerous that they once succeeded in establishing a Jewish dynasty in al-Yaman. In northern Hijāz they were favorably settled in some of the most fertile places. These Jews of Arabia, however, were mostly of Arabian racial origin.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5235. LAMMENS, H. Kayf šarat dimashq 'āšimah. [How did Damascus become the capital of the Umayyads.] *Al-Machriq*. 29 (12) Dec. 1931: 892-896.—Mu'āwiyah, the founder of the Umayyad caliphate, was inaugurated in 660 in Jerusalem where he spent the first year of his reign. Al-Madīnah, the capital of his predecessors, was out of the way. Al-Kūfah in al-'Irāq, which was chosen by his rival 'Alī as the seat of government, was for that very reason disqualified. In Syria itself, whose people had given Mu'āwiyah their loyal support, Antioch had for many years previous to this age functioned as capital, but Antioch was dangerously close to the Byzantine border. Caesarea, on the Palestinian coast, was open to attack from the Byzantine fleet. Jerusalem, which served as *qiblah* for early Islam and where the Prophet alighted on his famous nocturnal journey (Koran 17:1), was not easy to reach and lay in a comparatively barren region. But Damascus seems to have fulfilled all the necessary requirements. Damascus was far from the sea and the Asia Minor frontier; it was close to the desert; it lay on the route to al-'Irāq; it was situated in the midst of a fertile oasis and in the vicinity of the rich plains of Hawrān.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5236. LEWIN, BERNHARD. Zur sunnitischen Polemik gegen die Ši'a. [Sunnite polemics against the Ši'ah.] *Monde Oriental*. 25 (1-3) 1931: 85-89.—A reproduction in Arabic of an alleged conversation between one abu-Muhammad al-Khurasāni and al-Ḥasan the famous son of 'Alī. The colophon of the manuscript thus reproduced has the date 726 A.H. (A.D. 1325). According to the Arabic text al-Ḥasan cursed those Ši'ite sects which deified his father 'Alī, as he cursed those which considered him a prophet or an *imām*. Only those who regarded 'Alī the fourth caliph after

abu-Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthmān won al-Ḥasan's approval.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5237. ZAKI, AHMAD. Riḥlati ila a'la nuḡṭah fawq al-masjid al-aqṣa. [My trip to the highest point in the Aqṣa mosque.] *Al-Hilāl*. 40 (2) Dec. 1931: 206-213.—The term Aqṣa (far off) Mosque or al-Haram al-Sharif (the noble sanctuary) is used in a general sense to include all the mosques, tombs, dervish monasteries, water-springs, and other sacred Moslem structures covering an area of 34½ acres and including the site of the ancient Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. The earliest structure on this site was built (A.D. 639) by the second caliph, 'Umar, the two largest and most beautiful were erected (691) by the Umayyad caliph, 'Abd-al-Malik, and the latest by the Ottoman sultan, Sūlaymān the Magnificent. The most beautiful among them is the Dome of the Rock wrongly called by the Crusaders and Europeans the Mosque of 'Umar. The Dome was built by 'Abd-al-Malik and not by 'Umar and marks the spot where the Prophet's mount, al-Burāq, made a stop on its famous nocturnal journey transporting the Prophet from Makkah to the seventh heaven via Jerusalem. In a more limited sense the term Aqṣa Mosque is applied by the people of Jerusalem and its neighborhood to the single structure in the southern section of the area which was also erected by 'Abd-al-Malik on the site of the older and primitive mosque built by 'Umar at the time of the conquest. Failure to keep this nomenclature straight has led to a great deal of confusion in the description of these holy places by European writers. (Illus.)—*Philip K. Hitti*.

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 5079, 5092, 5096, 5103, 5105-5106, 5111, 5214, 5250, 5432)

5238. IMAISHI, F. Slaves in the Kao-li dynasty. *Tōyoshi-Ronso*. Jan. 1931: 1149-1173.—In the Kao-li dynasty there were private and government slaves. Government slaves consisted of captives of war, insurgents' families as well as their private slaves; these were allotted to various departments of the government where they were assigned to the lower types of labor. Their marriage was strictly restricted to their own class. The status of a slave was hereditary, but he was to be set free at sixty. Private slaves consisted of citizens kidnapped by officials, people victimized for slave traffic at times of famine, debtors and slaves bestowed by the government. Private slavery was also hereditary, emancipation resulting from voluntary release, payment of ransom, or redemption by the imperial court. Some kings undertook to ameliorate the lot of slaves but even Yuan failed in this, hampered by influential subjects, social circumstances in those days necessitating such a slave system. Since the middle of the Kao-li age, slave revolts repeatedly broke out. Ex-slaves came to wield such power that some of them usurped the throne in the latter part of the period. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi*.

5239. MASON, ISAAC. Chinese-Moslem chronology. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 117-119.—Moslem writers have made errors in transmitting their chronology into Chinese periods, antedating the Hegira 24 years. This is due to a difference of 11 days between the Arab and the Chinese. In 1369 a Moslem chief astronomer corrected the Chinese calendar, and the Moslem dates were fixed by counting backwards. This caused the error, which should be publicly corrected.—*J. K. Shryock*.

5240. MATSUDA, HISAO. On the Kung-Yueh, a T'u-chueh tribe in Central-Asia. *Toyo-Gakuho*. 18 (4) Oct. 1930: 90-130.—In the latter half of the 7th century, the influence of the T'ang dynasty penetrating far into Hsi-



yii (i.e., Chinese Turkestan) was badly shaken by the invasion of T'u-fan (Tibetans) from the north, so that the government of An-hsi symbolizing T'an's prestige was temporarily ruined. It was the Kun-Yueh tribe that engaged in important activities in Kashgar and Khotan in alliance with T'u-fan, although scholars have paid little attention to this tribe. The Kun-Yueh tribe was one of ten tribes of western T'u-chueh and belonged to Nu-Shih-Pi which was composed of five tribes occupying the western half of the locality, in-

habiting the territory around the present Lake Issyk or in the Naryn river valley. After identifying the word Kung-Yueh and the Turkish word meaning wheel, the author believes that Kangli or Kankli, the famous tribe of the Yuan period, nomads around the river Sirdarya in the 12th and 13th centuries (this tribal name meant "wheel" according to Rashid-ed-Din and Abul-Gazi), had a connection with the Kung-yueh tribe and was likely descended from them. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi.*

## THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 5508)

5241. BÁRTFAI SZABÓ, LÁSZLÓ. Adatok az 1831-i kolera történetéhez Budán és Pesten. [A contribution to the history of cholera in Buda and Pest in 1831.] *Pestbudai Emléklapok.* 3 (3) Dec. 1930: 132–142.—*A. Pleidell.*

5242. BERGMANN, HUGO. Salomon Maimons Philosophie der Mathematik. [Solomon Maimon's philosophy of mathematics.] *Isis.* 16–2 (49) Nov. 1931: 220–232.—Although Maimon's mathematical views are scattered about in his writings and nowhere brought together in systematic form, they are very important in his philosophic system. A Hume sceptic on experience, he is nevertheless a rationalist and pupil of Leibniz in the sense that mathematics furnished a model of science as it could be if our mentality were adequate. For him mathematics shows that rationalism is at least in principle possible; so he questions physics but not mathematics. Especially significant are his remarks on the theory of axioms, where he anticipated important modern mathematical conceptions.—*Major L. Younce.*

5243. BRUNET, P. Un centre bourguignon de synthèse scientifique au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [A Burgundian centre of scientific synthesis in the 18th century.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 1 (1–2) Mar.–Jun. 1929: 104–124.—The great mass of scientific literature appearing in the 18th century, led Berryat, a physician of Auxerre, to propose a *Collection académique* which should contain a summary of experiments and hypotheses in the fields of natural history, physics, chemistry, medicine, and anatomy. Science would be reduced to "what is real" and thus aid the progress of "true philosophy." Ten volumes appeared between 1755 and 1769, principally translations from the journals of learned societies in France, England, Germany, Italy, and Denmark. Interest lessened after 1770 and the work of publication, which had been transferred from Auxerre to Paris, soon merged into other enterprises.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5244. PERTZOFF, VLADIMIR. Lomonosov and his contribution to natural science. *J. Urusvati (Himalayan Res. Inst., Roerich Mus.).* 1 (1) Jul. 1931: 49–65.—A biographical account of Mikhailo Vasilevich Lomonosov (1711–1765), the poet and grammarian whose influence on the Russian language was quite as important as that of Pushkin, is followed by an exposition of his contributions to natural science. In chemistry he insisted upon exact measurement and varied experimentation—chemistry calling to its aid magnetism, electricity and optics. He preached and practiced a systematic use of weight and volume in physico-chemical work and in certain respects he is to be considered the founder of physical chemistry. He had a mechanical theory of heat, and anticipated the result of Vander-Waal's investigations on gases at high pressure. He was as much interested in atmospheric electricity as his contemporary Benjamin Franklin and spoke of descending currents of air before the latter. He contrived an improvement on the telescope inclining the paraboloid second mirror a few degrees, which is usually credited

to Herschel. In mineralogy and geology he brought the then contemporary knowledge to Russia and was very much interested in the origin of metals. [Bibliography of all his scientific works.]—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5245. POWER, Sir D'ARCY. Some bygone operations in surgery. VI. Amputation: The operation on Nelson in 1797. *Brit. J. Surg.* 19 (4) Oct. 1931: 171–175.—Reviews the history of amputation, never adequately written. Writers like Celsus and Archigenes described the operation, but generally limited its usefulness to gangrenous growths. It fell into disuse with the Arabian physicians, but was revived again by de Mondeville and de Chauliac in the late middle ages. The "flap" type of amputation, as distinguished from the older or "circular" method, seems to have originated in England in the late 17th century, due to the work of James Yonge, and by the encouragement of Liston and Ferguson, to have come into universal use. The author quotes from a very interesting medical document of James Woodall, dated 1639, in which specific directions for the conduct of the operation are given, with minute descriptions of every important move of the "artist" and his five helpers.—*C. R. Hall.*

5246. SARTON, GEORGE. Discovery of the aberration of light. *Isis.* 16–2 (49) Nov. 1931: 233–265.—James Bradley (1693–1762), the discoverer of the aberration of light (1729) and nutation (1748), unlike Hooke, had not only the advantage of scientific environment through his uncle, Rev. James Pound, and Edmund Halley, his scientific godfather, but the qualities of thoroughness and persistence as well, to such a degree indeed, that inhibited by an extraordinary fear of error, he published very little. The physical sufferings of his last years were added to by the popular enmity incurred by his having calculated the tables appended to Stanhope's bill for adoption of the Gregorian calendar reform. (Facsimile reproduction of his long letter to Edmund Halley giving an account of his discovery; also bibliographical note.)—*Major L. Younce.*

5247. SARTON, GEORGE. Thirty-first critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization. *Isis.* 16–2 (49) Nov. 1931: 476–584.—To March, 1931. Contains about 650 items, and includes 13th series of addenda and errata to Vol. I of Sarton's *Introduction to the history of science* (1927), with an author index at the end.—*Major L. Younce.*

5248. SHRYOCK, R. H. Sylvester Graham and the popular health movement, 1830–1870. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18 (2) Sep. 1931: 172–183.—Graham based his reform program of diet (whole wheat bread and vegetables and no meat), sunshine, exercise, and sex hygiene upon what he thought scientific principles, but some of his followers "stepped it up" into a moral and aesthetic crusade. The Graham agitation had lateral connections with the woman's rights, hydropathy, birth control, and other reform movements.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5249. STIMSON, DOROTHY. Dr. Wilkins and the Royal Society. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (4) Dec. 1931: 539–563.—Dr. John Wilkins (1614–72), a churchman of some distinction, had all his days a lively interest in



science, his first publication being as early as 1638. With him, indeed, are especially associated the origins of the Royal Society, for he was at the centre of the groups of experimental friends, beginning in London in 1645 and more fully organized at his Oxford residence in 1649, whose activities resulted in the society's formal charter (1662). During six years of great activity Wilkins served on most of the society's important committees and as one of its two secretaries. His own scientific pursuits were continuous and enthusiastic but those of an amateur. Not a scientific genius, his work is illustrative of an amateur's shifts of interest and of the limitations in the knowledge of the time. But his keenness and openness of mind, his capacity to see possibilities in the future of science, and his encouragement to co-operative experimentation, all make him a figure of interest and importance.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**5250. WU LIEN-TEH.** Early days of western medicine in China. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 1–31.—The first European physicians reached China in the 13th century on the staff of Mongol conquerors, and established a charitable hospital in Peking

in 1272. Following this came a long break, until western practitioners came to the Portuguese colony of Macao, where a hospital was founded in 1569. Among later Jesuit physicians were Terrenz, Boym, Gerbillon, Peireyra, Parrenin, Rhodes, da Costa, and Bazin, but unfortunately little remained of their work after the expulsion of the Catholic missionaries. Most of the Russian missions included medical men. Later Dutch and British physicians joined the Portuguese in Macao, and some were employed by the East India Co. In 1803, vaccination was introduced and has steadily permeated China. Among the early British physicians were Leslie, Livingston, Morrison, Colledge, Bradford, Pearson, Parker, Kerr, Lockhart, and Hobson. The work was at first centered in the south, but work was opened at Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow about 1844, and at Peking in 1861. Hobson translated medical works. Wars interfered with progress, but in 1858, the first foreign-trained Chinese physician began his work. With 1860 came a new era, due to the organization of the Customs Medical Service by Sir Robert Hart, and in 1866 a medical school was established in Canton.—*J. K. Shryock.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 5079, 5288, 5291–5293, 5298, 5305–5306, 5314, 5433)

**5251. COEUROY, ANDRÉ.** (tr. Fred Rothwell). The musical aesthetics of the Comte de Gobineau. *Musical Quart.* 16 (3) Jul. 1930: 305–313.

**5252. CUISINIER, JEANNE.** L'influence de l'Inde sur les danses en Extrême-Orient. [The influence of India on the dances of the Far East.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 8–14.

**5253. DOWNES, WILLIAM HOWE.** Delacroix. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (5) Nov. 1930: 157–167.—Eugène Delacroix, the leader of the romantic movement, labored all his life under the burden of ill-health, but in spite of this achieved a great amount of significant work. His subjects were largely literary and historical. His chief technical distinction lies in his use of color to express emotion. [14 illus.]—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**5254. KUNDZINS, P. J.** The Latvian rural architecture. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (5–6) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 169–174.—Many examples of the historical styles of architecture can be found in Latvia, Gothic cathedrals, Renaissance town-halls, baroque country-seats; but alongside of these and quite distinct from them are to be found rural buildings displaying a characteristic Latvian style of architecture, showing no results of the contact with other cultures. Latvian farm buildings can be found of the most primitive sort, primitive pole wigwams like the nomad's tent. Farmsteads are isolated rather than grouped in villages, and the farm needs are met by a number of buildings grouped to suit the topography or the individual preference of the owner. Decoration was not indulged in during the period of Latvian serfdom to alien overlords, but is reappearing now. (7 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**5255. LECHNER, JENO.** A Szepesség és Sáros vármegye műemlékei. [The architectural monuments of Szepesség and Sáros.] *Magyar Műemlékek.* 2 (1) Mar. 1929: 3–19.—A survey of the architectural monuments of eastern Upper Hungary. Since this part of Hungary was never under Turkish domination there remain here many structures even from the 13th and 14th century.—*A. Pleidell.*

**5256. LEMONNIER, HENRI.** La peinture italienne du XVI<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Italian painting from the 16th to the 18th century.] *J. d. Savants.* (7) Jul. 1931: 300–312.—*E. J. Knaptown.*

**5257. MIHALIK, ALEXANDER.** Régi magyar ötvöscéh pecséték. [The seals of the ancient Hungarian goldsmith guilds.] *Turul.* 44 (1–2) 1930: 20–29.—The author examines the seals of the goldsmith guilds of the

16th–19th century and discusses in detail those types which have hitherto not been examined.—*Emma Bartonek.*

**5258. NEUGASS, FRITZ.** Antique art in Algeria. *Apollo.* 14 (83) Nov. 1931: 271–275.

**5259. PEVSNER, NIKOLAUS.** Gemeinschaftsideale unter den bildenden Künstlern des 19. Jahrhunderts. [Community ideals among artists of the 19th century.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (1) 1931: 125–154.—The *Lukasbund*, founded in 1808 at the Vienna Academy of Art, was the first artists' society of the 19th century. Later this became the *Fratelli di S. Isidoro*. The chief characteristics of the members of this society were their Catholicism, their veneration of the middle ages, and their ideal of truth in their artistic presentation. It was an artistic ideal dominated wholly by a religious and moral purpose. The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood founded in England in 1848 with its basic principles of "rigid adherence to the simplicity of nature" and to "direct attention to the few works which art has yet produced in this spirit" was of a similar nature. For them too "a picture, a poem or statue unless it speaks some purpose, is mere paint, paper or stone." The impressionist movement of the 60's was hostile to such a view of art; only Van Gogh shared some of these social ideals. The tradition of the Nazarenes and the Pre-Raphaelites was continued by William Morris who also called for the subordination of the artist's individuality to some great common ideals. He was, however, not concerned with any religious purpose. The influence of Morris is evident in the circle of Stefan George, in the work of the Belgian architect Henry van de Velde, and in the *Bauhaus* of Walter Gropius in Weimar.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

**5260. PINDAR, PETER AUGUSTUS.** Small colonial houses. *Monograph Ser. (N. Y.).* 17 (6) 1931: pp. 143–164.—(Illus.)

**5261. POENSGEN, GEORG.** Die Bildergalerie Friedrichs des Grossen in Sanssouci und Adriaen van der Werff. [The picture gallery of Frederick the Great in Sanssouci and Adriaen van der Werff.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissensch.* (3–4) 1930: 176–188.

**5262. SAMBON, ARTHUR.** Stylizations et déformations dans l'art. [Stylizations and deformations in art.] *Acropole.* 6 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 81–96.—A stylization is an artistic structure cleared of every unnecessary detail; a deformation is an exaggeration of one or more elements of that structure. In periods of disillusion, sty-



lizations serve to clear the mind of worn out formulae. When conscious and harmonious, deformations exalt a work of art. Illustrations are given. A new art born from a racial drive is bold and realistic; as skill increases, the artists resort to complexity; they seek rules, analyze relations, arrive at balance, and go on to the summit of that art: then this advance from the unconscious to the conscious meets a check through fatigue. To break the moulds of easy repetitions, a sudden shock is needed. This shock usually comes through the awakening of primitive mentalities, and often through racial mixture. The manifestations of art are numberless. But each bears its peculiar racial stamp which always reappears. This is the law of eternal renewal. The progress of the arts may be graphically represented by a series of incomplete circles connecting by way of stylizations and deformations. Unconscious deformations are the link between the old art and the new. Two grammars have almost always governed the evolution of art; one, especially Mediterranean, life-like and emotional; the other, especially Baltic, an art of stylization. Asia has always tended toward the latter. The history of stylization is yet to be written. But between these two grammars there is always conflict. At present it is between materialistic Bolshevism and idealistic emancipation.—*Wm. F. Wyatt.*

5263. STANGE, ALFRED. Die Bedeutung des subjektivistischen Individualismus für die europäische Kunst von 1750 bis 1850. [The importance of subjective individualism for European art from 1750 to 1850.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (1) 1931: 89-124.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5264. TOMKINSON, GRACE. Colonialism and art. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (2) Jul. 1931: 147-154.—The South African writer, Olive Schreiner, was regarded as a freak of nature by the 19th century—"the only person of genius that any of the colonies has ever produced." The next colonial writers to stir the literary world were Katherine Mansfield of New Zealand, Sarah Gertrude Millin of South Africa, and Henrietta Richardson (who wrote under the pen name of Henry Handel Richardson) of Australia. The theory that colonialism is a hindrance to art is undoubtedly partly true.—*Alison Ewart.*

5265. TRAQUAIR, RAMSAY. The old architecture of French Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 589-608.—The houses and churches of French Canada form a distinctive architecture, the true product of French culture isolated for so long that it has struck roots of its own. Adapted to the climate and building materials of eastern Canada, it is really national without stylism or pedantry.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5110, 5118, 5300, 5347, 5372, 5484, 5486, 5492, 5517, 5519, 5557-5558, 6269, 6496, 6680, 6726)

5266. ALIVISATO, IRENE. (tr.) An unpublished correspondence. Letters of Arsenius of Thebais concerning the attempted reunion of the English nonjurors with the Orthodox church (1716-1725). *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (225) Oct. 1931: 1-11.—In the convent of the Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople, the author discovered some unpublished letters of Arsenius, metropolitan of Thebais, to Chrysanthus, patriarch of Jerusalem (1707-1731), of which five are concerned with the negotiations between the nonjurors and the Orthodox church about reunion. Arsenius writes that during his three years' sojourn in London, he transformed a private house into a church in which he freely celebrated divine service according to the rites of the Orthodox church every Sunday. No obstacles were placed in the way of conversion to the Orthodox church. He contemplated founding a church in London and this was favored by those English clergymen under A. Campbell who had seceded from the Anglican church in 1690. The scheme of reunion was accepted but Russia was to be included. The negotiations were interrupted by the death of Peter the Great, Feb. 8, 1725. Then the British embassy discovered the reunion activities of the nonjurors and sent the documents to Wake, archbishop of Canterbury. The latter immediately wrote to Chrysanthus, patriarch of Jerusalem, denouncing the nonjurors as schismatics and the patriarch broke off all relations with the nonjurors. Arsenius was greatly distressed over the failure and baselessly suspected the Patriarch Jeremiah III of Constantinople of treachery.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

5267. AMANTOS, K. 'Από τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς Χίου. [From the ecclesiastical history of Chios.] *Ἑλληνικά.* 4 (1) 1931: 47-68.—A list of the metropolitans of Chios from the time when that office was restored by the Turks after their capture of that island from the Genoese in 1566 down to the massacre of 1822. The first was Gabriel Kalikantzaros, the last Platon Phragkiades, who was hanged by the Turks in 1822 and his body thrown into the sea, which carried it to the Oenonsae islands whence it was transported to Syra in 1859. The intermediate metropolitans included Symeon (1593-1610) in whose time the Jesuits established a school in Chios, and Parthenios, afterwards oecumenical

patriarch, hanged by the Turks in 1657.—*William Miller.*

5268. BANFI, ANTONIO. La filosofia della religione in Hegel. [Hegel's philosophy of religion.] *Riv. di Filos.* 22 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 348-407.

5269. CLERC, CHARLY. À la mémoire de Soederblom. [In memory of Soederblom.] *Foi et Vie.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 589-595.

5270. COLGAN, JOHN. Irish missionaries in South Africa. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (80) Dec. 1931: 611-626.—A survey of the foundation of Catholicism in southern Africa by Irish missionaries. Portuguese, English, and French immigrants made futile attempts to establish the faith in this territory, but no permanent establishment was made until Irish missionaries appeared in 1837, at which time Rev. Patrick Griffith, O.P., was consecrated bishop and was appointed the first vicar-apostolic of the Cape of Good Hope. Griffith brought priests, nuns, and brothers into South Africa, whose religious and educational activities firmly established the church. The article concludes with a résumé of the work accomplished up to the present day.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

5271. DOUGLAS, C. E. Home reunion. A 17th century basis of agreement. *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (225) Oct. 1931: 55-65.—The history of the 17th century seems to indicate that only on an Episcopalian basis is reunion possible. During all that period the typical Anglican was seeking a solution of the constitutional problem. That solution was found in Archbishop Usher's *Synodical government*; but the returned exiles of Charles II's court could not forget their sufferings. They defeated its adoption. If "home reunion" is desired by the Church of England today, it must go back to the pre-restoration days for a solution. In 1670, Leighton, the saintly archbishop of Glasgow, made a final effort at the necessary constitutional reform. But his *Defence of moderate episcopacy* elicited no practical response, and since then it has been tacitly assumed that the breach cannot be healed. The modern discussions on "home reunion" compare unfavorably with the clear thinking and straight talking of the 17th century. If English Christianity is to be reunited it must recover



the mind of that great age, reviving the reforms proposed by Ussher of Armagh.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

5272. FOOTE, HENRY WILDER. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 May 1930: 193-227.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5273. HERTZLER, SILAS. A statistical study of Goshen College alumni. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 286-291.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

5274. HERTZLER, SILAS. Attendance at Mennonite schools and colleges, 1930-1931. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 272-283.—A statistical study.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

5275. LAUCHERT, F. Die Päpste im Zeitalter des fürstlichen Absolutismus im Lichte der neuesten Geschichtsforschung. [The popes in the age of royal absolutism in the light of the most recent studies.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 8 (3) Dec. 1931: 270-279.

5276. LELIÈVRE, CHARLES. Le paganisme dans la pensée protestante. [Paganism in Protestant thought.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (3) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 402-428.—The essential characteristics of the Reformation were a return to the original teachings of Christianity. Jesus never used the word religion. This word is essentially pagan and means an institution among other institutions. Christianity can make no distinction between the sacred and profane, the clergy and the laity, the rich and the poor. All such distinctions are pagan. Likewise, Christianity cannot emphasize certain rites, such as baptism, the sacrament, etc., as having magical powers; there can be no leaders who possess divine authority to dogmatize on spiritual matters. The Bible is a history of the search for God.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

5277. NIWIŃSKI, MIECZYSLAW. Dzieło kardynała Ferrari. [The activity of Cardinal Ferrari.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 182 1929: 239-356.—The author discusses the activity of Cardinal Ferrari from Milan who founded the Order of St. Paul in 1920.—*A. Walawender.*

5278. PIENIONZEK, JOSEPH O. The Mariavites. *Amer. Church Mo.* 30 (6) Dec. 1931: 442-446.—The Mariavites are a small religious body founded in Poland in 1893 following a revelation made to Mother Mary Francis, who afterwards became superior general of the Mariavite Sisters. In her revelation Mary Francis was taken up into heaven and there had revealed to her the sins of the priesthood. On her return to earth she organized a secret Society of Priests dedicated to monastic asceticism and living in a community under the rules of the first order of St. Francis. The new movement was vigorously opposed by the Polish Catholic clergy and later condemned by the pope. Excommunication followed. Supported by the Russian government the Mariavites became an independent sect and soon established a number of parishes. They effected union with the Old Catholics. Later innovations, such as the ordination of women to the priesthood and "mystic marriage" of clergy and sisters, resulted in a breach with the Old Catholics who now refuse inter-communion.—*J. F. Moore.*

5279. PINARD de la BOULLAYE, H. Współczesny Babel. [Present day Babel.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 183 1929: 3-22.—The first apologetic lecture delivered by

Pinard de la Boullaye in Notre Dame, Paris, in 1929. Present day conceptions about Jesus are different because of the difference of ideals, intellectual prejudices, and faulty methods of science.—*A. Walawender.*

5280. RÖNNAN, ERICH. Schleiermachers Religionsbegriff. [Schleiermacher's idea of religion.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6 (1) 1929: 142-187.

5281. SCHOELL, JAKOB. Nathan Söderblom. *Zeitwende.* 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 492-498.

5282. TAUZIN, E. L'oeuvre du cardinal Lavignerie: Les Pères Blancs d'Afrique. [The work of Cardinal Lavignerie: The White Fathers of Africa.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (10) Mar. 8, 1930: 131-146.—A brief sketch of the foundation of the order of missionaries known as the White Fathers of Africa. Cardinal Lavignerie, archbishop of Algiers, in his eagerness to convert the Mussulmen to Christianity, planned to organize a society composed of priests and laymen who would be interested in both the spiritual and material welfare of the natives. In order to win the confidence of the unfriendly Arabs, the missionaries adopted a habit which closely resembled their native costume, hence the title, "White Fathers." Six members of the society were massacred during the first years after its organization, but other members soon penetrated far into Africa and founded missions in the Sahara, the Sudan, and in Africa of the Great Lakes. The latter part of the article is devoted to the experiences of the author while stationed at the mission of Uganda, and contains descriptions of the political, social, and religious customs of the natives of Uganda. The author is the present superior of the society.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

5283. TCHERNORISSETZ, K. Prodrômes de renaissance dans l'église bulgare. L'église et l'école. [Forerunners of revival in the Bulgarian church. The church and the school.] *Échos d'Orient.* 32 (155) Jul.-Mar. 1929: 328-352.

5284. TURNBULL, EVERETT R. A century of Methodism in Carlinville, Illinois. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (2) Jul. 1931: 243-298.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5285. UNSIGNED. An interesting document on the early history of Germantown. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 284-285.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

5286. ZIMMERMANN, BERNHARD HANS. Rising Lutheranism in Austria and southeastern Europe. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 368-376.—Beginning with the "Toleranzpatent" or edict of toleration of Joseph II in 1781, Lutheranism spread rapidly in the old Austrian empire. Despite severe persecutions during the two preceding centuries, remnants of this faith had survived to become the foundation of a new church. After 1861 religious toleration became more than a paper affair limiting governmental interference and allowing greater lay participation. The "Los von Rom" movement (1898 on) further accelerated the growth of Protestantism causing it to take root in numerous outlying sections. Since the World War other gains have been made, the latest census giving the Lutherans over 250,000 in Austria alone, where they are maintaining large social welfare and educational institutions.—*A. W. Nagler.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 4915, 4953, 5242, 5589, 6219, 6603, 6610, 6620, 6641, 6646, 6659, 6674, 6631, 6743, 6829)

5287. ANIŁOWICZ, J. יידישע פרעסע 5 יאר [The Yiddish press during the last five years.] *יווה בלעטער (Jiwo Bletter).* 2 (1-2) Sep. 1931: 96-120.—In 1926 appeared 315 periodicals, in 1927-366, 1928-411, 1929-373, 1930-389; the number of dailies was 1926-47, 1927-47, 1928-52, 1929-49, 1930-50; semi-weeklies: 1926-2, 1927-5, 1928-7, 1929-5, 1930-9; weeklies: 1926-114, 1927-137, 1928-152, 1929-129,

1930-133; fortnightlies: 1926-24, 1927-39, 1928-38, 1929-22, 1930-23; monthlies: 1926-84, 1927-97, 1928-107, 1929-103, 1930-106; irregular: 1926-45, 1927-42, 1928-65, 1929-65, 1930-68. Then follows a detailed summary according to countries. In general, the trend is very unstable, especially in Poland, where the provincial press has risen in number in 1926-28, and fallen during the last two years. Numerically the



greatest number is published in Poland, next is the U. S., where proportionately, though not absolutely, the press is declining, especially weekly publications. The USSR takes third place, Argentina the fourth. Politically the Zionist press is the strongest, though the number of its publications has been stationary. The *Agudath Israel* shows an increase. The Communist press shows the strongest upward tendency. The *Bund* and the left *Poale Zion* manage to maintain their places. The *Hithachdut*, right *Poale Zion*, and the *Mizrachi* have suffered a considerable decline. The number of literary publications has remained stationary, while that of humorous publications declined strongly. Professional and trade publications increased. So did the number of commercial cooperative movements. The number of commercial publications was cut in half. Scientific, popular-scientific, and medical publications increased in number. Pedagogical periodicals suffered a decline. Publications of religious interest are on the increase. Missionary publications remained stationary.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5288. BERL, H. Die Juden in der romantischen Musik. [The Jews in romantic music.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (9-10) 1929: 499-508.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5289. BERNSTEIN, S. יונת על גדולי פיריה מן המאה ה־17 [Elegies on celebrated men of Ferrara in the 17th century.] הצופה לחכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh v'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (1) 1930: 52-68.—A publication of elegies in Hebrew from a MS of the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, mostly anonymous, refer to deaths of R. Jekiel b. Azriel Trabotti, R. David Dienna, R. Baruch Uziel Forte, R. Raphael Joseph Treviso, R. Aaron b. Isreal Finzi, R. Raphael b. Gabriel Norzi, R. Isaac de Fano, R. Benjamin da Arezzo, R. Joseph Caro.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5290. DUKESZ, E. Wiener Exulanten in Hamburg im 17. Jahrhundert. [Vienna exiles in Hamburg in the 17th century.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (9-10) 1930: 471-472.—Many influential families were included in the number of those who were exiled from Vienna in 1671 and came to Hamburg, Altona, and Wandsbeck. There is an enumeration of some of the scions of such families who achieved distinction.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5291. EISLER, M. Ein moderner Tempel in Amsterdam. [A modern temple in Amsterdam.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (11-12) 1929: 559-567.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5292. EISLER, M. Vom Geiste der Synagoge. [The spirit of the Jewish synagogue.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (1-2) 1930: 79-86; (3-4) 1930: 165-173; (5-6) 1930: 233-237; (11-12) 1930: 541-549.—An analysis of the new Jewish temple at Hietzing as an expression of the spirit of the synagogue; similarly the new synagogues in Amsterdam-East, and Planen and Zuruh, and the new mortuary chapel in Frankfurt.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5293. EISLER, MAX. Die Juden in der Kunst. [The Jews in art.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (3-4) 1929: 181-193.—An extended discussion Karl Schwarz, *Die Juden in der Kunst*.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5294. GINZBURG, SAUL. וידער וועגן ישראל אקסעט פֿעלד [New Axenfeld items.] *ייוא בלעטער (Jiwo Bletter)*. 2 (1-2) Sep. 1931: 9-12.—Additional details to the article of the author published in the *Filologise Srifton* of the *Jiwo*, (2, 1928) on the Yiddish Maskil and publicist Isreal Axenfeld (d. 1866). Axenfeld was prevented from publishing his works against Hassidism by the fact that the only two Hebrew presses which were at that time (1836-1862) permitted in Russia (in Vilna and Zhitomir) refused to print them. In 1841 Axenfeld petitioned Uvarov, the minister of education, that he force the Vilna printers to print his *Sefer Chasidim*, but without result. In 1842 he gained permission to have his works lithographed at Odessa but his project came to naught. In 1852 Axenfeld made several attempts to gain permission to open a printing shop in Odessa. He was refused

both by the ministry of education and by the czar. In 1854 and in 1860 he renewed his attempts without success.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5295. GOTTLIEB, A. Zolas Verhältniss zum Judentum. [Zola's relation to Judaism.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (1) 1929: 96-101.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5296. TEN HOOR, GEORGE JOHN. Moses Mendelssohn's relation to English poetry. *PMLA*. 46 (4) Dec. 1931: 1137-1165.—A careful study of Mendelssohn's knowledge of a considerable group of English poets (incidentally also of such men as Locke, Burke, Hutcheson, Hume and Hogarth). He was the chief foreign interpreter of Pope and made critical studies of a considerable number. There is no attempt to trace any English influence on Mendelssohn. [Valuable notes and references.]—*H. G. Plum*.

5297. HURWITZ, ZEBI. כתבי ישינים [Letters of old.] הצופה לחכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh v'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (1) 1930: 3-24.—Letters of Rabbi Saul son of Zebi Hirsch of Berlin to his brother-in-law R. Jacob Moses Loewenstamm written in 1793 during the exile of the author because of the accusation that the book *Besamim Rosh* containing the responsa of Rabbi Asher b. Jehiel was falsified by him. He died unvindicated in 1794 in London.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5298. JACOB-LOEWENSOHN, A. A. Z. Idelsohn — Zur Geschichte der jüdischen Musik. [A. Z. Idelsohn — History of Jewish music.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 9 (5-6) 1931: 273-275.—A critical notice of the musical achievement of Idelsohn in his history of Jewish music and his *Hebräisch-orientalischer Melodienschatz* (5 vol.).—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5299. KLINOW, I. Ein Blutmärchen im Purim. [A blood libel during the Purim festival.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (3-4) 1929: 194.—Blood accusations against the Jews were generally made at the time of the Passover holiday. Here there is reviewed the archive materials published by David Brodski in the volume of studies in Jewish history published by the Ukrainian Academy of Science in Kiev, which tell of a ritual murder accusation made against some Jews of Kamenetz-Podolsk in March, 1764, the time of the festival of Purim.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5300. KLINOW, I. Judentaufen in der Ukraine vor 200 Jahren. [Jewish baptisms in the Ukraine 200 years ago.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (5-6) 1929: 235-238.—A general notice of the collective volume issued by the Jewish Historical Archaeographic Commission of the Ukrainian Academy of Science in Kiev. This is followed by a special analysis of a part of one essay that appeared in this volume by W. Rybinski on the "History of the Jews in the Ukraine west of the Dnieper." In 1742 Elizabeth decreed that all Jews become converted to Christianity—and few Jews became converted. Some of these reached high offices in the state and church.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5301. KON, P. די רוסישע מאכט און יידישע מוסרספרים [The Russian power and Jewish ethico-religious books.] *ייוא בלעטער (Jiwo Bletter)*. 1 (2) 1931: 187-188.—When the Russian government undertook to reform the Jewish mode of life at the beginning of the 19th century they exercised supervision over all Jewish books. The censor was especially strict with ethico-religious books which were regarded as the source of separatism, reaction, and religious intolerance. In 1853 the Yiddish translations of two Hebrew ethical books were ordered confiscated by the Russian minister for internal affairs.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5302. KRONTHAL, A. Das erste wissenschaftliche Antiquariat des Ostens. [The first scientific book store in the East.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (7-8) 1929: 431-433.—When Prussia occupied Posen it found many book firms but it ordered the chief German book dealers to establish branches in Posen. Many soon disappeared but



some continued for several generations. Among the native book-sellers, Josef Jolowicz, who got control of the firm in 1862, achieved European distinction as the first center for Slavic literature in the East. To a lesser degree his firm also specialized in Hebrews.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5303. MALACHI, A. R. איזראעליטישער אנצייגער [Israelitischer Anzeiger.] יווא בלעטער (*Jiwo Bletter*.) 2 (1–2) Sep. 1931: 80–84.—A description of the Yiddish weekly published by Michael Levi Rodkinsohn at Berlin and Hamburg as an addition to the Hebrew weekly *Hakozech* in the early eighties according to information available in the *Hakozech*.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5304. PATAI, RAPHAEL. כתבי יד של יוסף אדלער [Manuscripts of Joseph Adler.] הצופה להכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh l'Hokhmah Israel*.) 14 (3–4) 1930: 390–401.—A bibliography of the unpublished works of a typical Bohemian Maskil (1809–1868) who abandoned his rabbinate to become a peasant.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5305. PINKERFELD, G. Über jüdische Friedhofskunst in Palästina. [Jewish mortuary art in Palestine.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (3–4) 1930: 139–152.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5306. PLESS, W. Neuzeitliche jüdische Kulturgefälle. [Recent Jewish cult objects.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 9 (3–4) 1931: 148–152.—An illustrated notice of recent attempts to fuse the modern feeling for form and the Jewish tradition in the creation of various religious objects.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5307. RAISIN, Z. דער סטאטיסטיק פון יידישע בוך [Statistics about Yiddish books.] יווא בלעטער (*Jiwo Bletter*.) 1 (2) 1931: 181–185.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5308. ROSMARIN, TRUDE. דער אנטסעמיטיזם אין דייטשלאנד אטאל און היינט. [A historical survey of antisemitism in Germany.] דר. צוקונפט (*Zukunft*.) 37 (1) Jan. 1932: 41–45.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

5309. SHATSKY, JACOB. א יידיש וואכענבלאט אין א יידיש וואכענבלייט פון דער פראנצויזישער רעוואלוציע [A Yiddish weekly at the time of the French Revolution.] יווא בלעטער (*Jiwo Bletter*.) 2 (1–2) Sep. 1931: 49–72.—A study of a unique copy in possession of the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America of 20 issues of the weekly *Zeitung* from November, 1789 to April, 1790 by Abraham Speyer Gaudchaux, a printer at Metz, where Yiddish was at that time the exclusive language of the Jewish population. The French Revolution influenced tremendously the state of mind of Metz Jewry. Gaudchaux realized the interest of non-French reading Jewry in this event and having spent some time at Paris at the outbreak of the revolution returned to Metz where he began to publish his impressions, which were very factual with but slight expression of his own opinions. Some of his information can be traced direct to contemporary French sources. The petition of the Jewish public workers of Alsace-Lorraine and the case of the Jews before the National Assembly are reported in detail. Manifestations of local patriotism on part of Jews are reported and commented on favorably. At the same opportunity Shatsky describes a Judaeo-German brochure describing the *Execution and death of Louis XVI* or a *Memorial to injustice* translated from the German and published in Prague in 1793 (the only known copy of which is to be found at the same library), which is decidedly royalist and counter-revolutionary in character.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5310. SIMON, ERNST. Das jüdische Schulwesen in Palästina. [The Jewish schools in Palestine.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1931: 362–369.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

5311. TAGER, A. S. (introd.) ТАГЕР, А. С. Процесс Бейлиса в оценке департамента полиции. [The trial of Beilis as recorded by the police department.] Красный Архив. (*Krasnyi Arkhiv*.) 44 (1) 1931:

85–125.—The trial of Beilis, a Russian Jew, on the charge of alleged ritualistic murder of a Christian boy, took place in the autumn of 1913 in Kiev, Russia, and attracted the attention of the whole world. Beilis was finally acquitted. The head of the Russian police department, Beletsky, had two special agents in Kiev who informed him of the development of the trial and of the rumors circulating in Kiev. Tager has just completed a study of the Beilis trial which is to be published before long.—*G. Vernadsky*.

5312. WACHSTEIN, B. Bibliographie zu Heines 75 Todestag. [Bibliography on Heine.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 9 (5–6) 1931: 223–231.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5313. WAJURYL, B. צו דער געשיכטע פון דער פויליש-יידישער פרעסע [On the history of the Polish-Jewish press.] יווא בלעטער (*Jiwo Bletter*.) 2 (1–2) Sep. 1931: 73–79.—Efforts to publish a Jewish periodical in Polish and Hebrew were begun in 1856–57 by a group of young Polonized Jews who received their education at the Warsaw Rabbinical Seminary (opened by the government in 1826). The curator of Warsaw asked the opinion of the official censor of Hebrew books, Jacob Tugendhold, who expressed his opinion that the periodical should be published on the style of the German *Measim* with the participation of some of the teachers of the Rabbinical Seminary. The younger element desired a journal of a purely publicist character, thus the *Jutrzenka*, edited by Daniel Neufeld, began to appear in July, 1861, at the time when the revolt movement was already in full action. The *Jutrzenka* was vigorously supported by Rabbi Ber Meiseles who issued a circular in Hebrew and Polish addressed to all the Jewish communities in which he urged the full support of the weekly. The response was not very strong and the publication of the *Jutrzenka* was discontinued in October, 1863. The policies and tone of the paper mark well the beginning of assimilationist tendencies of Polish and Russian Jewry during the sixties.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

5314. WILHELM, K. Die Braunschweiger Gebetbuchhandschriften. [MSS of Brunswick prayerbooks.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (3–4) 1929: 153–160.—These MSS date from the beginning of the 18th century and belong to the later period of Jewish MS illumination. There is a detailed description with illustrations.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5315. WILHELM, K. Die Hornbürger Synagoge im Vaterländischen Museum zu Braunschweig. [The Hornburg synagogue in the Museum of Brunswick.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (5–6) 1930: 257–260.—The Vaterländisches Museum of Braunschweig is located in what was formerly a Benedictine church. In one corner of this museum they have recreated the synagogue of the town of Hornburg built in 1766. There is a detailed description accompanied by illustrations.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5316. WISCHNITZER-BERNSTEIN, R. Thorschrein, Almemor und Vorbeterpult. [Ark, lectern, and pulpit.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (11–12) 1929: 619–624.—An illustrated historical consideration of three religious articles used in the synagogue, the ark, the lectern, and pulpit.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

5317. ZHITLOVSKY, CH. מאדערנע אידישע פראגן. די צוקונפט. [Modern Jewish problems.] דר. צוקונפט (*Zukunft*.) 37 (1) Jan. 1932: 10–15.—The breakdown in the belief in a supernatural redemption of the Jewish people and the need for the renunciation of all national ideals in return for political emancipation raised, for the first time, the problem of whether the Jews are a nation or a religion. Moses Mendelssohn and, more especially, his radical and more consistent disciples took the view that the Jews had ceased to be a nation when they lost their homeland and that now they were members of a universal religion of the same type as Mohammedanism and Christianity. The mass conversion of eminent Jews numbering such notables as Edward Gans, Neander,



Heine, Börne, Felix Mendelssohn, Marx, Lassalle, was an immediate consequence of the spread of this idea. In eastern Europe the national forms of Jewish life persisted longer because of the deeper Jewish intellectual currents, the force of the Chassidic movement, and the economic and juridic separation of the Jewish community. But here too the *haskallah* (enlightenment) movement with its call for assimilation, civilization, and emancipation arose to give the same answer to the problem. The Jews were but a religious group and national assimilation was an inevitable outcome of natural law.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5318. ZIELENZIGER, KURT. *Juden in der deutschen Wirtschaft.* [The Jews in German economic life.] *Menorah* (Vienna). 9(1-2) 1931: 45-53.—This article serves as supplement to the author's book *Juden in der deutschen Wirtschaft*, 1930, which polemizes against Sombart's thesis that the Jews were the initiators of modern capitalism. It gives a full account of the life and work of Ludwig Max Goldberger, the Berlin Jewish capitalist, who was influential in introducing American business methodology into Germany.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 5329, 5373, 5431, 6222, 6549, 6576)

5319. DICKENS, PAUL D. The Falkland Islands dispute between the United States and Argentina. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(4) Nov. 1929: 471-487.—The Falkland Islands were a favorite resort for American whale and seal fishermen. The islands had been claimed by France, England, and Spain, but they had been developed by Argentina, who claimed that she inherited them from Spain. American seal fishers interfered with the Argentine settlements, killing livestock, etc., and Governor Vernet arrested the American captain Davison in July, 1831, and took his ship to Buenos Aires as a prize. An American warship was sent to Soledad and practically destroyed the settlement. The American secretary of state, Livingston, sent Franklin Baylies to Buenos Aires to settle the matter, but he failed. Diplomatic relations were severed for some ten years. In 1833 the British re-asserted their old claim to the islands. Argentina maintained her position, however, and in 1886 appealed to the United States against Great Britain on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine. Bayard ruled that the Monroe Doctrine did not apply, as the British title had been asserted and proved previously.—*Max Savelle.*

5320. GLAZEBROOK, GEORGE de T. The end of British isolation. *Queen's Quart.* 38(4) Autumn 1931: 648-666.—The main thread of British foreign policy from 1898 to 1907 shows the development of alliances and understandings of fateful importance.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5321. GROSE, CLYDE B. The Anglo-Portuguese marriage of 1662. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(3) Aug. 1930: 313-352.—The oldest alliance in the world is that of England and Portugal, which dates from the crusades. In the 17th century, Portugal, left helpless by the Peace of the Pyrenees, proposed the marriage of Catherine of Braganza to Charles II, offering also a large dowry and a joint war against the Dutch in India. Spain, backed by the papacy, nearly wrecked the plan. Both opposed British occupation of Tangier and suggested Protestant brides and larger dowries for Charles. Bristol went to Italy to inspect certain Italian princesses; but Clarendon stuck to Mello, the Portuguese ambassador, and taunted the king with lack of chivalry toward Catherine. Louis XIV also offered financial support to Charles, both against the Dutch and for the Portuguese marriage. This may have been the deciding factor. The carrying out of the agreement was delayed

by the war and by haggling over the dowry, but Catherine finally arrived in England. She never played a role in British foreign policy.—*Max Savelle.*

5322. LOCKEY, JOSEPH B. Diplomatic futility. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(3) Aug. 1930: 265-294.—Futility marked the early relations of the United States with Central America. Adams and Clay and their agents showed a singular lack of understanding of the situation. Livingston suggested an interoceanic canal and American commercial penetration. Of U. S. agents to Central America, Rochester returned home immediately, and Shannon died shortly. The first to remain was Chas. G. De Witt of New York, who "was undoubtedly a bit queer," and committed suicide rather than return to his post. John L. Stephens went to Central America only to find the federation dissolved, but wrote a most diverting book on his experiences. Webster sent William S. Murphy to gather information; his reports called attention to British competition, but no action was taken. Elijah Hite, sent by Polk, suggested the annexation of Cuba, and concluded a commercial treaty with Guatemala. British plans to seize the canal routes in Nicaragua led to a canal convention, in which the United States guaranteed Nicaraguan sovereignty over the British-controlled Mosquito coast. However, the British were left in practical control of Central America.—*Max Savelle.*

5323. NAMYSŁOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Rezydenci polscy w Hamburgu.* [Polish residents in Hamburg.] *Sprawy Obce.* 7 Jul. 1931: 460-480.—The basis of this study is the remainder of the archive material which escaped in the Hamburg fire of 1842 and which is now to be found in the Staatsarchiv der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg. The author discusses the history of Polish representation in Hamburg to the downfall of Poland in 1795. The first diplomatic relations between Poland and Hamburg were due to Jerome Radziejowski (1655 and 1660) who was expelled from Poland and then lived in Hamburg. Stanislaus Lubieniecki was the first Polish resident in Hamburg. He remained there from 1667-1677 until he was expelled because of his Arian activities. After him there were many Polish residents in Hamburg of whom only two played a prominent role, namely Jakob Abensur, 1695-1713, a resident of three Polish kings, Johann III Sobieski, August II, and Stanislaus Leszczyński, and Heinrich v. Wiekede, 1768-1786, who tried to establish commercial relations between Hamburg and Poland. This is the only case in which a Polish resident was occupied with commercial problems, for generally the residents were representatives of the kings and took care of their personal affairs. In conclusion the author discusses the lower Polish representatives in Hamburg and the legal position of the Polish residents over against the Hamburg city council.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

5324. QUANTON, C. EDEN. The mission of Antoine de Bordeaux and Paul de Castelmoré, Baron de Baas, to England, 1653-1654. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.* 1930. 1931: 30-44.—The mission of Antoine de Bordeaux, sent by Mazarin to establish friendly relations between France and the Commonwealth, was regarded with suspicion both by the Barebones Parliament and Cromwell, then at odds over the ending of the Dutch war, and little progress was made. To expedite matters, Mazarin sent a special envoy, the Baron de Baas. While Bordeaux was professing the determination of France not to aid the Stuarts in order to draw the Commonwealth closer to France and away from Spain and, especially, from a Dutch alliance, de Baas seems to have devoted himself to stirring up trouble. In 1654 a plot to kill Cromwell and proclaim the Stuarts was discovered. De Baas was implicated and sent back to France. Apparently Mazarin was playing a double game; when the mission of Bordeaux made no



progress he turned to the subterranean activities of de Baas, and when the latter failed it was still possible to

continue the regular diplomatic negotiations.—*F. H. Herrick.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 4847, 5214, 5246, 5249, 5259, 5264, 5266, 5271, 5296, 5319, 5320-5322, 5324, 5374, 5379, 5443, 5448, 5450, 5471, 5480, 5512, 5519, 5532-5533, 5535, 5549, 5559, 5568, 5571-5572, 6128, 6167-6168, 6204, 6215, 6222, 6252, 6284, 6835-6836)

5325. BECKETT, W. N. T., and SWAN, E. W. A hundred years of the royal navy. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (502) May 1931: 255-284.—On the occasion of the centenary of the Royal United Service Institution, Beckett describes the evolution of the personnel and administration of the British navy as to character of officers, sailors and reserves, discipline, victualing, messing, changes in uniform, and the organization of the Royal Naval Air Service. Swan reviews the changes in the ships and the equipment of the navy from masts and sails to steam, from wooden craft to ships of iron and steel, from paddle wheel to screw propeller. Changes in armaments, torpedoes, shells, are also described.—*P. Lieff.*

5326. CHASE, EUGENE PARKER. Recent English political biographies. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (4) Dec. 1931: 614-626.

5327. DALTON, EDWARD W. The first sighting of the Antarctic continent. *Isis.* 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 379-392.—The veteran sealing captain, Biscoe (English, 1831) was the first man to sight the Antarctic continent, the only continent which Caucasians have truly discovered. Neither the *Norvegia* nor the *Discovery* with the aid of steam approached much more closely to the coast than Biscoe forced his smaller sailing ships. Also, an error of but one degree is none too common, especially in Antarctic reports of that time. His employers, especially Charles Enderby, one of the original fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, may have been aware of the East India Company hydrographer Horsburgh's hypothesis (Royal Society, 1830) that the numerous South Sea icebergs pointed to a large Antarctic tract of land for their origin; Horsburgh's advocacy of earthquakes as the prime cause of the unusual outbursts of ice from the Antarctic is now however being displaced by the hydrographer Peterson's theory that they are produced by submarine tidal forces caused by the position of the earth relative to the sun and moon coinciding with the perihelion apside of the moon.—*Major L. Younce.*

5328. GUTTRIDGE, G. H. English liberty and the American Revolution. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 151-159.—Nothing was further from the mind of George III than a return to arbitrary government; his conceptions of monarchy were similar to those held by the Whigs at the beginning of the century. But the Whig factions were opposed to patronage in the hands of the king and to a non-party ministry, and a formal opposition was organized by Burke and others on the issue of the coercion of America. In their campaign they made regular use of an alleged menace to the constitution, reviving many of the old Stuart bogeys. It was charged that the crown might secure from America an independent revenue and a standing army, the traditional instruments of despotism. Neither George III nor his Whig opponents wished to destroy the foundations of the old order; they were really on the same side, clinging to an outworn system in the face of attacks by radicals and colonists with ideas of natural rights. It is of no great consequence that the king was 75 years behind the times and they

were only 50. If the American revolution had failed it is almost inconceivable that a successful despotism could have been established or that the problems of the new age would have been solved by any other means than representation.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5329. HERRICK, F. H. The abandonment of "splendid isolation": British politics and the foreign office at the close of the nineteenth century. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 58-72.—One of the reasons for the change in British foreign policy at the close of the 19th century was the reorganization of the foreign office. It remained the most aristocratic of government departments, but became much larger and also more efficient as a result of civil service examinations. This development not only provided the government with an elaborate nervous system to sense changes abroad, but also gave the foreign office much indirect influence in determining foreign policy, which ceased to be a matter of party politics or the individual concern of the foreign secretary. By the end of the 19th century the office was completely remodeled, the personal influence of Lord Salisbury was waning—and Great Britain began to play the game of foreign alliances.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5330. IRVINE, DALLAS D. The Abbé Raynal and British humanitarianism. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (4) Dec. 1931: 564-577.—Anatole Feugère's thorough study of the Abbé Raynal needs to be supplemented in at least one respect. The *Philosophical and political history of the East and West Indies*, first appearing in French in 1770, went through 18 English editions between 1776 and 1822—half as many as in France itself. Apparently it was as widely read as Robertson, Hume, or Adam Smith, and it and its author became thoroughly well known to the British public. Various scraps of information, necessarily incomplete, indicate that Raynal's belief in Rousseau's natural man, and his burning and rhetorical hostility to all forms of despotism were of real influence in promoting the early humanitarian movement in English. This movement concentrated its attention especially on the slave trade and on the alleged iniquities of the English in India—two of the subjects dealt with so largely by the influential French publicist.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5331. JONES, DORSEY D. Edwin Chadwick and the early public health movement in England. *Univ. Iowa Studies, Studies in Soc. Sci.* 9 (3) Feb. 15, 1931: pp. 160.—Before 1830 progress in medical and sanitary science in England was due to Lind, Blane, and Captain Cook in the navy, Pringle in the army, Howard in the prisons, Jenner, the conqueror of smallpox, and Southwood Smith (1788-1861), who was very active after 1830. The leader in the development of the "sanitary idea" was Edwin Chadwick, a Benthamite lawyer, directed to the subject by his connection with the Poor Law Commission. He did more than anyone else to demonstrate the urgent need of reform in working class conditions, both in the town and country. The classic document is the *Report of the Poor Law Commissioners* in 1842, which presents painful evidence as to the intolerable conditions of British slums. This was supplemented in 1843 by Chadwick's report on intramural burials. Chadwick's proposals called for drastic legislation, but this was not hurried. In 1848 a Public Health Act was passed creating a General Board of Health. Of this body Chadwick became the paid member until its dissolution in 1854. Until his death in 1890 he was active in various organizations, interested in questions such as the liquor evil, the lighting of schools, and disease in the



Indian army. Though as an administrator he was a failure because of tactlessness, dogmatism, and authoritarianism, and though some of his theories were wrong, his zeal and energy made English life healthier and happier. His will provided a trust fund for the promotion of sanitary science.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5332. JONES, H. A. A hundred years of service aviation. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(502) May 1931: 311-323.—In England military experiments with balloons did not begin until 1878. Four balloon sections took part in the South African War; they reported on the Boer positions and directed artillery fire. Interest quickly shifted to the aeroplane. In April, 1911, the air battalion of the Royal Engineers was formed, charged with the duty of creating expert airmen; this organization was quickly superseded by the Royal Flying Corps, divided into naval and military wings. At the outbreak of the War, the primary duty of the Royal Flying Corps was reconnaissance; but already at the battles of the Somme in 1916 the corps squadrons cooperated with the army on a full scale. By the end of the War, the Royal Air Force had become a fighting force comparable to the navy and army.—*P. Lieff.*

5333. MULLETT, CHARLES F. English imperial thinking, 1764-1783. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(4) Dec. 1930: 548-579.—Examination of the pamphlet literature dealing with the American Revolution and its preliminaries shows three main phases of English thought. In the first, to 1774, the attention paid to the empire varied directly with conditions in America. But the numerous pamphlets differed little in essence from those published in the colonies, and fall mainly into two groups, those advocating complete parliamentary supremacy and those recommending home rule. Enlightened and unenlightened writers, however, are found in both groups. The "Intolerable Acts" of 1774 opened a second phase of thought and started a war of pamphlets and speeches of which Burke's were by no means the best. Most of these were proposals for conciliating the colonies by granting them a share in their own government. After 1776, however, mere tinkering proposals ceased, and around 1780 there appeared proposals for radical reorganization of the empire, in especial that of J. F. Cawthorne. At the time these were of little effect in alleviating the prevailing gloom about its future, but their spirit augured well for a more distant era.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5334. PARK, JOSEPH H. England's controversy over the secret ballot. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(1) Mar. 1931: 51-86.—A history of the 40 years of agitation which resulted in the adoption of the secret ballot in 1872. It was believed that open voting before 1872 corrupted the government and morals and that the secret ballot would wipe out bribery and corruption and the excessive expense of elections. It was predicted by its opponents that the secret ballot would lead to universal suffrage, a war against property, and annual sessions of parliament.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

5335. STACHE, H. FITZ M. The shako. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(503) Aug. 1931: 534-547.—A proposed change of the head dress of certain parade regiments in the British army from the colored cloth helmet to some form of head cover, known as "shako," gives rise to a consideration of the evolution of their head dress. In the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, British and most of the European armies wore a wide brimmed black felt, looped up, successively, on one side, then three sides, and finally cocked up flat in front and back, having grown portentous in size, elaborate, and unpractical by the French Revolution. During the Napoleonic wars it was replaced in all armies by the Austrian model of shako (Magyar for peaked cap). With a number of variations, to conform with current modes and practicality, the shako evolved through several stages: the "Wellington" and "Regency" shakos, the

"Albert" shako of Crimean days; finally to be replaced by a British version of the Prussian helmet after German military ascendancy, the replacement of which is now being considered. (Chart.)—*P. Lieff.*

5336. THORPE, CLARENCE DeWITT. Keats's interest in politics and world affairs. *PMLA.* 46(4) Dec. 1931: 1228-1245.—A brief study of Keats's interest in problems of government and individual freedom. His poetry, the evidence of his contemporaries, and opinions of later writers are examined. His interest was strong and deep-rooted and does not belong simply to the adolescent period. His poetry abounds in an abhorrence of all that smacks of tyranny and unqualified approval of liberal ideas and tendencies.—*H. G. Plum.*

5337. WATTEVILLE, H. D. de, and WILKINSON, M. L. A hundred years of the British army. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(502) May 1931: 285-310.—The year 1831 found the British army poorly organized and equipped. Army appropriations were made with the greatest reluctance; and in the absence of any developed constabulary, the army served through the country and in the colonies in a police capacity. Army offices and advancement were procured for cash, not merit. The Crimean War gave some impulse to improvement and reform, but it was not till Cardwell, "perhaps the most forceful secretary of state the army has ever known," assumed office, that real changes were made. Haldane before the War contributed much to the flexibility and mobility of the army. Wilkinson finally records the evolution in weapons and equipment, from the old "Brown Bess," with its flint-lock, of the Waterloo campaign, through the percussion firing system to the modern muzzle-loading guns, machine guns, large field artillery, hand grenades, aircraft artillery, and tanks.—*P. Lieff.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 5215, 5265, 5449, 6167-6169)

5338. BORDEN, ROBERT. Problem of an efficient civil service. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 5-34.—Sir Robert in his presidential address to the Association gave an historical account of the movements in which he took part which eventually culminated in the Civil Service Act of 1918. He traces the development in Canada of the principle of appointment and promotion by merit in the civil service, and urges strongly that that principle be maintained without any reversion towards the patronage system.—*Alison Ewart.*

5339. BREBNER, J. BARTLETT. Canadian and North American history. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 37-48.—Brebner discusses the method of applying North American—i.e., continental—contours to the histories of Canada and the United States, in three divisions: (1) The instances where the continental interpretation seems generally valid, for interesting example, Canada's North American character in the history of her foreign policy; (2) the occasions of divergence and difference, and he stresses as a striking feature of Canadian history the maintenance of French-Canadian identity at the cost of only one small civil war; (3) the revelations of the interdependence of the two economies.—*Alison Ewart.*

5340. GÉRIN, LÉON. La première tentative de colonisation française en Amérique. [The first attempt at French colonization in America.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 49-60.—Francis I, Jacques Cartier, and Roberval have all made a notable contribution to the occupation and development of Canada. Gérin connects this first attempt at French colonization in America with its social and economic causes and results, discussing the effect that the discovery of gold and silver in America had upon values in Europe, and showing how the lack of an agricultural motive determined the ruin of this project of colonization.—*Alison Ewart.*



5341. HAYDON, ANDREW. Adam Shortt. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 609-623.—Adam Shortt (1859-1931), Canadian educationist, historian and public servant, was a man of many achievements. Returning to his own university, Queen's, after three years' study in Scotland, he lectured at first in natural science. But in 1889 he became the first Lecturer in Canada on Politics and Economics, remaining until 1908 a teacher who inspired many men. His other activities, however, grew also extensive; he became an expert on taxation of railways, a frequent lecturer, and in 1907 chairman of an important conciliation board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. From 1908 his work was in Ottawa, at first (1908-17) as chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and later (1917-30) as chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board. His most important contribution, perhaps, was in the discovery and utilization of the materials of Canadian history, in which he was a pioneer as collector and editor. His latest stroke was the securing for the Canadian Archives of the papers of the international banking firm of Baring Brothers.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5342. INNIS, H. A. An introduction to the economic history of the Maritimes (including Newfoundland and New England). *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 85-96.—This paper is presented as an analysis of the growth of the fishing industry and as an attempt to emphasize the effects of the underlying technique of industry on the economic, social, and political activities of the communities concerned.—*Alison Ewart.*

5343. LEADER, HERMAN A. Douglas expeditions, 1840-41. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-22; (2) Jun. 1931: 145-164; (3) Sep. 1931: 262-280; (4) Dec. 1931: 350-372.—James Douglas, second in command at Fort Vancouver for the Hudson Bay Company, succeeded McLoughlin in 1845 as head west of the Rockies. In 1840 he led an expedition in the steamer *Beaver* to establish posts in recently leased Russian territory along the Stikine and Taku rivers, and his journal revealed Hudson Bay Company activities stretching from California to Alaska. Besides visiting Sitka and arranging trade boundaries with the Russians, Douglas took possession of Stikine on June 1 for the Hudson Bay Company. He built a fort at Taku Bay, June 24 to August 12. He found Indian slavery along the coast. After exploring the Sitko and visiting Fort Simpson, he finally went to Nisqually, which he left Oct. 18 for an overland journey to Fort Vancouver.

He recommended the foundation of a post on Queen Charlotte's Sound and Vancouver Island. He tried to impress the Indians favorably for future trade purposes. On the trip he visited the only three important rivers between Stikine and Cape Spencer. Although trade in martens on the south coast in 1839 had fallen below former years, he found that the beaver trade continued prosperous.—*V. Gray.*

5344. MacDERMOT, T. W. L. John A. Macdonald—his biographies and biographers. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 77-84.—There is no real biography of Macdonald. We have only dull political statements quite devoid of historical realism and thoroughness. A modern biography of Macdonald would be a profoundly stimulating study.—*Alison Ewart.*

5345. PRITCHETT, JOHN PERRY. Selkirk purchase of the Red River valley, 1811. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 529-553.—Though the fur trade was a vital factor in the settlement of the American West, the fur companies generally opposed the establishment of agrarian communities. One exception was the Red River settlement established by Lord Selkirk under the aegis of the Hudson's Bay Company. Selkirk undertook to form a Scottish colony in British North America. At a time when the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company was depressed, he bought enough stock to make himself the strongest influence in the concern. It was proposed to the general court of the company in 1811 to grant a large tract to Selkirk for a colony. The opposition of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and the North West Company threatened to wreck the scheme. Their "Protest" proved ineffectual, however, and for ten shillings Selkirk secured a grant in fee simple of 116,000 sq. m. The settlement was established, but its history was tragic. It suffered from the rivalry of the two great fur companies and from mismanagement after the death of Lord Selkirk. In 1834 the district was sold back to the Hudson's Bay Company and later it was admitted to the newly established Dominion of Canada as the Province of Manitoba.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

5346. ROGERS, GRACE McLEOD. The "Samson." *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (2) Jul. 1931: 218-222.—The oldest Canadian locomotive now in existence is the "Samson," Nova Scotia's pioneer steam-engine, employed in 1839 at the Albion mines, the first locomotive to run over steel rails in British North America.—*Alison Ewart.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entry 4817)

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 5202, 5210, 5243, 5251, 5253, 5295, 5309, 5321, 5324, 5330, 5375, 5411, 5414, 5424, 5434, 5456, 5460, 5489, 5493, 5532-5533, 5571, 5574, 6214, 6576, 6610, 6826, 6832)

5347. BARBERIS, L. Il contrasto tra la S. Sede e la Francia nelle relazioni dell'ambasciatore piemontese Marcello Degubernatis (1686-1693). [The conflict between the Holy See and France as related in the accounts of the Piedmontese ambassador, Marcello Degubernatis, 1686-1693.] *Boll. Storico-Bibliog. Subalpino.* 33 (1-2) 1931: 77-106.—The first phase of the conflict between the Holy See and the French king, Louis XIV, over the "Gallican liberties" lasted from 1678 to 1682 and was primarily of a religious character. The second phase had a political character. It began with the decree of Innocent XI abolishing the right of exemption from taxes, customs, etc., enjoyed by foreign ambassadors in Rome, and ended with the death of Innocent XI in 1689. The third period, under

Innocent XII, was rich in diplomatic manoeuvres and secret negotiations. It ended in 1693 with the retraction of the Declaration of Gallican Liberties by the French king and clergy. In 1687 Louis XIV sent the Marquis of Lavardin to Rome with armed troops and instructions to maintain his rights to the old exemptions. Ostracism of the French ambassador by the papal court and the other ambassadors resulted in his recall shortly before the death of Innocent XI. The next ambassador was sent with orders to renounce the right of exemption. Degubernatis regarded the agreement of 1693 between France and the Holy See as the triumph of the French king.—*F. Edler.*

5348. BEIS, H. Problèmes routiers, les grandes routes entre Armançon et Ouche aujourd'hui et autrefois. [Highway problems, the great roads between the rivers Armançon and Ouche, today and formerly.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 113-119.—Changes in the principal highways of northern Burgundy in medieval and modern times are shown. Roman roads were influenced by the importance of Alesia; since



medieval times the great problem has been to link Dijon with the western slope of Burgundy. A detailed map is given.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5349. BENRUBI, J. Kant und die gegenwärtige Kritik der Naturwissenschaften in Frankreich. [Kant and the contemporary criticism of natural science in France.] *Kant Studien.* 35 1930: 2-3.—A sketch of epistemological criticism of science in France from Renouvier to Meyerson. This trend derives not from Descartes but from Kant. Consequently it is untrue to speak of a barrier between French and German thought. There is no national autonomy in philosophical speculation.—*Ephraïm Fischhoff.*

5350. BERTRAND, E. Un ministre de la marine sous Louis XVI: Bertrand de Molleville. [A minister of the navy under Louis XVI: Bertrand de Molleville.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 411-430.—Bertrand de Molleville (1747-1818) was a former *intendant* of Brittany who took charge of naval affairs from Oct. 2, 1791 until Mar. 15, 1792. He tried hard to cope with the growing indiscipline in the navy, and showed himself hostile to the promotion of merchant marine captains to high position in the king's service. After his forced resignation, he schemed for the royal family to retire to Normandy, and perfected his plans for that *coup*. The king himself deferred the execution of them, and Aug. 10 put an end to them forever. Bertrand managed to escape the September massacres and subsequently fled to London.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5351. BRUNET, PIERRE. Sylviculture et technique des forges en Bourgogne au milieu du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Silviculture and the technique of the iron works of Burgundy in the middle of the 18th century.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 337-365.—A memoir presented by Réaumur to the Academy of Sciences in 1721 gave warning of the rapid destruction of French forests owing to the spread of cultivation and the increased use of wood. An ordinance of 1723 tried to check the consumption of wood in iron-works, but with little success. Buffon experimented on his Burgundian estates, and presented a lengthy report to the Academy of Sciences in 1742 dealing with scientific reforestation. The Marquis de Courtivron tackled the problem differently; iron-works should be rebuilt so as to consume less wood. In 1761 he published his *Art des forges et fourneaux à fer*, embodying his conclusions. But there is not much evidence of any marked improvement in the situation during the 18th century.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5352. CLAVÉRY, ED. La date de la proclamation de la Première République. [The date of the proclamation of the First Republic.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 431-434.—Was the First Republic solemnly proclaimed on Sept. 21, 1792, or was the proclamation made on Sept. 25 and antedated? The author inclines to the latter view.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5353. COURTEAULT, H. Maurice Boutry, 1868-1931. *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 351-356.—A biographical and bibliographical summary of his life.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5354. DOYON, PIERRE. Un diplomate français sur la route de Constantinople en 1793. [A French diplomat en route to Constantinople in 1793.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (158) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 33-62.—Marie Louis Descorches, Marquis de Sainte Croix, was commissioned as envoy extraordinary to the Porte at the end of 1792, after having seen diplomatic service at Liège under the *ancien régime*, and then at Warsaw. His letters to his wife and the dispatches in the archives of the ministry of foreign affairs tell of his journey, via Basle, Zurich, over the Splügen Pass, Venice, Ragusa, to Trawnik in Bosnia, where he was detained from Mar. 23 until May 18, 1793; he was then permitted to continue his journey to Constantinople.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5355. DURAND, RENÉ. Le commerce en Bour-

gogne à la veille de la révolution française. [Burgundian commerce on the eve of the French Revolution.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 220-234; (4) Dec. 1930: 326-336.—This article is a regional survey of Burgundy obtained from B. C. Gournay's rare *Almanach général du commerce*, (2 vols., Paris 1788 and 1789-1790). The principal towns and their industries are described in detail. Wine, wood, leather, textiles, and iron were the basis of Burgundian prosperity.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5356. F., TS. (introd.) Ф. Ц. Парижская Коммуна 1871 г. [The Paris Commune of 1871.] Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.) 45 (2) 1931: 3-26.—These are the reports of the Russian ambassador in Paris, Okunev, to Chancellor Gorchakov, May 1-May 25, 1871, containing information about the last stage of the Commune. The documents are printed in Russian, but apparently this is a translation from the original French. (The editors fail to mention it.) The originals are kept in the files of the Archives of the Revolution and Foreign Policies (Архив Революции и Внешней Политики) in Moscow.—*G. Vernadsky.*

5357. FARGES, LOUIS. L'arrestation du Maréchal Ney en 1815. [The arrest of Marshal Ney in 1815.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (24) Dec. 15, 1931: 659-680.—On Aug. 3, 1815, Marshal Ney arrived at the chateau of Bessonies in the department of Lot. Although his condemnation and execution have been described in great detail by Houssaye, la Bédoyère, Welschinger, and Bouchardon, the circumstances of his arrest have remained shrouded in obscurity and legend. Documents, hitherto unpublished, from family collections and public archives now throw light on these matters. After declining an asylum in the United States, and fearing capture by Rouché, Ney left Paris on July 6 and went to the home of his wife's cousin, the chateau of Bessonies. The day after his arrival his hostess, invited to attend a village festival, declined the invitation with such obvious embarrassment as to awaken suspicion. A young nobleman, François de la Tour, knew of the relationship between Ney and Mme. Gardes, and suggested to the prefect that the chateau be searched.—*Julian Park.*

5358. GRUNINGER, H. Souvenirs de guerre et de captivité d'un soldat colmarien de 1870. [The recollections of war and of captivity of a Colmar soldier.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78 (514) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 677-682.—Émile Schreiber was one of the garrison of Neuf Brisach, which capitulated Nov. 10. He was a prisoner of war at Rendsbourg in Schleswig-Holstein until March, 1871.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5359. GUÉNEAU, LOUIS. La première voie-fermée de Bourgogne; le chemin de fer d'Épinac à Pont d'Ouche. [The first railway in Burgundy; the line from Épinac to Pont d'Ouche.] *Ann. de Bourgogne.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 38-65; (3) Sep. 1931: 224-252.—This 28 kilometer railway, which was built between 1830 and 1835, was the fourth of its kind in France. Samuel Blum, who had bought glass-works and coal-mines at Épinac, sought to make a link with the *Canal de Bourgogne*. He had some connection with the Saint-Simonians, and considered his project purely from the standpoint of industrial transport. Negotiations went through three stages: (1) The directeur général des ponts et chaussées et des mines secured a satisfactory report from the prefects and departmental engineers; (2) local commissions heard the complaints of the areas concerned; (3) the central government gave its sanction. The concession finally made to Blum in April, 1830, was a royal ordinance, not the work of the chambers. Local opposition was strong, and some forced expropriation was necessary. The net cost of the line was 58,000 francs per kilometer. Horses, oxen, and gravity were first used as motive power; steam was introduced in 1855, but was not in complete use until 1860. General freight and



passenger traffic were practically unknown.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5360. HATT, JACQUES. Le loyalisme des Alsaciens depuis le traité de Ryswick jusqu'à la Révolution. [The loyalism of the Alsations from the treaty of Ryswick up to the Revolution.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 165 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 83-108.—As a result of the wise and tolerant administration of the officials of the *ancien régime* in Alsace after it was acquired by France in 1697, the population became more attached to France so that by the outbreak of the Revolution they were just as patriotic Frenchmen as the inhabitants of the other provinces.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5361. JALABERT, LOUIS. Le premier empire colonial français. [The first French colonial empire.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Générale*. 209 (21) Nov. 5, 1931: 295-313.—France's long coast line with its innumerable ports made a colonial empire inevitable. Before Cartier's voyage in 1534 there had been the expeditions of Cousin in 1484 and de Gonville in 1504. It was Richelieu who first formulated a national policy in regard to the colonies, which overlooked neither economic nor religious interests. His work, however, was a good deal marred by the colonial incompetence of Mazarin. It was left for Colbert to subordinate religious and cultural interests to the selfishness of the home country. The death knell of the French colonial empire was sounded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. However with the passing of the first colonial empire in 1763, the colonial ideal remained rooted in the French public spirit.—*G. G. Walsh.*

5362. JEANTON, GABRIEL. Les populations dites sarrasines des bords de la Saône. [The so-called Saracen population along the Saône.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 1 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 90-103.—Certain villages between Tournus and Mâcon have long been reputed to have population of a Saracen origin. But "Saracen" in the middle ages meant anyone stranger to Christianity or to the contemporary civilization. The author denies that these people represent either (1) Mohammedan invaders from Spain in the 8th century; (2) Roman colonists from Pannonia and Illyria; (3) refugees similar to the Bohemian gypsies fleeing from the Turks in the 16th century. He suggests that they may represent people from Asia Minor brought back by the Templars and Hospitallers at the time of the Crusades.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5363. LATOUCHE, ROBERT. Les idées actuelles sur les Sarrasins dans les Alpes. [The legend of the Saracens in the Alps.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 19 (1) 1931: 199-206.—In the Alps and the plains of Provence the traveller is told of Saracen villages, Saracen houses, and Saracen walls, but historical documents have little or nothing to say of them. Their memory has been kept alive by legend and story, beginning with the tale of their ravages during the crusades. Signs and sites of a previous occupancy in the Alps have been assigned by careless observers to the Saracens. In reality the invaders of the 10th century left no trace in the country.—*Robert M. Brown.*

5364. LAURENT, JACQUES. Un témoignage sur la révolution de juillet à Dijon, le journal de Ch.-F.-B. Maillard de Chambure et sa relation du passage de la dauphine. [Evidence as to the July revolution at Dijon, the journal of Ch.-F.-B. Maillard de Chambure, and his account of the visit of the dauphiness.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 366-378.—The journal of Maillard de Chambure, a Dijon magistrate, which is here printed, covers the period July 27-September 29, 1830, and is good evidence as to the local state of affairs. News of the July ordinances coincided with a state visit of the Duchess of Angoulême. She was in general well received, though small groups raised cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive la république!" A national guard was formed, the tricolor appeared, and there was

considerable unrest. But the appointment of new officers took place without active disturbance, and Louis Philippe was proclaimed on August 12 in the midst of "a mournful silence."—*E. J. Knapton.*

5365. LEGROS, H. M. À propos du cerf de Reims au sacre de nos rois. [À propos of the stag of Rheims and the coronation of our kings.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 407-410.—Concerning a metal statue at Rheims, and its connection with local tradition.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

5366. L'HOMMÉDÉ, EDMOND. Un procès de sorcellerie au village sous le Consulat. [A trial for witchcraft in a village during the Consulate.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (160) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 261-280.—An account of a trial which took place at Valognes between Jan. 24 and Feb. 6, 1805.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5367. MIRAN, LUCIEN. L'enfantement pénible d'un victoire. [The difficult birth of a victory.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97 (160) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 281-300.—À propos of some recent books by Foch and Clemenceau, these two men are here characterized, compared, and contrasted.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5368. MONGRÉDIEN, GEORGES. La soeur de Mme. de Montespan: la marquise de Thiange. [The sister of Mme. de Montespan: Marquise de Thianges.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (24) Dec. 15, 1931: 608-629.—After the retirement of Mme. de la Vallière, when Mme. de Montespan became the reigning mistress of Louis XIV, she took care to provide for her elder sister, Mme. de Thiange, whose reputation for quick wit and brilliant conversation has been unjustly effaced by the fame of her younger sister. Marquise de Thiange remained in favor with Louis XIV, even under the reign of Mme. de Maintenon, whose favor she took care to gain, much to the disgust of Mme. de Montespan.—*Julian Park.*

5369. NUSSBAUM, FREDERICK L. The revolutionary Vergennes and LaFayette versus the farmers general. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (4) Dec. 1930: 592-613.—Vergennes was anxious to use tobacco to promote Franco-American trade relations and chose LaFayette as his agent because LaFayette was interested, fearless, popular, and intelligent. LaFayette's plan included the abolishing of the tobacco monopoly. Only leaf tobacco was to be admitted into France and duty collected by the farmers. The tobacco was to be manufactured and sold in ordinary trade but manufactured only in towns where it was stored. The farmers general, however, caused their own contract to be approved and all that Vergennes' indignant intervention could accomplish was his inclusion in the committee which was to examine the general question of commercial relations. An appendix gives "LaFayette's attack upon the tobacco farm in the American committee of 1786."—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

5370. OURSEL, C. Notes de biographie. [Biographical notes.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 70-78.—Information is given correcting the usual accounts of the following Burgundian notables: Edmé Béguillet, Hugues Maret, Jean-Claude Lardillon, Dr. Mariotte, Gaspard Monge, and Jean-Marie Sagot.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5371. PERRENET, PIERRE. Un journal dijonnais d'opposition sous Louis-Philippe. [An opposition newspaper at Dijon under Louis-Philippe.] *Ann. de Bourgogne*. 1 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 57-77.—A group of liberals at Dijon began publishing the *Courrier de la Côte d'Or* in July, 1839, to express their dissatisfaction with the Orleans monarchy. The paper was founded on a capital of 14,000 francs, appeared thrice weekly, had about 720 subscribers at first, and by 1847 raised the number to 1,680. It had some success in the election of its candidates, and welcomed the revolution of 1848, though claiming to be taken by surprise. It was soon disillusioned, began to criticize the new assembly and



was finally suppressed in December, 1851, after the *coup d'état*.—*E. J. Knappton*.

5372. PETER, J., and POULET, DOM. *Le recrutement et l'installation des curés constitutionnels dans le département du Nord (1791-1792)*. [The recruiting and installation of constitutional priests in the department of the North, 1791-1792.] *Rev. du Nord*. 15 (60) Nov. 1929: 269-286.—The installation of constitutional clergy in the department of the North was accompanied by much trouble and confusion. Despite the reduction in the number of parishes, incumbents were hard to find. Much hostility persisted, as 1,000 out of 1,200 clergy had refused the oath to the constitution, and troops were needed on the election days in April and May, 1791. Supplementary elections were held in June, September, November, and even in 1792, but still posts remained unfilled. The constitutional bishop rushed candidates through his new seminary at Cambrai, sometimes in as brief a period as three months. The employment of military force in the installation of new clergy drove many people into the arms of the counter-revolution. This heavily documented article controverts the official view contained in the *Moniteur*, namely that the juring clergy "were welcomed at once with great joy."—*E. J. Knappton*.

5373. PINGAUD, ALBERT. *Une page de la politique secrète de Napoléon III*. [A page from the secret politics of Napoleon III.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (23) Dec. 1,

1931: 417-439.—Hitherto unpublished letters of Cavour and documents from the archives of Austria and Belgium throw new light on French foreign policy from the Congress of Paris to the Mexican expedition. That policy was based on three dominating preoccupations: the restoration of Poland, the unification of Italy, and France's recovery of the frontiers necessary for her security. France aimed at, without obtaining, the first of these points in the Crimean war; secured the second by the war of 1859; and sought to obtain the third partly by means of various reopenings and twistings of the Eastern Question, such as the partition of Turkey and the consequent redistribution of her territory, with Austria as the chief gainer, in which case Prussia would also make annexations of certain German sections and would then compensate France with the Rhineland. If all this seems too fantastic, it at least gives a unity to Napoleon's foreign policy which might otherwise seem lacking.—*Julian Park*.

5374. VOVARD, ANDRÉ. *Le combat d'Algésiras*. [The battle of Algeciras.] *Bull. de la Sec. de Géog., Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 111-116.—On July 6, 1801 Admiral Linois with three ships of the line and one frigate more than held his own against a squadron of six English vessels which had been detached from the fleet blockading Cadiz.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 5319, 5321, 5551-5553, 6269)

5375. MANNEVILLE, H. de. *Une princesse française sur le trône de Portugal: Marie-Françoise-Elisabeth de Savoie-Nemours*. [A French princess on the throne of Portugal: Marie Françoise Elisabeth of Savoy-Nemours.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 22-46; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 193-219; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 294-317.—Voltaire's severe judgment of Marie Françoise Elisabeth of Savoy-Nemours is modified by the correspondence in the archives of the French department of foreign affairs. In 1666, Marie Françoise Elisabeth, daughter of Charles Amédée of Savoy, duke of Nemours, went to Portugal to become the consort of Alphonso VI. In Portugal her presence furthered French interests especially in the negotiation of the Franco-Portuguese alliance of March, 1667, and she played an important role in the revolution of November, 1667, which deposed her incompetent husband. After the annulment of her union with Alphonso VI, and after her marriage with Don Pedro, the brother and regent of Alphonso, Marie Françoise Elisabeth retained her title as queen, but her influence was overshadowed by that of the nobles who were opposed to the French connection. Portugal arranged a separate peace with Spain in 1668, and failed to support France against Holland during the Dutch War of 1672-78. A daughter born to the queen in 1669 figured largely thereafter, even in the diplomacy of Portugal, France, and Spain. The queen proposed before her daughter was one year old that she be betrothed to the dauphin. In 1679 arrangements were made for a marriage between the Portuguese Infanta and Victor Amédée, the young heir of the Duchy of Savoy. These arrangements were not popular in Portugal and in

Savoy they were so unpopular that the prince was not permitted to go to Lisbon. At Lisbon the prestige of Marie Françoise Elisabeth was weakened during the last three years of her life, 1680-83, because of the growth of anti-French sentiment. The queen remained a staunch friend of France to the time of her death. After that French influence declined markedly in Portugal, and Don Pedro who had assumed the title of king espoused the German princess Maria Sophia of Neuburg.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

5376. WAGNER, HENRY R. (ed.), and BAKER, A. J. (tr.). *Fray Benito de la Sierra's account of the Hegeta expedition to the Northwest coast in 1775*. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9 (3) 1930: 201-242.—A Spanish attempt to find the Northwest Passage. (Two maps.)—*L. A. Wolf*.

## ITALY

(See also Entries 5153, 5256, 5289, 5347, 5394, 5414, 5436, 5491, 5562, 5591)

5377. LONGARE, LELIO BONIN. *Uno scrupolo di Massimo d'Azeglio*. [The scrupulous nature of Massimo d'Azeglio.] *Nuova Antologia*. 278 (1426) Aug. 16, 1931: 446-451.—An unpublished letter of Massimo d'Azeglio, which shows his integrity of conduct at the siege of Vicenza in 1848, in contrast with the ruthlessness of modern warfare.—*W. R. Quynn*.

5378. RODOLICO, NICCOLÒ. *Lettere di Carlo Alberto a Giacinto di Collegno. Campagna del 1848*. [Unpublished letters of Charles Albert of Savoy to Giacinto di Collegno concerning the campaign of 1848.] *Nuova Antologia*. 278 (1425) Aug. 1, 1931: 311-324.—Six unpublished letters showing the reconciliation of these two men after years of hostility. They deal almost entirely with military matters.—*W. R. Quynn*.



## CENTRAL EUROPE

## GERMANY

(See also Entries 4841-4842, 4845, 4959, 4999, 5261, 5268, 5280, 5286, 5290, 5296-5297, 5302-5303, 5308, 5312, 5315, 5318, 5323, 5349, 5358, 5563-5564, 5567, 5569, 5571, 5876, 6076, 6079, 6284, 6726, 6772)

5379. BAASCH, ERNST. Zur Statistik des Ein- und Ausfuhrhandels Hamburgs anfangs des 18. Jahrhunderts. [A contribution to the statistics of the import and export trade of Hamburg at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Hansische Geschichtsbl.* 54 1929: 89-144. —Owing to the insecurity of shipping on the high seas during the War of the Spanish Succession and the Northern War, Hamburg decided in 1702 to levy a special duty on goods coming from England and destined for western Europe (France, Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean), and vice versa. The maximum of imports from England was reached in 1706. These consisted largely of colonial wares. They were shipped from London, Hull, Newcastle, and Exeter. The interruption of trade between Hamburg and France did not occur until 1710. —Hugo C. M. Wendel.

5380. BALCKE, CURT. Neues über "Goethes orientalischen Berater," Heinrich Friedrich von Diez. [Goethe's oriental adviser, von Diez.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 9 (1) 1930: 74-77. —The renown of Goethe's oriental adviser von Diez (d. Apr. 7, 1817) was presented in an article by Franz Babinger in 1913 (*Goethe-Jahrb.* pp. 83-100). Balcke, however, goes back to contemporary literature. In the *Vossische Zeitung* (April 12, 1813) he discovered a notable eulogy, which emphasizes his noble character, his readiness at all times to serve those seeking counsel, and his self-sacrificing efforts to relieve the distressed. Von Diez divided his attention between business and study. Even when occupying government positions, his prodigious industry enabled him to master foreign languages. His wise counsel and farsighted wisdom gave him entrée to all classes of society and all state officials. His tombstone bears the inscription, "Wohlthäter der Armen" (benefactor of the poor). —Ira M. Price.

5381. BERTHELOT, RENE. Goethe et Hegel. *Rev. de Métaphysique et de Morale.* 38 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 367-412.

5382. FELDMAN, JÓZEF. Bismarck a sprawa polska. [Bismarck and the Polish question.] *Sprawy Obce.* 3 Apr. 1930: 581-601. —Bismarck was one of the few whose name did not die with him but who continues to live as a symbol for Germany and Poland. The Iron Chancellor was the embodiment of the Polish-Prussian controversy, the living expression of the *Drang nach Osten*. He judged the Polish question from the point of view of Prussian interests. His Polish policy consisted in seeking guarantees for a permanent and secure possession of Polish territories for Prussia. He did not believe in destroying Polish nationalism entirely, but he did not attempt an immediate Germanization of the Polish element within German territory. —Tadeusz Lutman.

5383. FUCHS, ARNO. Die Entwicklung der Sonderschulen in Deutschland während der letzten 150 Jahre. [The development of special schools in Germany in the last 150 years.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 5 (5) 1930: 394-401.

5384. GILBERT, FELIX. Johann Gustav Droysen und die preussische-deutsche Frage. [Johann Gustav Droysen and the Prussian-German question.] *Hist. Z., Beiheft* 20. 1931: pp. 148. —Koppel S. Pinson.

5385. GRASSELLI, GIULIO. La personalità di Hegel. [The personality of Hegel.] *Riv. di Filos.* 22 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 420-444.

5386. LOESCH, KARL C. von. Wie die Ostgebiete des Reiches verloren gingen. [How the eastern parts of Germany were lost.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (7-8) 1931: 376-410. —There is no historical enmity between Germans and Poles. In more than a thousand years of mutual relations wars are almost entirely absent. Even the internal strife between Germans and Poles did not take on violent forms. The Polish revolutions never extended beyond a small part of southern Posen. External events led to a thoroughgoing change in eastern Germany, all connected with the World War. —John B. Mason.

5387. MARCKS, ERICH. Zwei Studien an neuen Bismarckquellen. [Two studies based on new Bismarck materials.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (3) 1931: 472-508. —The first of these studies is concerned with Bismarck's political policy during the period between 1862 and 1866 and is based on volumes four and five of the Thimme edition of Bismarck's political works. Bismarck's policy during this period shows no real tendency to come to terms with Austria in order to create a greater Germany and no signs of a foreign policy motivated by a desire to support the conservative forces in Europe. The second study is concerned with Bismarck's ideas and character during the 1850's and is based on unpublished manuscript materials. —Koppel S. Pinson.

5388. STAMMLER, RUDOLF. Die Entstehung der Lebensversicherungsbank f. D. zu Gotha. [The origin of the life insurance bank for Germany at Gotha.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 673-681. —The first life insurance bank in Germany was established in 1829 largely as a result of the disgust felt by German policy holders with the outcome of a lawsuit between them and three English insurance companies, who had participated in a policy on the life of Frederick IV of Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg. This policy had been taken out by Frederick's creditors because, according to the terms of the agreement reached between them and Frederick, the right to payments was to expire with his death. Ernst Arnoldi was the leading figure in the work of establishing the bank. (A list of sources is appended.) —Arthur C. Gernand.

5389. STEIGER, HUGO. Hegel als Rektor des Melanchthongymnasiums in Nürnberg. [Hegel as director of the Melanchthon school in Nürnberg.] *Zeitwende.* 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 532-546.

5390. TECHEN, FRIEDRICH. Ein Frachtvertrag vom Jahre 1684. [A shipping agreement of 1684.] *Hansische Geschichtsbl.* 54 1929: 174-183. —A reprint of the original document. —Hugo C. M. Wendel.

5391. WELLEK, RENE. Ein unbekannter Artikel Savignys über die deutschen Universitäten. [An unknown letter of Savigny on the German universities.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 529-537. —In 1803 there was published in English a letter containing the remarks of the young Savigny on the condition of German universities, with an evaluation of Jena, Göttingen, Leipzig, and Halle. This letter was translated and published by Henry Crabb Robinson, a friend of the Brentano brothers, whose sister Savigny later married. Savigny and Robinson studied together at Jena, and Wellek, in addition to reproducing Savigny's letter to Robinson on the universities, of which the German original is unknown, quotes from Robinson's diary concerning these student days. —A. Arthur Schiller.



## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 5118, 5241, 5255, 5257, 5259, 5304, 5561, 5563, 5566-5567, 5570, 6098, 6242, 6244, 6374, 6421, 6827)

5392. BACK, ARNOŠT. Neznámé tisky Sporckovy. [The unknown publications of Sporck.] *Svobodný Zednár*. 5(3-4) 1931: 43-44; (5) 1931: 70-74.—There are 124 and 18 known publications of Baron Sporck, the Bohemian Freemason. The author owns numerous publications, which he secured from Sporck's library; he enumerates full titles, and the dates of publications of 28 of them.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

5393. BACKMANN, REINHOLD. Grillparzer als Revolutionär. [Grillparzer as revolutionary.] *Euphorion*. 32(4) 1931: 476-525.

5394. BERKÓ, ISTVÁN. Magyar önkéntes csapatok az 1859. évi háboruban. [Hungarian volunteer contingents in 1859.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 31(1-2) 1930: 53-91; (3-4) 1930: 207-255.—Before the introduction of universal military training in Austria-Hungary, voluntary contingents supplemented the regular army. Accordingly the army commanders decided on this procedure also in the Italian war of 1859. In Hungary the recruiting of these volunteers began in May, 1859. Because of various difficulties in equipment, the training and arming of these volunteers proceeded at so slow a pace that only two infantry battalions arrived at the front before peace was concluded at Villa Franca, and even these did not get into action. During mobilization two new Hussar regiments were formed from the cavalry volunteers.—*E. G. Varga*.

5395. GÁLOS, REZSO. Mikes Kelemen és Katona István. [Koloman Mikes and Stefan Katona.] *Századok*. 64(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 691-696.—Prince Francis Rákóczi who tried to overthrow the power of the Habsburgs in Hungary with French aid during the War of the Spanish Succession was defeated and compelled to leave the country in 1711. At first he was received at the court of Louis XIV, then he settled in Turkey. A member of his entourage, Koloman Mikes, described the life of the emigrant prince and of his court in his memoirs. This work became known in Hungary much later, probably in 1794. At the same time it was used as an historical source by Stefan Katona, the outstanding Hungarian historian of the 18th century.—*E. G. Varga*.

5396. GARÁDI, SÁNDOR. Marsigli óbudai castrumai. [The buildings in Obuda called "castrum" by Marsigli.] *Pestbudai Emléklapok*. 2(4) Sep. 1929: 173-177.—*A. Pleidell*.

5397. GÁRDONYI, ALBERT. Pest város jogi szakiskolája (1756-1771). [The law school of Pest (1756-1771).] *Pestbudai Emléklapok*. 3(3) Dec. 1930: 101-117.—*A. Pleidell*.

5398. GÁRDONYI, ALBERT. Pest város keleti kereskedelme a XVIII. században. [The eastern commerce of Pest in the 18th century.] *Pestbudai Emléklapok*. 3(1) Mar. 1930: 3-52.—A description of the commercial relations between Hungary and the Balkans with a list of the names of the merchants then living in Pest. The article includes data on commercial stores and the activity of the merchants, also on the regulations of the Hungarian government in regard to commerce.—*A. Pleidell*.

5399. GYALÓKAY, JENO. A nagyszebeni és vöröstoronyi harcok 1849 március havában. [The battles at Hermannstadt and in the Vöröstorony Pass in March, 1849.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 31(3-4) 1930: 161-206.—The Hungarian general Bem encountered Field Marshal Puchner, Austrian commander in Transylvania, near Medgyes on March 2-3, 1849 and was compelled to withdraw to Segesvár. Puchner followed him. Bem cleverly evaded the attack, hurried his

troops by forced marches to Hermannstadt and captured this fortified city. Then he pushed the Austrian troops and their Russian allies, who had taken a new position in the Vöröstorony Pass, into Wallachia. Puchner returned too late and was unable to reconquer Hermannstadt.—*E. G. Varga*.

5400. GYALÓKAY, JENO. Gróf Hadik András tábornagy, mint hadtörténetíró. [Count Andreas Hadik as war historian.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 32(1-2) 1931: 71-87.—The author discusses the war history (still in MS) of Field Marshal Hadik, one of the outstanding generals of Austria-Hungary, on the Turkish campaign of 1739.—*E. G. Varga*.

5401. HERZOG, JÓZSEF. Az Országos Levéltárban őrzött nádori levéltár 1790-1848. évi iratainak jegyzéke. [Repertory of the Palatine archives from the years 1790-1848 found in the Hungarian state archives.] *Levéltári Közlemények*. 8(1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 37-53.—The Palatines were on the one hand representatives of the nation and protectors of its freedom against the ruler; on the other hand they were regents for the king in his absence. The repertory of their archives is here published.—*A. Pleidell*.

5402. HORVÁTH, KÁROLY. Hol járt Rákóczi. [Itinerary of Prince Rákóczi.] *Honisme és Helytörténet*. 3(1) Jun. 1930: 3-18.—Rákóczi was the prince of Hungary (1703-1711) when the Hungarian wars for independence against the Hapsburgs were in progress.—*A. Pleidell*.

5403. JEVREINOV, BORIS. Ruský návrh změny slovanské politiky v Rakousku. [Russian proposal for the change of Slav policy in Austria.] *Slovanský Přehled*. 22(8) Oct. 1931: 561-565.—The author discovered in the archive of Felix Schwarzenberg, Austrian prime minister 1849-1852, a letter, which is reprinted, written by an unknown Russian. The writer advises Schwarzenberg that the March constitution of 1849, by giving all influence to the Germans, brought in the possibility of revolution. This was dangerous to Russia as well as to Austria. Austria is advised very naively to save the Austrian Slavs from the Germans.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

5404. KOCH, FRANZ. Zur Literatur-und Geistesgeschichte Österreichs. Ein Forschungsbericht. [Literary and intellectual history of Austria: a survey.] *Deutsches Vierteljahresschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(4) 1931: 745-770.

5405. LUKSICS, PÁL. A veszprémi székeskapitál levéltára. [The archives of the cathedral chapel of Veszprém.] *Levéltári Közlemények*. 8(3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 151-181.—The author publishes the inventory of the cathedral chapel archives of Veszprém. The archives contain almost 2,000 documents from the middle ages and also valuable material for later Hungarian cultural and agrarian history.—*A. Pleidell*.

5406. MÁLNÁSI, ÖDÖN. Gróf Marsigli Alajos (1730-1930). [Count Alois Marsigli (1730-1930).] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 32(1-2) 1931: 126-129.—Written on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of this eminent soldier, diplomat, and natural scientist.—*E. G. Varga*.

5407. PÉCHY-HORVÁTH, REZSO. Honfoglaláskori magyar telepek Szlavóniában. [Hungarian settlements in Slavonia in the period of colonization.] *Honisme és Helytörténet*. 2(2) Jun. 1929: 45-47.—*A. Pleidell*.

5408. ROKKEN, FERENC. A pestvárosi kényszerítő dologház. [A penal institute for compulsory hard labor in Pest.] *Pestbudai Emléklapok*. 3(2) Jun. 1930: 82-87.—The erection of a penal institute for compulsory hard labor in Pest was decided on in 1798 but due to lack of money the city council was unable to act until Jan. 19, 1842 when a commission was ordered to prepare plans for the building. One year later the new



institution was completed. It maintained its character until the law of 1879 changed it into a reform school.—*A. Pleidell.*

5409. SZABÓ, ISTVÁN. Az 1848-49. évi ország-gülés levéltára. [The archive of the diet of 1848-49.] *Levéltári Közlemények.* 8 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 30-35.—This archive contains important materials concerning the Hungarian war of independence under Kossuth, 1848-1849.—*A. Pleidell.*

5410. VOLF, J. Zednářství a jeho cíle etické a kulturní. [Freemasonry and its ethical and cultural aims.] *Svobodný Zednář.* 5 (3-4) 1931: 56-61.—The oldest Masonic movement in Bohemia was German, organized in Prague since 1780. The oldest lodge was

founded by Baron František Antonín Sporek, who published religious hymn books and supported artists (Braun, Brandl). Numerous Catholics and Jesuits were Masons during the 18th century (Jesuit Ignác Cornov). Fundamentally the movement was opposed to war. While Hungary allowed Masonry, Austria prohibited it, and its existence was hidden in charitable organizations. After the Polish rebellion of 1863, the refugees found sympathy in French lodges. The historian Svátek exaggerates accounts of the movement; and Wichtel of Vienna accused Dr. Kramár and the Freemasons of being the originators of the World War and of the murder of Franz Ferdinand.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 3890, 4442, 4537, 5281, 5520)

5411. EATON, J. W. The French influence in Denmark in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *Germanic Rev.* 6 (4) Oct. 1931: 321-362.—Danish connection with France began in the middle ages with French monks in Denmark and Danish students in France. In the 16th century French tutors were employed in Danish noble houses and in the 17th century the Danes began to travel and study abroad. After 1681 many educated French Protestants came to Denmark. French influence became particularly marked in the theatre and in poetry. Many French words were introduced into the Danish language; many books were written and published in French and many French-Danish dictionaries, French periodicals, and even a French newspaper were issued. French artists, sculptors, and architects were employed and French furniture was used. Teachers of French literature were found in the universities. Mallet wrote in French the first popular work on Scandinavian mythology. In 1730 Desroches published his *History of Denmark* and later translated many Danish books into French. E. S. F. Reverdil initiated a reform in land tenure. Desmercières became a member of the College of Political Economy and Commerce and later a Danish noble. Admiral Fonténay, commander of the Danish navy in 1762, and St. Germain, commander of the Danish army, were both Frenchmen.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

5412. ELVIKEN, ANDREAS. The genesis of Norwegian nationalism. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 365-391.—The emphasis placed upon the importance of the Norwegian peasantry as the custodians of national traditions was partly due to the influence of Montesquieu, Rousseau, and the Physiocrats. The

Scientific Society at Trondhjem was a centre for patriotic studies. The *Selskabet for Norges Vel*, organized in 1809, prepared the ground for the termination of the union with Denmark in 1814. The Norwegians protested against the treaty of Kiel, claiming national sovereignty. A constitution, influenced by De Lolme's book on the English constitution and the French constitution of 1791, and also by the importance attributed to the peasants, and a declaration of independence were promulgated. Within the personal union established between Sweden and Norway neither country was to assume suzerainty. Charles John Bernadotte's attempts to change the Norwegian constitution to satisfy the Swedish group were frustrated. Most influential was Henrik Wergeland, a follower of Rousseau and Herder and a herald of national romanticism. The work of the Norwegian school of historians and Ivar Aasen is surveyed. Nationalist sentiment in Norway rests on the principle of democracy.—*A. Elviken.*

5413. SCHWIMMER, ROSIKA. The Nobel peace prize. *World Tomorrow.* 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 20-22.—The committee of award has completely misinterpreted the founder's intentions in establishing the peace prize. Nobel expected it to be awarded to an active and needy pacifist in order to provide support for him in his efforts.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

5414. WAHLSTRÖM, LYDIA. A queen's cavalier. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1931: 748-755.—This sketch of the 18th century courtier and diplomat, Axel von Fersen, is based on the three volumes of his journal recently edited by Alma Söderhjelm, and gives some emphasis to his relations with the French court and the counter-revolutionaries, and to his long liaison with the Italian adventuress, Eleanore Sullivan. (7 illus.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 5244, 5278, 5294, 5299-5302, 5311, 5313, 5356, 5399, 5403, 5572, 5631, 6514, 6576, 6823)

5415. BOLTINOV, S. БОЛТИНОВ, С. Роль местных советов в создании Советской власти. [The role of the local soviets in the creation of the Soviet power.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права.* (*Sovietskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava.*) (5-6) 1931: 213-238.—The history of the central bodies of the Russian Soviets during the Revolution of 1917, such as the All Russian Soviet Congresses, the Central Executive Committee, the Petrograd Soviet, etc., has drawn considerable attention. Much less attention has been paid to the activities of the local soviets. While a great many documents and memoirs have been published in the *Proletarskaia Revoliutsiia* and in the local

soviet magazines, there is no general history of the policies of the local soviets in 1917-1918. Boltinov attempts to give a brief outline of these policies. Even in 1905 there was a marked tendency of the soviets, both in the capitals and in the provincial cities, to assume control of the government. From the very beginning of the Revolution in 1917, the local soviets were vested with some administrative power, because the Provisional Government enjoyed almost no real authority. By November, 1917, some of the local soviets were controlled by the Bolsheviks and gave an active support to the Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd. Others were controlled by the moderate Socialists, and only gradually did they support the new central government. Certain township or village soviets, controlled by the local peasants, were opposed to any central authority, as they were eager to divide the land among themselves and feared intervention. Many peasants advocated the



plan that all the former estates of the landlord who owned the village before the Emancipation Act (1861), should be divided exclusively among the descendants of the former serfs of the respective landlords. This peculiar atavism conflicted with the plan of a systematic land division as sponsored by the central Soviet government.—*G. Vernadsky.*

**5416. BRIAN-CHANINOV, NICOLAS.** *Complots à la veille d'une révolution.* [Plots on the eve of a revolution.] *Mercure de France.* 231 (801) Nov. 1, 1931: 576-590.—With the Russian defeats, the higher classes began to plot against the government. From false rumors that certain generals were traitors, suspicion soon extended to the imperial family. Miliukov, Nov. 1, 1916, probably on the basis of a letter from Prince Lvov, was the first publicly to accuse the empress. By the end of 1914 Lvov was talking of a republic. In 1916 he secured Alexeiev's support for a palace revolution, but before it could be carried through Alexeiev resigned. Lvov next suggested to Grand Duke Nicholas that he might well become the successor of Nicholas II. Gutchkov proceeded with Lvov's plans and sought the aid of Prince D. Viasemsky and the support of the Petrograd garrison. Meanwhile Rasputin had been murdered and the grand dukes were considering their own positions. At "reunions" in the palace of Maria Pavlovna even the murder of the tsarina was discussed. Their plots facilitated the plans of the radicals for a complete revolution.—*George G. Horr.*

**5417. GORISSE, L.** *La famille ukrainienne il y a un demi siècle environ.* [The Ukrainian family about fifty years ago.] *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lille.* 73 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 134-137.—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

**5418. GUKOVSKIĬ, A. (introd.).** ГУКОВСКИЙ, А. Из истории французской интервенции в Одессе. [A contribution to the history of the French intervention in Odessa.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.)* 45 (2) 1931: 53-80.—This is a report on the abortive intervention of the French in South Russia written by Colonel Novikov, of the Russian Volunteer Army, soon after the evacuation of Odessa by the French on April 5, 1919, for the use of the headquarters of the volunteer army, then in Ekaterinoslav. The copy of the report is kept in the Moscow Central Archives of the October Revolution (Московский Центральный Архив Октябрьской Революции).—*G. Vernadsky.*

**5419. TATAROV, I. (introd.).** ТАТАРОВА, И. Разгон II Государственной Думы. [The dissolution of the second imperial Duma.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.)* 43 (6) 1930: 55-91.—The second Duma was dissolved by Nicholas II in June, 1907, after a brief but acute political conflict. The government claimed to have evidence of the revolutionary plot organized by the Social Democratic party. The government required therefore that the Duma should consent to arrest and

trial of the members of the Social Democratic faction (who enjoyed inviolability as long as they were members of the Duma). While the Duma was hesitating, the Emperor signed the ukase of dissolution. The evidence for the indictment of the Social Democratic deputies was partly supplied to the government by the undercover agents of the secret police. This was revealed by the Inquisitory Commission of the Provisional Government in 1917. Now the editors of the *Krasnyi Arkhiv* publish a few more documents bearing on the events of June, 1907, to wit: some excerpts of the diary of F. A. Golovin who was the president of the second Duma; the minutes of the meeting of the Kadet party of June 2 (O. S.), 1907; and the minutes of the Special Committee of the Duma appointed to investigate the matter.—*G. Vernadsky.*

**5420. UNSIGNED.** ЗАПИСКИ, А. Ф. Редигера о 1905. г. [Notes of A. F. Rediger concerning the year 1905.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.)* 45 (2) 1931: 86-111.—General Rediger was Russian minister of war from 1905 to 1909. He was an excellent administrator and succeeded in reconstructing the Russian army after the severe trial of the Japanese war. He was also responsible for considerable improvement in the soldiers' standard of living. He wrote his memoirs sometime after the November Revolution of 1907 (no exact date is given). Only a fraction of his memoirs is published here. The original manuscript is kept in the Special Department of the Moscow Central Historical Archives (Особый Отдел Московского Центрального Исторического Архива).—*G. Vernadsky.*

## POLAND

(See also Entries 4855, 5277-5278, 5302, 5313, 5323, 5382, 5386)

**5421. ZAND, ANDRZEJ.** *Łódź rolnicza 1332-1793.* *Studjum historyczne o topografii, stanie gospodarczym, organizacji prawnej i kulturze Łodzi.* [Historical study of the topography, the economic conditions, the legal organization and the culture of the city of Lodz (1332-1793).] *Rocznik Łódzki.* 2 1931: 53-222.—The author seeks the origin of industrial Lodz in the history of the agrarian town. Lodz, after the capital the most populous city of Poland whose commerce far surpassed that of other cities, owes its development to the 19th century. Lodz originated in the 13th century as a village, since 1424 it was a town, up to the 19th century it developed very slowly but then due to the textile industry it developed into a city. The author examines the territorial, economic, legal, and cultural development of Lodz. He points to a parallel development in all fields, to the increase of population, wealth, political importance, and the steady growth of cultural and moral values. Sources and bibliography are included. Letters of Lodz citizens, burgomasters, and councillors are appended.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 4863, 5090, 5101, 5237, 5266-5267, 5283, 5286, 5305, 5354, 5395, 5398, 5400, 5570-5571, 5575, 6222, 6235, 6522, 6645, 6682)

**5422. ABU-AL-'UYŪN, MAHMUD.** Al-jāmi' al-azhar bayn madih wa-hādirih. [The Azhar Mosque: its past and its present.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40 (1) Nov. 1931: 60-64.—Until the latter part of the 19th century, the Azhar Mosque, which is also the leading university of the Moslem world, had no departments, no program, no rules, no examinations and no diplomas or certificates. When a student, after sitting for a number of years at the feet of some sheikh in the Azhar porch, felt that he was good enough to function as a sheikh (professor)

himself, he would take a seat in some corner and begin delivering his lectures. Those who wished to hear him would assemble and debate any points of religion or tradition they wanted. The final test was ability to hold his circle of students. All studies revolved around religion and tradition, Arabic language, and grammar. Geography, history, and mathematics were not included in the schedule until introduced by Sheikh Muhammad 'Abdu towards the close of the last century. Other reforms were about that time made, including tests and examinations, but even then the freedom of the student to choose his course and his teacher was maintained. In fact the Azhar did not become a really organized institution of learning until the enactment of the new laws governing it in 1911. Those laws have been since



modified, the last time being in 1930. Now it has recognized departments for canon law, religion, and Arabic language, besides the elementary department; and the general course covers 13 years.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5423. AHARONIAN, A. Avarairi Vokêgochoume. [The inspiration of Avarair.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (9) Jul. 1931: 103-113; (10) Aug. 1931: 77-86; (11) Sep. 1931: 66-78; (12) Oct. 1931: 96-108; 10 (1) Nov. 1931: 75-87.—In 551 A.D., the Armenians fought on the plains of Avarair against the Persians for the preservation of their creed—Christianity. In May, 1918 they fought on the same plains against the Turks for their very existence. In 551 the Persians were victorious, but the moral victory rested with the Armenians, for the Persians could not force the Zoroastrian creed upon the Armenians. In 1918 the Armenians were victorious against the Turks and thus proved that the warrior was inspired with the memories of the moral victory of the year 551.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

5424. DEHÉRAIN, HENRI. L'orientalisme français en Égypte au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [French orientalism in Egypt during the 18th century.] *J. d. Savants.* (6) Jun. 1930: 261-272.—The French staffs at Cairo, Alexandria, and Rosetta in the 18th century consisted of consuls, interpreters, and dragomans. The latter were French attachés who served as clerks, interpreters, messengers, and generally as a buffer between the consuls and the native beys. Their position required great tact, and was sometimes highly dangerous. Some of them, however, found time to study the native culture; Pierre Armin, Étienne le Grand, and Venture de Paradis, may be looked upon as the founders of French orientalism.—*E. J. Knapton.*

5425. KÂMİL, ALI. Tanzimattan Cümhuriyete. [From Tanzimat to republic.] *Hayat.* (1) Feb. 1930: 19-28.—The "Tanzimat" reforms were an attempt by Reshid Pasha to change the decadent Ottoman state into a modern absolutism. Shinassi, the first real Turkish journalist, was interpreter of the movement, but reactionary opinion prevented his speaking openly, and handicapped the similar efforts of the poet Ziya Pasha. The western ideas which they advanced cautiously and perhaps naively were comprehended by very few, and by 1876 there were probably no more than 300 active supporters of modernization in the empire. Prominent and powerful officials of the period were often more simple-minded in their views of Europe than secondary school students of today. The classics of western thought were untranslated and the literary language was comprehensible only to a small minority. Then in Namik Kemal there appeared a writer who aroused Turkish patriotism, precipitating a struggle between the various nationalities of the Empire—a period of travail during which the modern Turkish nation was born.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

5426. MILLER, WILLIAM. Recent publications of medieval and modern Greek history 1928-1931. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (2) Jan. 1932: 272-279.

5427. MUṬRÂN, KHALİL; WAJDI, MUHAMMAD FARID, et al. Taṭawwuruha fi arba'in 'ām. [The transformation of Egyptian life within the last forty years.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40 (1) Nov. 1931: 13-32.—A symposium by the leading specialists of Egypt on the changes that have taken place in the life of the people of that land in the last four decades. No less than phenomenal have the recent changes been in literature, where the old methods and style have given way to new ways influenced by Western models; in social organization and morality, where the relations of the sexes have become freer; in national feeling, which since the Great War has been greatly intensified; in economic conditions which have brought greater wealth to the nation through improved methods of irrigation, agriculture, and industry and through better means of communication and trans-

portation; in scientific and artistic conditions which have resulted in producing great native physicians and musicians, in introducing the drama, and in the development of painting and engraving. In general the new orientation has been away from the ancient tradition and towards the West.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

5428. NURI, CELÂL. Osmanlı devrinin tarihi. [The history of the Ottoman period.] *Hayat.* (1) Feb. 1930: 4-18.—Thus far no satisfactory history of the Ottoman era has been written either by Turkish or by European scholars. The best of the former was Mustafa Nûri Pasha, whose *Netâ'ij ul-vuqû'at* is a great improvement on the one-sided and pompous court chronicles as well as the journalistic works of the 19th century. The important European histories of von Hammer, Zinkeisen, and Jorga are by scholars of the third or fourth rank. A truly national history from pre-Ottoman times to the present must be based on a complete bibliography of existing works and monographs, but material will always be insufficient until the voluminous manuscript sources in the government archives are made available. Formerly existing political and religious restraints on the historian have disappeared and Turkish writers are at last preparing themselves to write in a scientific spirit the history of their country.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

5429. SAROU, AIM K. Περὶ τοῦ Χιακοῦ πολιτείας. [Concerning the constitution of Chios.] *Μεσαιωνικά Γράμματα.* 1 (2) 1931: 119-141.—The daughter of the Chiote historian, Zolotas, describes the constitution of Chios, especially after the Turkish conquest in 1566. The Chiotes, oppressed by Genoese taxation, regarded the Turks as liberators. True to their usual custom, the conquerors allowed them to keep their existing institutions, because they had made little resistance. Those institutions were derived from Genoese, Byzantine, and classical times, and comprised both elders and guilds. The basis of the constitution granted by the Turks was the *firman* of Selim II, which ratified existing arrangements. Accordingly the elders were elected for a year and rarely reelected; they must belong to the nobles, but from the middle of the 18th century the guilds put forward some skilled artisan as a candidate. Insignificant persons were usually elected. The election was held in the Church at St. Photios on Candemassday and about 40 persons took part in it; the candidates' brothers were disqualified from voting, and for two months previous no elector was allowed to shirk his civic responsibility by travelling. The Turkish *cadi* ratified the election, which was followed by the reception of the new by the outgoing elders at their official residence, the so-called *Mezâs*. The elders had jurisdiction over all citizens, including the metropolitan, who could excommunicate no one without their leave, and could be appointed only with their consent, expressed through their agents at Constantinople, who were elected by the Chiote colony there with their approval. Under them, too, were the mercantile and nautical tribunals and the notary's offices. The nautical court composed of three merchants, was founded in 1805 and existed for 50 years. They were also responsible for the prisons, the lepers, the quarantine-station, and the bread supply. They insisted successfully on being ceremoniously visited by a new Turkish governor; they forbade women to wear jewelry and expensive frocks, and punished a rich Chiote for appearing in European clothes at a festival. Only twice were they maltreated by the Turks—when they opposed the new taxes, imposed in 1719, and were taken prisoners to Constantinople; and at the outbreak of the Insurrection in 1821 when they were imprisoned and, in 1822, hanged.—*William Miller.*

5430. TZORTZOGLIOUS, DEMOSTHENES. Τὰ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν κεφάλαια τοῦ Ἑβλίου Τσελεμπή. [The chapters of Evlia Jelebi about Athens.] *Ἑλληνικά.* 4 (1) 1931: 111-138.—Greek translation of the Turkish travel-



ler, who in 1660 started from the Crimea to visit Athens, which he describes in the eighth book of his *Travels*. The founder of Athens, he says, was Solomon who came thither with Belkis, the daughter of the Queen of Sheba, and built a palace at "Paradeisia" (the modern suburb, Patissia) near Athens. Philip and Alexander of Macedon beautified it. Athens still contains lifelike statues, the wonder of the Franks who visit it. It is under the protection of the Capitan Pasha and its revenues are paid to Mecca and Medina. The commander of its fortress (the Akropolis) has a force of 150 men; this fortress is impregnable; it has three successive iron gates, contains 300 houses and cisterns holding water enough for both the garrison and many citizens. There follows a description of its great mosque (the Parthenon), a temple without equal in the world. The Turks converted the adjacent buildings, "the studies of the scholars and doctors," into powder-magazines; but a thunderbolt fell upon these buildings and destroyed parts of them; they are now used as caravanserais. The lower town contains three mosques, two *tekkehs* of dervishes, three baths, two inns, 105 shops, 7,000 houses, and more than 10,000 Christians. "The Moslems, few in number, have no prestige, for the Christians are very rich merchants." The author describes their costume, and adds that their women only go out in the evening. There are 300 churches. He writes of the Academy and of the "Dragon's Harbor" (the Piraeus) with the Lion, which gave it its name of Porto Leone and which was painted in several colors by a Turkish minister of marine. The "mad mountain" (Hymettos) produces herbs which caused the doctors and philosophers to choose Athens as their abode; at its foot lies the "Ram's head Monastery" (Kaisariané), famous for its bees. East of it is "Mendil" (Pentele) founded by St. Paul. He mentions "the harbor of Drusus" (Porto Rapti), admires the beauty of the Athenian ladies, and says that all the men study medicine. The Moslems all speak Greek and are in good relations with the Greeks.—*William Miller*.

**5431. UNSIGNED.** Πρόξενιοι καὶ προσεγεία ἐν Κύπρῳ. Τὸ προξενεῖον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐν Κύπρῳ. [Consulates and consuls in Cyprus. The Greek consulate in Cyprus.] *Κυπριακὰ Χρονικά*. 7(3) 1930: 193-208; 8(3-4) 1931: 211-282.—A history of the various foreign consulates in Cyprus with lists of the consuls. The first British consul was appointed in 1626 and there is a regular succession of these officials down to the acquisition of the island by Great Britain from Turkey in 1878. The first French consul was nominated in 1673, and French consuls have been appointed there down to the present day. The first consul of the United States, Marino Mattei, held office from 1834 to 1850. Greeks, often Cypriotes, were usually appointed by most countries except Great Britain and France, besides which powers Austria, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Naples, and Spain also had consulates there. Down to 1846 there was no resident Greek consul, although a decree appointing one was signed in 1834 but not executed owing to the opposition of the Porte, and the French consul looked after the Greek interests in the island. But in 1846, to the joy of the Greek population, a Greek, Margarites, came to represent the Greek kingdom, and his successors have all been Greeks, except during temporary interruptions of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey. There are extracts from the Greek consular archives from 1846 to 1875. The seat of the consulate was usually Larnaca.—*William Miller*.

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 5079, 5250, 5252, 5475, 6214, 6229, 6833)

**5432. CHU, COCHING.** Climatic changes during historic time in China. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 32-40.—The data considered is from four chief sources; (1) phenological records in the Chinese classics; (2) accounts of floods and droughts in the Chinese annals; (3) date of the earliest frost and snow and number of severe winters kept in old chronicles; (4) instrumental meteorological records. The comparison shows no indication of drastic change of climate, but does seem to prove that the degree of continentality in North China has been gradually increasing during the last 90 years.—*J. K. Shryock*.

**5433. KENT, HENRY W.** Van Braam Houckgeest, an early American collector. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Boston*, Oct. 15, 1930. 40(2) Oct. 1930: 159-174.—André Everard Van Braam Houckgeest was a naturalized Dutch-American, who lived in China for five years, wrote the account of the journey of the embassy from Canton to Peking, and described his interviews with Emperor Ch'ien Lung, poet, calligrapher, and collector of antiques. Van Braam's portrait of the old man is vivid and detailed. His complete writings concerning China were later published by Moreau de Saint-Méry. Van Braam also employed two proficient native artists to make a series of drawings. This collection of 38 volumes contained about 1,800 drawings besides maps, charts, plans, etc. In 1796 he returned to Philadelphia where he built a fine house and surmounted it with a Chinese pagoda. This he called "China Retreat." It is still in existence and in good condition. Washington, Lafayette, and many prominent Americans and Europeans were his friends and admirers.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

## INDIA

(See also Entries 3507, 3738, 3818, 5252)

**5434. BESSON, MAURICE.** L'aventurier sombre et le Begum Jeanne, reine de Sirdannah. [The "sombre adventurer" and Begum Joan, Queen of Sirdannah.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18(3) May 1930: 279-298.—Walter Rheinhardt was a Salzburg peasant who, after serving as a private in the armies of Louis XV, deserted and found his way to India. He took service with native princes and was largely responsible for the massacre of British prisoners at Patna in 1764. The Grand Mogul finally made him Nabob of Sirdannah, in which capacity he governed three million subjects, built a Catholic church at Agra, maintained a harem, and styled himself "Moon of the Indies." On his death he was succeeded by his wife, a Mohammedan native, who became known as Begum Joan. She became a Christian, twice aided the Grand Mogul to put down rebellions, negotiated a treaty of alliance with Wellesley in 1804, and died at an extreme old age in 1836.—*E. J. Knapton*.

**5435. SIRCAR, JADUNATH.** India through the ages. *Hindustan Rev.* 51(297) Jul. 1928: 314-319; (298) Oct. 1928: 409-414; 52(299) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 61-66; (300) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 20-25; 53(301) Jul. 1929: 28-33; (302) Aug. 1929: 116-122.—The gift of the Aryans to India lies in the systems of philosophy, ethics, theology, and literature. Buddhism gave India a popular to replace a priestly religion, a vast and varied literature, a new sculpture and architecture, and contacts with foreign countries. Hinduism recovered its ascendancy on the moral decay of Buddhism, which disappeared and was absorbed by the new Hinduism. The death blow to Buddhism in North India was given by the Muslim conquest of the 13th century. In spite of



their uncompromising convictions the Muslims made a contribution to India, putting it in touch with the outer world, securing uniformity in government, customs, etc., and affecting the fine arts, historical literature, and, above all, religion. Chaitanya and the Sufi philosophy tended to bring the Muslims and Hindus together. The establishment of peace and the modernization of India is the work of the English. The Indian Renaissance of the 19th century has many phases, literary, social, religious, political, military, and economic.—*M. Blander.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 5258, 5282, 6215)

5436. CESARI, CESARE. *La prima traversata italiana dell'Africa.* [The first Italian crossing of Africa.] *Nuova Antologia.* 278 (1424) Jul. 16, 1931: 213-221.—The almost forgotten expedition across Africa made by Matteucci and Massari in 1881 has recently been more thoroughly studied by means of hitherto unpublished letters of the two explorers and the diary of Borghese, who paid expenses for the trip. This expedition helped to open up two portions of Africa, Bornu and Uadai, until then unknown to white men.—*W. R. Quynn.*

5437. LOTAR, A. *Souvenirs de l'Uele. Congo.* 1 (4) Apr. 1930: 607-611; (5) May 1930: 771-781; 2 (1) Jun. 1930: 1-8; (2) Jul. 1930: 149-172; (3) Dec. 1930: 635-661; (4) Jun. 1931: 463-514.—The Wele basin is the region of Belgian Congo which was first explored by whites leaving some records of their trip in the Azande country. References to the Niam-Niam and to the rumors that they were "tailed men," because of a leather belt which they wore, and anthropophagi are

made by Brun-Rollet, Jules Poncet, Guillaume Lejean, Bolognesi, Baron Steengracht-Capellen, and Sir Samuel Baker, but none of these authors actually reached the Wele river. Carlo Piaggia was the first European to penetrate into the land of the Niam-Niam, even spending a few weeks among them. He did not reach the Wele either. Schweinfurth started on a trip in Niam-Niam land in 1869 with Mohammed Abd-ed-Samate, a Kerusian ivory dealer. He reached the Wele, "the big river of the Mangbetus," but was forced back by the hostility of the population, and had to return north. Back in Djour, all the results of his two years stay in Africa were lost in a disastrous fire, except for his diary. A short biographical notice on Giovanni Miani (1810-1872) is followed by the itinerary of his expedition in the Wele basin, on which he started from Khartum on March 15, 1871, based on notes from the explorer's diary and on a map of the Società de geografia italiana of 1875.—*Jan Vanderheijden.*

5438. WALLISCH, FRIEDRICH. Kairuan. *Die heilige Stadt der Afrikaner.* [Kairuan, the holy city of Africa.] *Erdball.* 5 (5) 1931: 166-168.—In the midst of the Sahels, of the foreland of the Sahara at the eastern slope of the Atlas, embedded in endless dunes lies the white city of Kairuan, one of the four gates to the Mohammedan paradise. Kairuan has remained entirely African. No occidental influence can be traced. Professions are localized in certain streets. The Sisi-Okba-Mosque in Kairuan represents one of the oldest and greatest sanctuaries of Islam since its cornerstone was laid as early as 40 years after Mohammed's death. All cultural strata of Tunisia have been compelled to contribute in building the numerous columns of its interior. (4 illust.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 4880, 4916, 4956, 5222, 5248, 5260, 5272, 5284-5285, 5319, 5322, 5328, 5339, 5342-5343, 5369, 5376, 5433, 5560-5561, 5883, 6112, 6128, 6183, 6187, 6229, 6295, 6343, 6467, 6514, 6553, 6824, 6831, 6834, 6836-6837, 6847)

5439. ACKERMANN, GERTRUDE W. Joseph Renville of Lac qui Parle. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (3) Sep. 1931: 231-246.—Biographical sketch of Joseph Renville (1779-1846), a prominent fur-trader of the upper Northwest.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5440. ADAMS, R. G. A view of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (1) Oct. 1931: 25-49.—Dissension among the commanders, the favoritism of Germain, the incompetence of Admiral Graves, the procrastination of Clinton—aggravated by sudden attacks of blindness at critical moments—and the prompt execution of Washington's carefully laid plans combined to bring about the downfall of Cornwallis.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5441. BAGLEY, CLARENCE B. Chief Seattle and Angeline. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22 (4) Oct. 1931: 243-275.—Geographic environment of the Indians of Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, did not produce great capacity of leadership or nobility of character. Their life was largely a mere existence. Seattle, Washington, was named for Seattle, chief of the Suquamish. This handsome Indian chief made the fundamental treaty of Indian land cessions on Puget Sound. Afterwards he concluded that God had chosen the pale-faces for his favorite children. He believed the whites would ultimately occupy all of America. He, nevertheless, remained a friend to the frontiersmen until his death in 1866.—*W. E. Smith.*

5442. BANKS, CHARLES EDWARD. "Persecution" as a factor in emigration to New England, 1630-1640. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Mar. 1930: 136-154.—English religious "persecution" is a myth. There were some prosecutions but no persecutions for viola-

tions of laws concerning the established church.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5443. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Broughton, up Columbia river, 1792. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (4) Dec. 1931: 301-312.—Lieutenant Broughton, in command of H.M.S. *Chatham* of Vancouver's squadron surveying the northwest coast in 1792, landed on a sand hill in the Columbia river. From that now extinct sand island he viewed the great gorge of the Columbia, naming the gravel bank at the mouth of Layton Creek as Point Vancouver and also naming Mount Hood which he saw in the distance. Point Vancouver is not Cottonwood Point on which a cairn has been erected commemorating Broughton's trip.—*V. Gray.*

5444. BIRSS, JOHN HOWARD. Some Americanisms of a hundred years ago. *Amer. Speech.* 7 (2) Dec. 1931: 96-98.

5445. BLAUCH, L. E. The first uniform school system of Maryland, 1865-1868. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26 (3) Sep. 1931: 205-227.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5446. BOLTON, HERBERT E. In the south San Joaquin ahead of Garces. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 10 (3) Sep. 1931: 211-219.—The newly found diary of Don Pedro Fages shows that he discovered and partly explored the southern San Joaquin Valley in 1772. (Map of Anza's route along the Santa Barbara channel 1774-1776.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5447. BRADLEY HAROLD WHITMAN. The American frontier in Hawaii. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 135-150. Although seemingly quite apart from it, the growth of American influence in Hawaii presents many analogies to the westward movement on the continent. One finds



the fur trader, the merchant, the missionary and the planter; only the pioneer farmer is missing. The methods used were more refined, but the establishment of political control over the natives, and then annexation as a result of diplomacy combined with revolution are fundamentally similar to the process which brought Texas and the Pacific coast into the American Union.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5448. BROWN, HERBERT R. Richardson and Sterne in the "Massachusetts Magazine." *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 65-82.—The influence of these two men dominated the pages of this periodical during the years of its existence (1789-1796). Richardson's vogue is best seen in the extraordinary interest in the themes of seduction and resultant misery that were typical of the fiction published in the magazine. At the same time the numerous disciples of "sensibility," whose high priest was Sterne, made this periodical their favorite shrine.—*A. B. Forbes.*

5449. BURPEE, LAWRENCE J. Grand Portage. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (4) Dec. 1931: 359-377.—The portages of North America were keys to the most extraordinary system of water communication on the face of the earth. Connecting the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system with the waters emptying into Hudson Bay was the famous Grand Portage between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River. It was discovered 200 years ago by La Vérendrye and used by him and his sons until the middle of the 18th century. Other French explorers were there in 1750 and 1753, and Jonathan Carver visited it in 1767. Under the British regime a post erected at the Lake Superior end of the portage became the western headquarters of the fur trade. Here was held the annual meeting of the partners of the Northwest Company and here foregathered Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Roderick McKenzie, Simon Fraser, and other magnates. As a result of the rediscovery of the Kaministiquia route, the Northwest Company removed its headquarters about 1802 to the mouth of that river, where Fort William was built. Grand Portage continued in use, but it was shorn of its glory.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5450. BURT, A. L. A new approach to the problem of the western posts. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1931: 61-75.—After Britain's agreement in 1783 to surrender the old Northwest why did she violate the treaty by refusing to give up the western posts for 13 years? That Britain was actuated by an economic motive—i.e. the fur trade—is a weak argument. From a business standpoint it was to her interest to hand over the posts to the Americans. The British violation of the treaty was initiated out of fear of a great Indian war. It is possible, too, that the imperial government had a vision of a British commercial empire over the continent, and therefore played a waiting game until it was evident that the United States was going to be able to exist as a nation.—*Alison Ewart.*

5451. CASTLE, GWEN. Belshaw journal, Oregon Trail, 1853. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 217-239.—The journal of every day happenings by a train leader traveling across the plains from Illinois and Iowa to Fort Laramie, the Blue Mountains, and the Willamette valley.—*V. Gray.*

5452. CHATELAINE, VERNE E. The public land officer on the northwestern frontier. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (4) Dec. 1931: 379-389.—The public land officer was a type of pioneer whose services have been little recognized. Often he accepted more physical hazards than explorers or first settlers, for surveys required travel in straight lines, regardless of the nature of the terrain. In its protecting and conserving features the land-office service was not unlike that of frontier military posts. Illustrative incidents are given from northeastern Minnesota in the 50's.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5453. COOK, JAMES H. The art of fighting Indians. *Amer. Mercury.* 23 (90) Jun. 1931: 170-179.—

Difficulties, dangers, hardships, and methods of Indian warfare in the West told with personal reminiscences by an old scout and guide of the federal troops.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

5454. CRAVEN, W. C. The dissolution of the London Company for Virginia. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (1) Oct. 1931: 14-24.—Not a conspiracy of Warwick's "court" against Sandys' "popular" faction, but economic difficulties led to the dissolution. The company was steadily losing money. The Sandys administration from 1619 on was charged with reckless expenditure, the sending of too many colonists without adequate provision for their living (and a resulting mortality rate of at least 45%), and deliberate falsifying of reports. Sandys' defense, too, was economic in character. The seemingly political charge of "democraticall and tumultuous" government was directed not against the representative structure of governor, council, and assembly in Jamestown, but against the form of organization of the stock company in London. Unsuccessful management had made a receivership inevitable, and, according to the constitution of the time, such a receivership had to be administered by the crown.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5455. CULMER, F. A. Benjamin H. Reeves. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25 (4) Jul. 1931: 556-562.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5456. DAWSON, WARRINGTON. Les français morts pour l'indépendance américaine. La reconstruction de Williamsburg. [The French who died for American independence. The reconstruction of Williamsburg.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 116 (1) Nov. 1, 1931: 3-12.—The author, Warrington Dawson, a special attaché to the American embassy in Paris, has devoted himself to researches in view of the exact and faithful reconstruction of Williamsburg, Va., the base of Rochambeau's activities during the revolution. There are two plans of Williamsburg in America and four in France. Dawson only recently discovered the fourth French plan, which was made by the map-maker Capitaine. The particular marking on this map has led the author to suspect the existence of some major plan to which all six are indebted. The problem presented is the location of the section of the town which was occupied by the French and the location of the hospital where the French wounded were interned. In addition to the light thrown on the problem by the maps of the city further information is found by Dawson in a slip of paper attached to a letter written by Rochambeau, and in some journals and a book of orders written by men closely associated with him.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

5457. DeCASSERES, BENJAMIN. Plumed knight and turkey-gobbler. *Amer. Mercury.* 18 (70) Oct. 1929: 215-221.—The animosity between Blaine and Conkling was probably due more to their personal vanity than to any real friction.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5458. DENSMORE, HIRAM D. Rollin D. Salisbury, M.A., LL.D., a biographical sketch. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15 (1) Sep. 1931: 22-46.—*W. E. Smith.*

5459. DEUTSCH, HERMAN J. Disintegrating forces in Wisconsin politics of the early seventies. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15 (2) Dec. 1931: 168-181.—The forces which explain the reversal of the fortunes of the Republican party in Wisconsin in the 70's are: (1) the formation of the Liberal Republican party which resulted from factional differences between radicals and conservatives; (2) opposition of the Germans who disliked Washburn's temperance legislation; (3) Grangers and railroad control; (4) general dissatisfaction with economic conditions; and (5) personal factors. The nomination of Greeley was absurd. Grant carried Wisconsin by 19,000 votes in 1872, but the Republican guard was left weak and forced to undergo party realignment.—*W. E. Smith.*



5460. D'OLLONE, GENERAL. *Autour de Yorktown: Les fêtes d'octobre 1931 et la reconnaissance américaine.* [Around Yorktown: the celebration of October, 1931, and American gratitude.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (24) Dec. 15, 1931: 702-722.—The importance of the assistance rendered by France to the struggling states has never been sufficiently impressed on French public opinion. Napoleon himself had no illusions as to the greatness of the achievement and once presented some of his marshals to Rochambeau as the pupils of the latter. The author of the paper, one of the delegates to the sesquicentennial, was much impressed by the gratitude shown universally to France, which he thought sincere and genuine. The cultural progress of the United States during the last generation greatly struck him, and he was especially surprised by the prevalence of militarism, so many universities having training corps and so many of our statues commemorating generals rather than writers or politicians.—*Julian Park.*

5461. DONDERO, GEORGE A. Why Lincoln wore a beard. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24 (2) Jul. 1931: 321-332.—Lincoln adopted a beard at the suggestion of eleven year old Grace Bedell of Springfield, Illinois, who suggested in a letter of Oct. 15, 1860, that "he would look a great deal better" if he would let his whiskers grow, because his face was "so thin."—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5462. DOUGLAS, J. S. Syracuse and Santiam City. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 195-212.—The story of Syracuse and Santiam City is that of the early pioneer life of the upper Willamette. Jesse Looney and his family came in 1844; in 1846 a ferry across the Santiam river sent emigrants south to found Syracuse and Santiam City; while in 1850 a flood of the river sent some settlers to found a new community at Jefferson. By the middle of the 50's the entire Santiam valley was settled by southern emigrants of religious tendency. The bad flood of December, 1861, destroying property, finally sent the inhabitants to Jefferson.—*V. Gray.*

5463. DOUGLAS, JESSE S. Beginnings of Jefferson. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (4) Dec. 1931: 316-331.—Jacob Conser and "Uncle Jimmie" Bates made the first settlements in Jefferson and were among its leaders for 30 years. Bates, born in 1809, came to Oregon with the mission near Salem in 1837. In 1861 he built the first house in Jefferson. Conser, shrewd and practical, plotted the town and started the ferry, the hotel, and a saw mill. The city grew slowly till the coming of the railroads after 1870, when it became a grain shipping center.—*V. Gray.*

5464. DOWNES, R. C. The statehood contest in Ohio. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18 (2) Sep. 1931: 155-171.—The contest was not between proponents and opponents of statehood, but between two groups of politicians, the first of which wanted the capital at Chillicothe, while the second wanted two states with the capitals at Marietta and Cincinnati respectively. Though the latter group had the support of territorial governor St. Clair, the former prevailed, for they more nearly represented popular sentiment, were more successful in organizing the voting strength, and received the support, after 1801, of the federal government.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5465. EIDE, RICHARD B. Minnesota pioneer life as reflected in the press. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (4) Dec. 1931: 391-403.—A picture of life in Minnesota during its territorial period, from 1849 to 1858. The first Minnesota editor pictured St. Paul as excelling "in excitement." One of the biggest news events of the period was the Rock Island Railroad excursion of 1854. Steamboats carried hordes of settlers to the St. Paul docks; new industries sprang up; "progress could be measured and felt." Stage coach lines served the new towns of the territory. Churches, study clubs, schools, colleges, lyceums, and lecture courses were organized. The frontier

amusements included balls, banquets, and cotillions in winter, and picnics in summer. Toward the end of the period handsome hotels and pretentious homes were built at St. Paul and St. Anthony.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5466. ELLIOTT, T. C. Oregon Inlet, Roanoke Island. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (3) Sep. 1931: 281-282.—Oregon Inlet, off Roanoke Island, secured its name from the first ship which entered it after its creation by a storm in 1846; hence its name does not antedate the name of the state.—*V. Gray.*

5467. ELLIOTT, T. C. The mysterious Oregon. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22 (4) Oct. 1931: 289-292.—The word "Oregon" probably came from the French term *ouragon* meaning wind-storm, or from a corruption of Ouinipigon, the earliest form of Winnipeg.—*W. E. Smith.*

5468. ELLISON, JOSEPH. The struggle for civil government in California, 1846-1850. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 10 (1) Mar. 1931: 3-26; (2) Jun. 1931: 129-164; (3) Sep. 1931: 220-244.—When Commodore Sloat issued his proclamation and raised the American flag on July 7, 1846, the Americans in California expected immediate civil government in harmony with the laws of the United States. Instead they received a series of military governments while the president and congress confronted the problems of an inhabited conquered territory. Tariff restrictions under the Walker regulations as well as the administration of justice were bitterly complained of by the Americans. With the peace treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo relief was expected but the ever present slavery question prevented quick action on bills providing for civil government. Finally on June 3, 1849 General Riley called a constitutional convention. The constitution drafted by this convention was ratified on Nov. 13, 1849 and on the same day the state officers were elected. The scene then shifted to Washington where the Californian delegation found great opposition from the pro-slavery men. It was not until Sept. 9, 1850 that the act admitting California became a law, with its constitution and limits intact. [Insert of bill of rights of constitution and names of the signers.]—*L. A. Wolf.*

5469. FARQUHAR, FRANCIS P. Camels in the sketches of Edward Vischer. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 332-335.—[Plate from Vischer's *Pictorial of California*.]—*L. A. Wolf.*

5470. FOLWELL, WILLIAM W. A visit to Farther-and-Gay castle. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (2) Jun. 1931: 111-133.—Imaginary letters portraying social and economic conditions in Minnesota in the summer of 1861.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5471. FRENCH, ALLEN. The Hallowell-Graves fisticuffs, 1775. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Oct. 1929: 23-48.—The immediate cause of the encounter between Benjamin Hallowell, commissioner of customs at Boston, and Samuel Graves, admiral of the British fleet, was hay.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5472. FROST, ROBERT. Fraser River gold rush adventures. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22 (3) Jul. 1931: 203-209.—*W. E. Smith.*

5473. FUESS, CLAUDE M. Senator Webster goes South. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 62 Jun. 1929: 161-171.—Webster's southern trip of 1847 undoubtedly influenced his later thinking on political matters which affected the South.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5474. GALE, EDWARD C., and HART, IRVING H. Itasca studies. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (3) Sep. 1931: 215-229.—Critical discussions of the Chippewa legend relating to the source of the Mississippi and of the naming of the lake by Schoolcraft in 1832.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5475. GALE, ESSON M. Far Eastern trade routes and cargoes: a New England ship captain's letters, 1850-1856. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 119-134.—American commerce with the Far East in the two decades before the Civil War



was less spectacular than it had been in the beginning of the century, but it was a period of considerable activity in which caution and shrewdness maintained the trade in the face of diminishing profits and increasing competition. Parts of the letter book of Captain John Anderson are reproduced to illustrate the cargoes, expenses, and profits of voyages to the China coast, Singapore, India, and Australia.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5476. GRAY, A. A. *Camels in California.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 299-317.—Edward Fitzgerald Beale brought the first camels to California from Texas in 1857. The trip took nearly five months. Mongolian camels were imported in 1860, 1861, and 1862. The experiments, except that of Beale, proved to be failures. Interest in the camel as a cheaper form of transportation dropped with the coming of the telegraph and the assurance of a transcontinental railroad. (Four plates of camels in California.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5477. GRAY, A. A. *The Dollart case.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 318-331.—The German bark *Dollart* brought the last shipment of camels from Siberia to California in January, 1862. Many of the arrivals died during the voyage and their owner, Otto Esche, sued the master of the ship, J. H. C. Muggenborg, for damages.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5478. GRIFFITH, ALBERT H. *Lincoln literature, Lincoln collections, and Lincoln collectors.* *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(2) Dec. 1931: 148-167.—Lincoln read few books, wrote none, but he has inspired more volumes than any other American; 125 biographies of him were written by 1908. This article includes a lengthy list of names and addresses of private collectors and public collections.—*W. E. Smith.*

5479. GRINNELL, FRANK WASHBURN. *John Winthrop and the constitutional thinking of John Adams.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Feb. 1930: 91-119.—The constitutional ideas of Adams and his associates grew out of and were the direct continuation of the thinking of Winthrop and his associates.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5480. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. *The English ancestry of George Washington.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Oct. 1929: 3-16.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5481. HUGHES, CHARLES E. *James Madison.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(1) Jan. 1932: 854-859.—An address delivered in Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 29, 1931 on the life work, and accomplishments of James Madison.—*F. R. Aumann.*

5482. HUGHES, CHARLES E. *Roger Brooke Taney.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 785-790.—A re-evaluation of the character and career of Roger Brooke Taney. After reviewing some of his outstanding decisions and analyzing his work from other angles, Hughes concludes that Taney was a most worthy successor to John Marshall.—*F. R. Aumann.*

5483. HURT, PEYTON. *The rise and fall of the "Know Nothings" in California.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 16-49; (2) Jun. 1930: 99-128.—Organized in the city in late May, 1854, the "Know Nothings" elected the entire city administration of San Francisco in September of the same year. Other city administrations followed and in the state election of 1855 the "Know Nothings" elected their candidate for governor, J. Neely Johnson, and held the majority in both branches of the legislature. The "Know Nothings" however were not a true political party, but a conglomeration of diverse political factions. Their legislature accomplished little in the way of reform; logrolling became prevalent; and the slavery question split them further apart. (Picture of John Neely Johnson.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5484. IVES, J. MOSS. *Roger Williams, apostle of religious bigotry.* *Thought.* 6(3) Dec. 1931: 478-492.—There is a reliable non-Catholic authority to support the claim made in the preamble of the resolution of the Assembly of Maryland creating the tercentennial com-

mission, that the pilgrims of St. Mary's who made their first landing on St. Clement's Island in the Chesapeake Bay on March 25, 1634, "established a free representative government providing for the first time in history separation of church and state and securing to the people of Maryland religious toleration and the right to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences." This claim is being made for Roger Williams whose figure has always loomed disproportionately large in American history, quite overshadowing the Lords Baltimore, the pilgrims of St. Mary's, and the saintly Father White, "the apostle of Maryland." It is quite proper that Roger Williams should be judged, as he was quite willing to be judged, by his own words. He deliberately and exultingly exposed to the view of posterity the venom and hatred that were in his mind and heart. Accordingly, fair judgment can only bestow upon him the title of "apostle of religious bigotry."—*W. F. Roemer.*

5485. JOHNS, GEORGE S. *Joseph Pulitzer. IV.* *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26(1) Oct. 1931: 54-67.—Early life in St. Louis. Founding and conduct of the *Post-Dispatch* up to 1883. Exposure of the tax dodgers and campaigns against gambling in the city led to steadily increased circulation.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5486. JOHNSON, GEORGE C. *Beginnings of Ocean Park, 1873-1883.* *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(4) Dec. 1931: 343-345.—Methodist camp meeting activities in 1873-1883 in Pacific county, Washington, resulted in the establishment of Ocean Park as a permanent camp meeting place.—*V. Gray.*

5487. JORDAN, PHILIP D. (ed.) *Some correspondence of Ninian Edwards.* *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(2) Jul. 1931: 173-186.—These letters were written between 1812 and 1829.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5488. KELBAUGH, PAUL R. *Tobacco trade in Maryland 1700-1725.* *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(1) Mar. 1931: 1-33.—The period was one of indebtedness and poverty, manifested by Clark's rebellion, the distress of the debtor class, illicit trade in tobacco, and the movement from Maryland to the Carolinas and Pennsylvania. Since 1640 tobacco was the staple crop but the general use of slave labor after 1700 was responsible for its rapid growth. Though the richest planters preferred to sell in England the small planter was constrained to deal with the English factors in Maryland. The profit on the crop was surprisingly small; in 1730 a planter's net gain on a hoghead of tobacco selling abroad for £27 was 15s. The duties both in Maryland and England were onerous. During the War of the Spanish Succession the Spanish and French markets were lost. Furthermore Russia and Holland undertook to raise their own tobacco. Attempts to curtail production were defeated by the small planters; Virginia and Maryland were unable to agree upon any mutually beneficial arrangements; and finally the effort to persuade the British government to send out a "tobacco fleet" ended in failure. The practice of selling tobacco for goods deprived Maryland of all the benefits of ready money.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5489. KELLOGG, LOUISE PHELPS. *The French régime in the Great Lakes country.* *Minnesota Hist.* 12(4) Dec. 1931: 347-358.—The French did not at first understand the significance of the Great Lakes, for the phenomenon of great bodies of fresh water was unknown to Europeans, and they only gradually learned the truth. The lakes were discovered in the following order: Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Superior, and Erie. Who discovered Lake Superior is not known with certainty, though hints point to Etienne Brulé. Nicolet was at the Sault in 1634; Raymbault and Jogues were there seven years later; and probably Radisson and Groseilliers were in western Lake Superior about the middle of the 17th century; but Allouez, from 1665 to 1667, was the real explorer of the lake. An important figure of the



French régime was Du Lhut, who probably was actuated by pure love of adventure and a desire to do an important service for New France. For the French of the 18th century Lake Superior was an economic resource rather than a scene for adventure.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5490. KINGSTON, C. S. The Oregon convention of 1843. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(3) Jul. 1931: 163-171.—This Oregon convention was held in Cincinnati, Ohio; it was a result of aroused interest in Oregon because of the Linn bill. There were 113 delegates present, 87 of whom came from Ohio. They declared that the United States should hold the Oregon country north to 54° 40', that Congress should encourage immigration thither by establishing a line of forts from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, and that Great Britain should be checked in her "career of aggression with impunity and dominion without right." Other similar conventions were held in the Mississippi Valley in 1842 and 1843.—*W. E. Smith.*

5491. KLENZE, CAMILLO von. Ein puritanisches Italienerlebnis. [A Puritan's Italian experiences.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(1) 1931: 155-185.—The Italian experiences of Nathaniel Hawthorne that went into the making of his *Marble Faun*.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5492. LARSON, G. O. The story of the perpetual emigration fund. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(2) Sep. 1931: 184-194.—The Perpetual Emigration Fund Company of the Mormon church was incorporated in 1850 to help mechanics and farmers to reach the Salt Lake colony. Capably administered—a British house of commons committee reported favorably upon the company's activities—the fund was instrumental in bringing to America, between 1850 and 1887, when congress dissolved the company, 85,000 of the working classes of northern Europe.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5493. LAUVRIÈRE, ÉMILE. Une famille louisianaise au dix-huitième siècle. [A Louisiana family in the 18th century.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97(158) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 19-32.—Jean Charles de Pradel (1692-1764) first went to Louisiana in 1713 as an ensign in a regiment of marines; he became a major, as well as a wealthy trader and plantation owner.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

5494. LAWRENCE, ELEANOR. Mexican trade between Santa Fe and Los Angeles 1830-1848. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 10(1) Mar. 1931: 27-39.—Many trappers had made circuitous trips to California from the distributing point of Santa Fe, but not until November, 1830, did a group set out with the deliberate purpose of trading the products (woolen goods) of the New Mexico country for the mules of California. Annual caravans seem to have made the long trip until 1847-48. Horse stealing by the New Mexicans and frictions with the Indians led to attempts of the Californian authorities to regulate the trade. The changing economic demand caused by the need of the "forty-niners" for foodstuffs brought the end to the caravan trade. (Map of the Old Spanish Trail.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5495. LESLEY, LEWIS B. The international boundary survey from San Diego to the Gila River, 1849-1850. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(1) Mar. 1930: 3-15.—To carry out the provisions of Article V of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo a joint Mexican-American commission surveyed the international boundary from San Diego to the Gila River. The American surveyors were handicapped by a changing federal government at Washington and desertion of their civil employees when the gold rush started. (4 maps.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5496. LEWIS, WILLIAM S. (appendix by A. A. Gray and Francis P. Farquhar.) A contribution toward a bibliography of the camel with particular reference to the introduction of camels into the United States and the camel pack trains in the western mining camps.

*Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 336-344 (Plate.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5497. LOMAX, A. L. Oregon City woolen mill. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(3) Sep. 1931: 240-261.—Oregon City organized a woolen mill in December, 1862, devoting 1863 to raising its \$60,000 capitalization. L. E. Pratt, an experienced wool executive, became superintendent and made a journey east to secure three sets of woolen machinery. Prosperity and a good reputation were established, the mill making miners' clothes. New machinery was added, but the reverses which came in 1867 resulted in the mill's purchase by the Jacobs brothers. The price of raw wool and the employment of Chinese became pressing problems. In 1872 fire completely destroyed the mill. The Jacobs brothers rebuilt it.—*V. Gray.*

5498. LUKENS, R. R. Captain John Smith's map. *Military Engin.* 23(131) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 435-438.

5499. MCGUIRE, P. S. (ed.) Journal of a journey to the westward. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37(1) Oct. 1931: 65-88.—Day-by-day record of Silas Chesebrough of Stonington, Conn., on a trip to Ohio in 1817.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5500. McILWAIN, C. H. The transfer of the charter to New England, and its significance in American constitutional history. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Dec. 1929: 53-65.—As a grant from the king, the charter was important in developing the American feeling that the colonists were subject to the king but not to parliament. It also exerted considerable influence on later American constitutions.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5501. McMURTRIE, D. C. The westward migration of the printing press in the United States, 1786-1836. *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 269-288.—After analyzing the contributions of the various leaders in the westward migration of the printing press, McMurtrie concludes that the newspaper played a large part in organizing social institutions and in advertising local opportunities. The early newspapers contained very little local news, but were filled with records of events in the East and in Europe, and with literary and religious material. Hardly any effort was made to stimulate advertising as a form of revenue, so the pioneers in the newspaper field were forced to issue books and other articles in order to make some money.—*D. Maier.*

5502. MABBOTT, THOMAS O., and JORDAN, PHILIP D. A catalogue of Illinois newspapers in the New York Historical Society. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(2) Jul. 1931: 187-242.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5503. MACK, EFFIE MONA. William Morris Stewart, empire builder, 1827-1909. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 185-192.—The character of Stewart, the first senator from Nevada, was formed on the mining frontier in California and Nevada. His fame began when he secured the Comstock Ledge for the original locators. In the senate he helped frame national mining laws and was an indefatigable champion of silver.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5504. MARIN, WILLIAM A. Sod houses and prairie schooners. *Minnesota Hist.* 12(2) Jun. 1931: 135-156.—Reminiscences of pioneer life in the Red River valley in the 70's and 80's.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5505. MARY LOYOLA, SISTER. New Mexico as a factor in the westward movement. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 174-184.—The influence of New Mexico in the westward movement is often neglected because the free land of Oregon and the gold of California eventually made those regions more attractive to settlers. But the lines of trade and then of emigration from the Mississippi-Missouri frontier were focused on Santa Fe in the period after the Louisiana purchase. The growth of American influence was alarming to Mexico but could not be checked, and eventually made possible the easy transfer of New Mexico to the United States.—*F. H. Herrick.*



5506. MATTHEWS, ALBERT. *The Book of America. Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 62 Jun. 1929: 171-197.—The *Book of America* was a political skit based on the Stamp Act and written in Biblical language. It was first published in an English newspaper and later reprinted in America.—Robert E. Riegel.

5507. MAYO, BERNARD. *Apostle of manifest destiny. Amer. Mercury.* 18(72) Dec. 1929: 420-426.—Colonel Anthony Butler, in his efforts to buy Texas during the early 30's, demonstrated himself as one of the worst possible diplomats.—Robert E. Riegel.

5508. MEANY, EDMOND S. Doctor Saugrain helped Lewis and Clark. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(4) Oct. 1931: 295-311.—Dr. Saugrain of St. Louis supplied Lewis and Clark with an improvised thermometer, lucifer matches, and packages of medicines.—W. E. Smith.

5509. MILES, ARTHUR A. Hardin county, Illinois. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(2) Jul. 1931: 299-310.—Largely descriptive, but with historical maps.—Robert E. Riegel.

5510. NASATIR, A. P. (ed.) John Evans, explorer and surveyor. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(2) Jan. 1931: 219-239; (3) Apr. 1931: 432-460; (4) Jul. 1931: 585-608.—John Evans, a Welshman, came to America in 1792 to secure information about a tribe of Welsh Indians. By 1795 he was in the Illinois country and soon afterwards joined James Mackay who was going to the upper Missouri. Mackay was in the service of the Company of Explorers of the Upper Missouri. This company had been formed by Lieutenant-governor Trudeau to explore the vast Spanish territories, to cope with the British, and to trade with the Indians. Mackay had been ordered to discover a passage across the continent from the sources of the Missouri. Detained by trouble with the Indians and British traders Mackay sent Evans ahead in the spring of 1796. Evans seems to have ascended the Missouri about 1,800 miles to the Rocky Mountains when trouble with the traders of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies stopped him. By the late fall of 1797 Evans was back surveying in the region about Cape Girardeau.—L. A. Wolf.

5511. NEWHARD, LEOTA. The beginning of the Whig party in Missouri, 1824-1840. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(2) Jan. 1931: 254-280.—Prior to 1824 political parties, as such, did not exist in Missouri. Issues in the state turned more on men than parties. After 1824 political factions developed between the Clay-Adams men and the Jackson men. The Jackson men or Democrats became organized first; it was not until 1839 and 1840 that the Whigs were able to effect a permanent organization. Their numbers as an opposition party had grown steadily from 29% of the voters in 1828 to 44% in 1840.—L. A. Wolf.

5512. NICKLIN, J. B. C. George Calvert (1700-1771) and some of his descendants. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(3) Sep. 1931: 283-307; (4) Dec. 1931: 315-341.—J. E. Pomfret.

5513. NUTE, GRACE LEE (ed.). A western jaunt in 1850. *Minnesota Hist.* 12(2) Jun. 1931: 157-168.—Two letters, Nov. 12, 1850, and Mar. 15, 1851, written by John C. Laird at New Diggings, Wisconsin, describing a journey to Minnesota in the fall of 1850.—T. C. Blegen.

5514. O'BRIEN, ROBERT LINCOLN. The census and New England. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Jan. 1930: 71-78.—The persistent historical idea that New England is in a state of decline is not corroborated by the census, but finds some justification in the disappearance of many of the older families.—Robert E. Riegel.

5515. OLIPHANT, J. ORIN. Notes on early settlements and on geographic names of Eastern Washington. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(3) Jul. 1931: 172-202.—W. E. Smith.

5516. PARISH, JOHN CARL. Reflections on the nature of the westward movement. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 98-112.—Anglo-American expansion was continuous from the first settlements and should be regarded as a whole. The flow of migration was consistently westward, unlike that of the French and Spanish who were eventually pushed aside, but the direction is not significant. Essentially the westward movement resulted from a real or fancied difference of advantage between geographical sections. There were three phases—exploration, superficial exploitation, and settlement. The frontier was the edge of the westward movement, a region of activity, the focus of international conflict and Indian warfare, picturesque and significant, but only an element of the greater phenomenon. The story is not complete when the frontier and the older civilization behind it are described; beyond the reconnoitering process was going on in the retreating Indian frontier. When the frontier disappeared, the movement of population continued and changes of traits and ideas still went on.—F. H. Herrick.

5517. PEMBERTON, H. EARL. Early colleges in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon).* 13(4) Nov. 1931: 266-284.—Two of the greatest difficulties encountered by early colleges in Oregon were those arising from inadequate finance and those growing out of church conflicts. Others were lack of interested supporters, overcrowding of the state with such institutions, and the growth of the public schools which took students out of the preparatory departments of the colleges. Several of the earlier independent colleges were consolidated with state institutions of learning and lost their identity as development in state supported higher education took place. In a few instances emigration of the population was a drawback to the early church colleges, particularly with some of the Catholic schools. The non-sectarian colleges had an even more ephemeral existence than those sponsored by churches. The enthusiasm of religious organizations was a powerful support which the non-sectarian college did not have.—O. D. Duncan.

5518. PETTIT, WM. M. The first republican form of government in America. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40(3) Jul. 1931: 514-516.—The Exeter, Mass., Combination by the Rev. John Wheelwright, July 4, 1639, is the forerunner of the U. S. constitution and the Articles of Confederation. It illustrates the first republican form of government in America.—V. Gray.

5519. PIPES, NELLIE B. Indian conditions in 1836-38. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(4) Dec. 1931: 332-342.—Rev. Herbert Beaver, the first chaplain sent to Oregon by the London authorities to offset the American missionaries, wrote in 1842 of the bad treatment of the Indians by the Hudson Bay Company. He was out of harmony with McLoughlin's administration and with frontier living conditions; he accused the company of cruelty and murder, of overlooking the demoralizing atmosphere in which the Indians lived, of permitting Indian slavery, and of holding many Sandwich Islanders practically as slaves.—V. Gray.

5520. QAULEY, CARLTON C. Pioneer Norwegian settlement in Minnesota. *Minnesota Hist.* 12(3) Sep. 1931: 247-280.—With the older settlements in Illinois and Wisconsin as points of dispersion, the Norwegians sought the woodland and meadowland of southern Minnesota, pioneering in this area between 1850 and 1865. The prairies, at first looked upon with disfavor, soon attracted them, and they gradually spread westward and northward until by 1875 their acres touched the Red River on the opposite border of the state and their numbers had grown from a handful to more than 14% of the Minnesota population. Among the factors promoting Norwegian settlement were the filling up of the older Wisconsin areas, free or cheap



land in the rich domain opened by the Sioux treaties of 1851, a large emigration from Norway, improvements in transportation, territorial and state propaganda, and the influence of individuals such as Pastor C. L. Clausen and Paul Hjelm-Hansen; retarding the movement were such events as the Sioux war, the panic of 1873, and the grasshopper invasions. The author traces the expansion of settlement to 1875 and a dot map shows the distribution of Norwegians in Minnesota at that date.—*T. C. Blegen.*

5521. RIDGWAY, WALTER. Ghost towns and centenarian communities of central Missouri. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(3) Apr. 1931: 421-424.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5522. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M., Jr. Prohibition in the Confederacy. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37(1) Oct. 1931: 50-58.—The scarcity of grain during the war prompted several states of the Confederacy to regulate and prohibit the manufacture of liquor. Some of these laws conflicted with army requirements and led to clashes involving the question of the division of authority between the central government and the states.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5523. RUGG, ARTHUR P. The general court of Massachusetts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—The history of the general court since its establishment in 1630 can be divided into four periods. The first period, from 1630 to 1684, was very active, since the governor had no veto or dissolution power over the court. A pure democracy at first, it became after 1634 a body of representatives, and after 1644 a bicameral body, each body having a negative action on the other. A Body of Liberties was adopted and revised at intervals, popular education supported, town government established, feudal tenure and laws of primogeniture of England were swept aside. After 1684, when the charter was revoked, for seven years the colonists tried to preserve their rights. In 1691, with the grant of the new charter, the general court became less active because of the veto of the governor and the crown restricted it: only the control of the purse gave it power. From 1774 to 1780 the general court served as the entire executive, administrative, and legislative government. Since 1780 the legislative acts of the court have been in benefit of education, health, physical and moral welfare, better labor conditions, care of neglected and unfortunate children, workmen's compensation, utility regulation, centralized state authority, modification of town government, a good court system, simplification of civil and criminal procedure, and many other measures.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

5524. SANBORN, JOHN B. The supreme court of Wisconsin in the eighties. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(1) Sep. 1931: 3-21.—*W. E. Smith.*

5525. SAWTELLE, WILLIAM OTIS. Thomas Pownall, colonial governor, and some of his activities in the American colonies. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Jun. 1930: 233-284.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5526. SCHATTENMANN, JOHANNES. Die Entstehung des Kapitalismus in Amerika. [The origin of capitalism in America.] *Zeitwende.* 7(12) Dec. 1931: 516-524.

5527. SCISCO, LOUIS D. Baltimore County land records of 1670. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(3) Sep. 1931: 228-233.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5528. SCISCO, LOUIS D. Colonial records of Caroline and Hartford counties. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(2) Jun. 1931: 135-138.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5529. SCISCO, LOUIS D. Colonial records of St. Mary's county. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(1) Mar. 1931: 58-59.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5530. SCOTT, LESLIE M. Early Portland contrasts. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(4) Dec. 1931: 313-315.—Portland was the toll-gate of every activity northwest of Oregon in 1876; the Columbia river induced Port-

land to be conservative and to rely upon its geographic position for its commercial prosperity; and the early economic life of the city, besides being swayed by aggressive partnerships, was controlled by well-founded navigation companies which have merged into the Union Pacific Railroad today. The 80's brought rival commercial cities built by the railroads, and the present century has brought the dominance of the chain stores. Portland has passed through ten booms and depressions.—*V. Gray.*

5531. SCOTT, LESLIE M. Modern fallacies of Champoege. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(3) Sep. 1931: 213-216.—Two fallacies are growing: the first holds the Champoege meeting to be incidental; and the second holds that the provisional government established United States sovereignty in Oregon and first raised the American flag. These exaggerate. Champoege was largely a meeting of settlers, both British and American, which developed into the first American government on the Pacific coast. Although it was the forerunner of United States authority, it did not create in Oregon the national power of the United States; rather it asserted the American settlers' supremacy over the British settlers.—*V. Gray.*

5532. SIMCOE, J. G. Remarks on the travels of the Marquis de Chastellux (1787). *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 43(4) extra no. 172—1931: 9-50.—An article written in 1787. The English and American attitudes are contrasted. The English forgave all Americans who returned to the English side. The Americans imprisoned all English soldiers and killed all loyalists and burned their property. Only wild adventurers wanted to fight England. Washington is hard-hearted and versatile, and is always supported by the civil power. His jealousy made him crush all rivals, but lack of full support by the army prevented his becoming tyrant. Adams desired a republic for self-aggrandizement, Jefferson was jealous of Europe. Great Britain did not regret the loss of the American colonies, only her war debt. America really wanted her illegal gains in commerce and was carried on, in the north, by religious fanaticism. In the south only the poor fought England in order to plunder the royalists. France helped America for her own interests, and therefore America owes France nothing. French wars have always been wars of ambition, while Great Britain has fought only for the liberties of Europe against France. The British enjoy much individual freedom, but the French are in absolute slavery. Therefore let America join a Family Compact with Great Britain and Ireland and forget the late war.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

5533. SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE L. Duff Freen's "England and the United States": with an introductory study of American opposition to the quintuple treaty of 1841. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Boston, Oct. 16, 1930.* 40(2) Oct. 1930: 175-276.—Duff Green, southerner, defender of slavery, free trader, was a "general" in the War of 1812, and editor of the *Washington Telegraph*. Tyler sent him to England to assist in making a commercial treaty. From England he went to Paris to defeat the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade. In his *England and the United States* he contended that the purpose of England in her warfare on the slave trade was to monopolize the trade with Africa and India. The right of search was the greatest cause of conflict. In 1808 the United States had forbidden its citizens to participate in the slave trade and the law was enforced. France would have joined England in the slavery matter had it not been for the work of Cass, Green, and other southerners in Paris. The complete text of Green's writing is given.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

5534. TUTTLE, CHARLES M. Diary of 1859. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 15(1) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 69-85, 219-233.—Tuttle and three companions left Rock



county, Wisconsin, for California in 1859. Traveling with wagons and oxen, they found the road through Iowa lined with immigrants headed for or returning from Pike's Peak, the center of the gold rush. Prairie roads in Iowa were almost impassable during the rainy season. Three to twenty miles a day was a good day's travel. Disgusted, returning immigrants reported the gold diggings at Pike's Peak a humbug. Tuttle saw Horace Greeley at Fort Laramie, June 28, and heard from him a glowing account of the diggings. The diary ends when the party reached the western junction of the Simpson trails.—*W. E. Smith.*

5535. UNSIGNED. *Clairborne vs. Cloberry et als. in the High Court of Admiralty.* *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(4) Dec. 1931: 383-404.—In introducing these documents, which have been copied from originals in the British Public Record Office, Semmes states that the reason for their publication is the light they shed upon the first white settlement within the bounds of Maryland.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5536. UNSIGNED. *Commission Book, 82.* *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(2) Jun. 1931: 138-158; (3) Sep. 1931: 244-263; (4) Dec. 1931: 342-361.—This manuscript, 347 pages in length, is in reality one of the records of the council of Maryland. It contains miscellaneous records dated from 1733 to 1773. There are many commissions recorded, together with ship registries, inductions to clergymen, receipts for arms and ammunition, naturalizations and denizations, pardons and reprieves, and so on. This transcript gives all the essential information contained in the original manuscript.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5537. UNSIGNED. *Extracts from account and letter books of Dr. Charles Caroll, of Annapolis.* *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 26(1) Mar. 1931: 43-58; (2) Jun. 1931: 182-198; (3) Sep. 1931: 233-243.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

5538. UNSIGNED. *Letters from the Andrew papers.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Jan. 1930: 81-89.—These letters of the war governor of Massachusetts all bear the date of 1864.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5539. UNSIGNED. *Letters of the Reverend William Gordon, historian of the American Revolution, 1770-1799.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Jun. 1930: 303-308.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5540. UNSIGNED. *Letters to Governor John A. Andrew in March, 1861.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 62 Jun. 1929: 209-212.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5541. UNSIGNED. *Pilgrim letters at Leyden.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Feb. 1930: 123-134.—These letters bear dates between 1633 and 1660.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5542. UNSIGNED. *Rare Lincolniana.* *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 44(1) extra no. 173-1931: 3-60.

5543. UNSIGNED. *The founding of Massachusetts: a selection from the sources of the history of the settlement, 1628-1631.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 62 Jun. 1929: 225-425.—Illustrations, including photostatic material.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5544. UNSIGNED. *Two "signers" on salaries and the stage, 1789.* *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 62 Jan. 1929: 55-63.—Elbridge Gerry and Samuel Adams exchange opinions on the stage and official salaries.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5545. WADE, JOHN DONALD. *Jefferson: new style.* *Amer. Mercury.* 18(71) Nov. 1929: 293-301.—The life of Tom Watson of Georgia shows him to re-

semble Jefferson in his sympathy to agriculture and his opposition to industrialization.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5546. WATSON, DOUGLAS S. *Herald of the gold rush—Sam Brannan.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 10(3) Sep. 1931: 298-301.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5547. WHEAT, CARL I. *The old Ames press—a venerable pioneer.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 9(3) Sep. 1930: 193-200.—Plate of the press; Photostatic copy of the "earthquake" issue of the *Inyo Independent*.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5548. WILLIAMS, SARA LOCKWOOD. *Pioneer days in "Old Sparta."* *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1931: 550-555.—*L. A. Wolf.*

5549. WILTSEE, ERNEST A. *The British vice consul in California and the events of 1846.* *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 10(2) Jun. 1931: 99-128.—Translations and comments on documents from the Clift and Lyon collections of Californiana. James Alexander Forbes, to whom the documents belonged was British vice-consul from October, 1843. By marriage he was closely related to the native Californian leaders. These leaders seem to have filed certified documents covering the principal events with vice-consul Forbes with a view to securing the intervention of Great Britain, which was asked by Governor Pio Pico on June 29, 1846. The documents also show that the Sanchez revolt was only the northern end of a preconcerted outbreak of the native population. (Photostatic copies of two documents.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

5550. WOODY, R. H. *The labor and immigration problem of South Carolina during reconstruction.* *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(2) Sep. 1931: 195-212.—Considerable emigration of Negroes from the state and the shiftlessness of many who remained led to a widespread desire for immigrants from northern Europe. The legislature in 1866 created the office of commissioner of immigration, but before the first commissioner, a native of Germany, could bring his plans to fruition, the incoming radical legislature in 1868 closed his bureau. Private societies continued the effort, but with negligible results. Immigrants feared the climate and the disorderly society and went west instead. In 1880 the state had 2,846 from Germany, 2,626 from Ireland, and 670 from England.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

5551. WYLLYS, RUFUS KAY. *The East Florida revolution of 1812-1814.* *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(4) Nov. 1929: 415-445.—The revolts of East Florida and West Florida must be studied in connection with two phenomena, the land-grabbing propensities of the American frontiersmen, and the decline of the Spanish colonial administration. Even before the Americans had occupied Baton Rouge, Don Vicente Folch, governor of West Florida, had invited the United States to take possession. The painless occupation probably led Madison secretly to ask of congress authority to occupy East Florida also at an opportune moment. General George Mathews, Madison's agent in East Florida, interpreted his instructions as authorizing him to incite rebellion. Amelia Island was seized and the insurgents, with American aid, marched on St. Augustine. Mathews' actions were repudiated by Madison, and with the outbreak of war with England in 1812, the American troops were withdrawn. The settlers then compromised their differences with their Spanish governors.—*Max Saville.*



## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 4869, 4892, 5319, 5322, 5494-5495, 6350, 6353, 6824)

5552. BELAUNDE, VICTOR A. Factors of the colonial period in South America working toward a new regime. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(2) May 1929: 144-153.—The revolution was not due to new ideas from other countries, but to certain ideas and policies in Spanish colonial policy. The equality of races was recognized by the conquistadores, and the church educated all classes, including the Indians and mestizos. The colonies were not extensions of Spain, but entirely new communities; they were not annexed, but incorporated into the crown. This explains the equality of the Council of the Indies with the Council of Castille. The *audiencias* and vice-regencies emphasized national differentiation. The organization of each vice-regency was complete, heading up in the Council of the Indies and the king. Moreover, the right of the creoles to the most important positions in government, and even self-government in the absence of the king, evolved from colonial legislation and created a group of people trained in self-government.—*Max Savelle.*

5553. CASTAÑEDA, C. E. The *corregidor* in Spanish colonial administration. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(4) Nov. 1929: 446-470.—The *corregidor* ranks in importance with the vice-regents and the *audiencias*, being the executive, or *alcalde-mayor*, of smaller governmental areas. The office became the center of the great abuses which brought about the creation of intendencies. The origin of the *corregidor* is Roman, and is found in the *praeses provinciae*, the personal representatives of the ruler. They became political officers under Ferdinand and Isabella. Originally, they were men of the highest nobility and character, but rapid expansion in America caused the abasement of the office. They were subject to many laws, but managed to nullify them, and used their office for their own profit. Their duties were chiefly judicial, but they were practical administrators as well. Their oppressions may be one of the causes of the fatalistic attitude of the Indians of Latin-America.—*Max Savelle.*

5554. FALCONER, JEAN. Up the Orinoco in the eighties. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(2) Jul. 1931: 234-239.—Recollections of a trip up the Orinoco in the heart of Venezuela. The writer stopped at the towns of Las Tablas and Ciudad Bolivar which he describes as they were 50 years ago.—*Alison Ewart.*

5555. FISHER, LILLIAN ESTELLE. Teodoro de Croix. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(4) Nov. 1929: 488-504.—Teodoro de Croix was one of the ablest of the vice-roys of Peru, and revived the decadent Spanish power in that country in the late 18th century, at a time when the Spanish empire was crumbling and enabled Spain to hold on in Peru some half a century longer. The keynote of his reign is the efficiency of his administration and the correction of abuses in government. His beneficial measures included military, economic and ecclesiastical reforms.—*Max Savelle.*

5556. HART, FRANCIS RUSSELL. Spanish documents relating to the Scots settlement at Darien. *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Proc.* 63 Mar. 1930: 154-168.—This bibliographical list includes 91 items.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

5557. MECHAM, J. LLOYD. The papacy and Spanish-American independence. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(2) May 1929: 154-175.—The "patronage" exercised over the Spanish church by the king of Spain formed the basis of the claims of the Spanish-American republics against the "ultra-montane" claims of the church. The pope hesitated to recognize the independence of the revolted colonies, and in January, 1816,

exhorted the American bishops to win their congregations back to Spain. This attitude continued even after independence was won, out of consideration for Ferdinand VII. The need of bishops in America was imperative, however, and presented a dilemma. To appoint them through the king would insult the Americans, to name them through the new governments would insult the king. The death of Ferdinand in 1833 made the pope's path easier; the bishops were appointed, without, however, conceding the "patronage" to the new states. After the death of Ferdinand the new states were recognized. The question of the "patronage," however, remained unsettled for a number of years.—*Max Savelle.*

5558. MÜLLER, CARLA von. Der Ursprung der Presse am Rio de la Plata und das Buch "De la diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno" des P. Juan Eusebio Niereberg. [The origin of printing by the Rio de la Plata and the "De la diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno" by P. Juan Eusebio Niereberg.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 238-245.—Müller purposes to dispel some wrong impressions created in his previous writings upon the same subject. The Jesuit documents tell of the missionaries' efforts to obtain a press for themselves as early as 1630. However, Father José Serrano was not its founder as was previously stated, but the credit is due to the German, Father Johann Baptist Neumann, from Vienna. Furthermore, the *Martyrologium romanum* was the first attempt at printing, and not Niereberg's *De la diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno*. Müller has carefully analyzed Niereberg's work.—*D. Maier.*

5559. NOWELL, C. S. Santiago de Liniers, savior of the Argentine. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 160-173.—The military genius of Santiago de Liniers, a French soldier of fortune, prevented the establishment of British influence in the Argentine. When the British took Buenos Aires in 1806, Liniers was placed at the head of the liberating expedition, recaptured the city, and then held it successfully against renewed attacks by large British forces in 1807.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5560. WILLIAMS, MARY WILHELMINE. Secessionist diplomacy of Yucatan. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9(2) May 1929: 132-143.—Yucatan has a long tradition of independence and self-government. In 1841 it seceded from Mexico and negotiated with Texas for economic and political cooperation. It declared its neutrality in the U. S.-Mexican war but was blockaded nevertheless. Shortly afterwards war broke out in Yucatan between the whites and the Maya Indians, and the province appealed to Buchanan for aid. Buchanan did not answer, and the governor threatened to appeal to Spain and England. The president then asked legislation to forestall the making of Yucatan into a European colony. The bill was dropped when peace was reestablished in Yucatan. Fighting was shortly resumed, and a new appeal was made to the U. S. Nothing was done officially, but a good deal of private aid was sent. On Aug. 17, 1848, Yucatan rejoined the Mexican republic.—*Max Savelle.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 5332, 5410, 6463, 6475, 6534, 6580)

5561. ARCHIBALD, JAMES F. J. New light on Ambassador Dumba's recall. *Current Hist.* 35(2) Nov. 1931: 210-215.—The despatches which the author sent from Germany during the early part of the war to the American newspaper he represented, seeking to present a fair picture of German actions, were first doctored and refused publication. The cancellation of his connection with the paper followed shortly. The letters and packages which were taken from Archibald on the high



seas by the British and which led to the recall of Dumba and von Papen were accepted by him for delivery abroad without any knowledge of their real character.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5562. FAY, SIDNEY B. Italy's entrance into the War. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 92-103.—Salandra's memoirs shed light upon Italy's entrance into the war. San Giuliano and Salandra decided immediately, after learning of the terms of the Austrian ultimatum, that the *casus foederis* did not exist. Italian opinion later divided into three groups: absolute neutralists, including Socialists and Vatican Catholics; Interventionists, composed of Republicans, Freemasons, Nationalists, Reformed Socialists, and later a section of the official Socialists under Mussolini; conditional neutralists, who would go to war only if Italy could get nothing by negotiation (often known as Giolittians) comprising Catholic patriots and many office holders. The government first attempted to get something by negotiation, all the while preparing for war. Austria would grant the Trentino but would set no date for the transfer. A much better offer came from the Allies, which was accepted. Salandra claims he did not "bargain," but his proceedings certainly resembled it.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5563. FEEMSTER, SILAS CALVIN. A neglected chapter of the July crisis, 1914. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 73-86.—The suspicion that Austria hesitated to use force against Serbia has not been disposed of by historians, and the alleged determination of Berchtold and the conversion of Tisza to war lack finality of proof. Pressure from Berlin was the primary cause for the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5564. GROOS, OTTO. Die Bedeutung der Marine im Weltkrieg. [The importance of the navy in the World War.] *Hansische Geschichtsbl.* 55 1930: 10-33.—The chief cause of the defeat of Germany in the World War is to be sought in the absence of a common political, economic, military, and naval policy. The success of the army in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 caused the responsible leaders of the empire to overemphasize the importance of purely military matters. This seems peculiar in view of the fact that Clausewitz, Germany's greatest war philosopher, clearly stressed the necessity of the cooperation of the entire nation and the utilization of all the resources.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

5565. HORVÁTH, EUGEN. A háborus felelősség kérdése 1920-1930. [The question of war guilt 1920-1930.] *Történelmi Szemle.* 15(1-4) 1930: 114-142.—A survey of the archive publications of the various warring powers as well as the official and non-official memoirs and monographs of statesmen and scholars, and a discussion of the methods used in examining diplomatic documents.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

5566. KÓSA, VINCE. Magyarok Verdun előtt. [Hungarian soldiers before Verdun.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 32(1-2) 1931: 119-125.—Personal reminiscences of the battles of Verdun in the fall of 1918, in which Hungarian troops participated.—*E. G. Varga.*

5567. LÁNGHY, EMIL. Együttműködésünk a németekkel a világháború első időszakában. [The co-operation of Austria-Hungary with Germany in the first period of the World War.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 32(1-2) 1931: 88-100.—Before the World War there were no specific military agreements between these two powers. The cooperation of the two armies had been worked out only in the most general way, namely that in the case of a Franco-Russian attack, Germany should throw its entire army against France while Austria-Hungary would keep Russia from attacking in the rear, but since Russia opened the World War with an unexpected show of strength, Austria-Hungary was unable to stem the Russian tide and was compelled to withdraw. Because of the serious situation in the

East, the Germans had to withdraw troops from the West and after the victories of the Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, Germany even sent an army for the direct assistance of Austria-Hungary and thus made possible a counter offensive.—*E. G. Varga.*

5568. LIDDELL HART, B. H. Economic pressure or continental victories. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(503) Aug. 1931: 486-510.—In the past war Great Britain departed too much from its historic strategy, based on economic pressure exercised through sea-power, in favor of the continental theory of a nation at arms fighting for the possession of lands and the destruction of the chief enemy. By subsidizing and provisioning its allies, while hurling sea expeditions against the enemy's vulnerable points, Britain attained its empire. That strategy should have been adhered to in the last war.—*P. Lieff.*

5569. LUTZ, RALPH H. The July, 1917, crisis in Germany. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 87-97.—After the Stockholm conference the movements for democratization of the German Empire and for a negotiated peace became firmly connected, and the center and left parties in the Reichstag joined to force through reforms and a change in policy. Erzberger's attack on Bethmann-Hollweg led to his fall, but it is significant that Ludendorff and Hindenburg were equally anxious for him to go. The Bismarckian tradition of government came to an end when Erzberger and his majority in the Reichstag forced the resignation of the chancellor, but it was a hollow victory for the liberal groups. Although the peace resolution was passed, it was the supreme command which assumed control of Germany.—*F. H. Herrick.*

5570. MILES SLOVACUS. Tót honvédek véres harcai Erdélyért (1917). [Bloody conflicts of the Slovak Honved for Transylvania, 1917.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 32(1-2) 1931: 101-118.—At the end of July, 1917, the reorganized Rumanian army began its attack. An unexpected offensive was able to penetrate the front of the Central Powers near Marasesti to a breadth of about 35 km. The Hungarian troops on the flanks stopped further advance and blocked the Rumanians in their advance towards Transylvania. The Slovak troops which took part in these actions were part of the Hungarian Honved.—*E. G. Varga.*

5571. MONTGELAS, MAX. Die belgische Neutralität und der Schlieffensche Feldzugsplan. [Belgian neutrality and the Schlieffen plan.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 1129-1150.—No violation of neutrality by other powers nor any action by Belgium unknown in 1914 can be cited in arriving at a judgment on Germany's violation of international law in the invasion of Belgium. Nevertheless every right must be denied England and France to accuse Germany. England lost such a right by constantly changing her interpretation of the meaning and obligations of neutrality, 1855-1914; by an interpretation of the Luxemburg treaties amounting to a repudiation of neutrality obligations; by silence on the French resolve in 1912 to get a head start by the invasion of Belgium; and by her efforts to get Belgium to agree to such a plan of mobilization. France forfeited such a right by plans for surprise attacks through Belgium's territory in 1911 and 1913 and by trying to induce England to agree to such plans. Both countries lost the right to sit in judgment by the violation of Greek neutrality in the landing of troops at Saloniki and by the occupation of Corfu, the neutrality of which was guaranteed by international agreement.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

5572. O'BRIEN, R. BARRY. Icebreaking operations in the White Sea, 1918-19. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(503) Aug. 1931: 548-556; (504) Nov. 1931: 744-751.—The author, having served as commander of the *Sviatogor*, "the most remarkable ice-



crushing machine in the world," describes the operations of this and other icebreakers in escorting through the frozen waters of the White Sea two freighters, heavily laden with supplies and munitions for use against the Bolsheviks in the winter of 1918-1919. Attempts to keep the White Sea open to navigation throughout the winter can scarcely be regarded as a commercial proposition.—*P. Lieff.*

5573. **RENOUVIN, PIERRE.** Histoire de la guerre (1914-1918). [History of the war (1914-1918).] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 167 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 344-371.—A description of the most important material that has appeared on the World War during the past four years, with a critical evaluation.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5574. **RENOUVIN, PIERRE.** La publication des documents diplomatiques français (1871-1914). [The publication of the French diplomatic documents (1871-1914).] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 166 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 266-273.—So immense is the task of publishing the documents relative to the origins of the war that a choice became necessary. The commission has, however, endeavored to include everything that had real bearing

on the coming of the conflict. The task has been so formidable, the sources from which the documents are drawn so varied, and the arrangement of the archives often so unsuitable to historical purposes, that some gaps in the collection are unavoidable. They are, however, few and in this particular the *Documents diplomatiques français* will stand comparison with the production of other countries.—*T. S. Anderson.*

5575. **STICKNEY, EDITH P.** The Macedonian problem at the Paris Peace Conference. *Amer. Hist. Assn., Pacific Coast Branch, Proc.*, 1930. 1931: 45-57.—Tracing the problem of Macedonia through the Peace Conference gives an insight into the procedure of the many councils and committees. The Supreme Council first referred it to the Commission for the study of Rumanian Territorial Questions, which reported back to the Council of Foreign Ministers, where the division of Macedonian territory was settled. The problem of protecting minorities was referred to the Committee on New States, where the provisions for protection and the exchange of populations were drawn up.—*F. H. Herrick.*

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 5341, 5704, 5706, 5793, 5821, 5872, 5891, 5923, 5932, 5985, 6069-6070, 6072-6075, 6077, 6085, 6095, 6572, 6585, 6613, 6675, 6683, 6760, 6771)

5576. **AMOROSO, LUIGI.** Intorno alla determinazione empirica delle leggi della domanda e dell'offerta. [The empirical determination of the laws of supply and demand.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (11) Nov. 1930: 941-944.—It is necessary to proceed simultaneously from the empirical data of prices and consumption to the curves of demand and supply for a theoretical solution of the problem. Interpolating the data of the historical curve by means of differential equations it is possible to reach, on the basis of certain hypotheses, the two families of demand and supply curves.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

5577. **BROCARD, LUCIEN.** Économie régionale et régionalisme économique. [Regional economy vs. national economy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4 (2) Nov. 1931: 227-249.—The economic, political, and social forces which result in the centralization of production and control have within themselves conflicting tendencies toward decentralization. Although national and regional economy represent antagonistic modes of development they are not mutually destructive. On the contrary, a strong regional economy is essential to the development of a national economy, and an international economic unity necessarily rests on highly developed national economic systems.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5578. **BRIEFS, GOETZ.** Die sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Der klassische Liberalismus. [Social-philosophical and economic-philosophical theories of the capitalist epoch: Classical liberalism.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftspraxis.* 24 (1-2) Oct. 1930: 90-124.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5579. **CARELL, ERICH.** Ueber Gegenstand und Methode der "Dynamik". [Concerning object and method of "dynamics".] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (2) Aug. 1931: 192-206.—Classical economists, who based their theory on a static system, recognized changeableness although they did not employ the terms "static" and "dynamic." The distinction between pure

("static") theory and the dynamic is not one of the degree of abstraction, since the former examines the essence of the inter-relation of individual economy; the latter concerns itself with the existence of this inter-relation. Causal relationship, while most important, is not the only one but there is also that of time—"similarity," "co-existence" to be examined. The empirical, realistic, political economy is chiefly interested in the former and in this it cannot concern itself with "complete actuality" but must abstract from the individual case. But we cannot deduce the "dynamic" by uniting "data" of the "dynamic" with assumptions of pure theory. The assumptions, however, of pure theory are of great significance, for like a chemist, the economist proceeds on the knowledge of the fundamental and elementary in the solution of the complex. "Dynamics" is generalized science and, therefore, it is also deductive science. A general conclusion can be made, namely, that the empirical, "dynamic" cannot limit itself to the deductive method. On the deductive basis we do not arrive at true judgments; on this basis we can only obtain hypotheses.—*Carl J. Ratcliff.*

5580. **CONTENTO, ALDO.** Difesa dell' "homo oeconomicus." L' "homo oeconomicus" nello stato corporativo. [Defense of the economic man. The economic man in the corporative state.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (7) Jul. 1931: 485-522.

5581. **DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF.** Grenznutzenlehre und Erkenntniskritik. [Marginal utility theory and epistemology.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* 23 (4) Jul. 1930: 469-487.—Consideration of Karl Menger's methodology reveals a close dependence of marginal utility theory upon the Kantian epistemology. Menger, answering the criticisms of the historical school, pointed to epistemology as a basis for the development of principles relating to economic life. It is necessary, he insisted, for the economic theorist to resolve human phenomena into simple and original component factors, by means of which it may be possible to discover economic laws. Thus Menger explained the phenomena of price and exchange as more or less complex manifestations of a simple factor—namely, the human desire for the greatest possible satisfaction of wants. By means of this method there was developed a metaphysics of "bourgeois economics," a defense of the contemporary economic order.—*C. T. Schmidt.*



5582. FERRI, C. E. La tradizione economica e il corporativismo. [The economic tradition and corporativism.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (10) Oct. 1930: 877-887.

5583. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Einige Punkte einer Preistheorie mit Boden und Arbeit als Produktionsfaktoren. [Some points of a price theory with land and labor as factors of production.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (1) Sep. 25, 1931: 62-163. (Tr. by Gerhard Tintner.)—Ricardo's study of the place of rent in the price mechanism had particular reference to the case where only one commodity was produced and this commodity could be produced on areas of differing fertility. A natural generalization is to consider several types of goods instead of one. The object of the present paper is to study certain peculiarities in the price mechanism which arise in this case (the price problem in the restricted sense) and also to study how the production of the various goods will be distributed over the various types of land (the localization problem). It is assumed that the number of hours of work used per acre, the physical output per acre, and the physical output per hour for the various type of goods and for each type of land are technically given. In section III it is studied in detail how the market equilibrium is determined when two commodities compete for one piece of land. A diagram called the partition figure is introduced as a means of analysis by the aid of which, given these assumptions, equilibrium is determined at a certain point along a one-dimensional possibility line. In Section IV the case in which three different goods compete for one piece of land is studied. A one-dimensional possibility line exists in this case also. The case in which two or more commodities compete for two pieces of land is studied in Section V. There now exists a two-dimensional possibility region. The case of a great number of small parcels of land is studied in Section VI. Certain approximate solutions obtained by assuming that the number of hours of work per acre and the physical output per acre vary nearly in the same proportion for all commodities when we go from one parcel of land to another are studied in Section VII. The essential point is that even very small deviations of the above quantities from the above mentioned proportionality may contain the very essence of the localization problem. In the present analysis rigorous proportionality assumptions are not made, but a study of the parameters measuring the degree of departure from such a proportionality shows what the essential factors are that influence the localization and pricing process in the present case. It is particularly pointed out, under what conditions the rigorous proportionality assumptions lead to an approximately correct solution and under what conditions these assumptions take away the very essence of the problem. (Mathematical treatment.)—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

5584. GOBBI, ULISSE. Il procedimento sperimentale dell'economia corporativa. [The experimental procedure of corporative economics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (9) Sep. 1930: 869-876.

5585. HIMMER, J. G. Grundfragen der Rationalisierung vom organisch-universalistischen Standpunkte. [Main problems of rationalization from an organic-universalistic point of view.] *Ständisches Leben.* (3) 1931: 317-354.—Our present rationalization is only technical and commercial, and organizes mainly a single unit in the economic system. This prevents those measures from being really successful for adjustment of our economic relations. It would be different, if management started at the top instead of at the bottom. Rationalization ought to bring the totality of our economic system on a higher plan, admitting for a particular industry only those measures that fitted in with the whole. This reorganization is possible only if the economic system is understood as the world of means for cultural purposes. Thus economic stabilization would mean at

the same time cultural stabilization. By becoming conscious of our cultural aims, we gain the right measure for the guidance of the community. Instead of our present class-system the groups of society would obtain their essential place. The author elaborates these ideas, which are based on Spann's system of economics, for the realms of credit, commerce and industry.—*B. Landheer.*

5586. ITO, S. On the Marxian theory of capitalistic accumulation. *Mitagakukai-Zasshi.* 24 (12) Dec. 1930: 28-94.—*S. Koidzumi.*

5587. KAWAI, E. Economic theory of Fabian socialism. *Keizaigaku-Ronshu.* 9 (1) Apr. 1931: 32-80.—The author points out the existence of a specific theory of exploitation, namely "the theory of exploitation of rent" advocated by Fabian socialism, which is opposed to Marx's theory of exploitation of surplus labor. While Marxism is the theory of exploitation of productive labor, Fabianism is that of the general public as consumers. Thus, the Fabian theory of exploitation cannot serve laborers as their weapon in their struggle, but furnishes more convincing reasons as the ground for arguments for the nationalization of the means of production: because, in Marxian theory, the exploited and the subject of ownership are not the same, being productive laborers and the general public, while in Fabian theory, they are one and the same, being general consumers and the general public. Moreover, the Fabian theory advocates the abolition of exploitation and private ownership as consumers, not as laborers, so it can be a matter of the concern for general public.—*S. Koidzumi.*

5588. LANZILLO, AGOSTINO. Economia corporativa e politica economica. [Corporative economics and economic policy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (10) Oct. 1930: 888-892.—The corporative organization is discussed as a branch of applied economics and specifically that branch which seeks, with the aid of scientific method, to obtain a maximum of social utility. Corporative economics does not constitute a new economic science, but is a part of what is known as "economic policy."—*Gior. d. Econ.*

5589. LESTCHINSKY, JAKOB. יידישע עקאנאמישע ליטעראטור אין דייטש [Jewish economic literature in the German language.] *יווה בלעטער (Jiwo Bletter.)* 1 (1) 1931: 71-75.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5590. MADGWICK, R. B. The philosophy of capitalism. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8 (1) Mar. 1930: 51-55.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

5591. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Cenni sull'influenza esercitata dall'economia italiana classica sulla scienza economica internazionale. [A survey of the international influence exercised by classical Italian economists on economic science.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (11) Nov. 1930: 945-965.—Review of the most notable of the original theories of Italian economists of the 17th and 18th centuries. The Italian works were known and highly regarded abroad, particularly those of Galiani, Genovesi, Filangieri, Verri, Beccaria, and Ortes. The publication of the *Raccolta degli economisti classici italiani* of Custodi, followed by the *Storia* of Pecchio, contributed greatly to the diffusion of these Italian works. Their influence was greater on the French and German economists than on the English, by whom the Italian economists were largely influenced.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

5592. MYRDAL, GUNNAR. Kring den praktiska nationalekonomiens problematik. [Practical problems of political economy.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 33 (2) 1931: 41-81.—This discussion has its basis in articles occasioned by the author's book, *Vetenskap och politik i National-ekonomien* (Stockholm, 1930). Myrdal takes up the question whether it is possible to think of economic policy in terms of the philosophy of ends and means (*Maal-Middel*), when one has a knowledge of the sub-



jective character of value estimates. The significance of *Maal-Middel* systematization, which appears in economics only with a divorce of theory and policy, is that by classifying the economic problem into (1) the basic situation, (2) the possible alternative means, and (3) the hypothetical goal, one attempts to determine values in their relation to means. The system involves an analysis of the whole course of the problem, since both the means and the effects possess elements of a value-determining character. Political economists, when they have concerned themselves with economic policy, have hitherto chosen from the many possible methods of solution those which were correct from the point of view of their relation to political life. Economic policy has therefore obtained a certain influence, since the opinion of economists often coincided with the position of the dominant political party. But this very method is scientifically unsound, since the economists veils his political leanings behind a screen of objectivity. For the future economic policy must be based on existing political attitudes; but they must not be taken from party platforms, since these are simply rationalizations of more fundamental attitudes, often phrased in terms of welfare, but in fact in terms of mankind's actual conceptions of value taken from social psychology and sociology.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

5593. OHTA, K. The crisis of political economy. *Chuo-Koron.* 46(1) Jun. 1931: 2-42.—This treatise takes up *The Crisis of Political Economy* by Othmar Spann and argues that the present day political economies including reactionary romanticism with Professor Spann as its spokesman are entirely impotent and cannot intrude into the inner complications of capitalistic society. The crisis of political economy arrived one hundred years ago. Post-Ricardian economic lacks the scientific sincerity of Ricardo and has degenerated into defense of capitalism. The author views the collapse of the Ricardian school in the light of Marx's *Das Kapital* and the theories of surplus value.—*Koidzumi.*

5594. OTTE, GERHARD. A fogyasztói járadék közgazdasági jelentősége. [The economic significance of consumers rent.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 429-440.—Consumers rent is due to rising incomes in times of stable prices, or to stable incomes in times of falling prices. At a given price level consumers rent can rise only for those buyers whose income is increasing. Falling prices, which augment purchasing power, add to the consumers rent and cause new rents for buyers with stable incomes. Local preferential positions, differential abilities, and differences in the equipment of the firms are causes of differential incomes. Besides these differential incomes, due to purely economic causes, there are rents that can be artificially created, namely monopoly incomes. Consumers rent is not an isolated phenomenon found only on the market for consumption goods, it can be shown to exist on the market for production goods as well. Nor is it a merely psychological or an abstractly theoretical phenomenon: it is an important factor in the process of formation of capital and in the causation of the trade cycle.—*Adam Schmidt.*

5595. POPITZ, JOHANNES. Der wirtschaftende Mensch als Steuerzahler. [The economic man as tax payer.] *Vierteiljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 4(1) 1930: 1-35.

5596. PORRI, VINCENZO. Ricordi della vita e delle opere di Giuseppe Prato. [The life and work of Giuseppe Prato.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(3) Mar. 1931: 233-258.

5597. SCHAMS, EWALD. Anfänge lehrgeschichtlicher Betrachtungsweise in der Nationalökonomie. [Beginnings of the study of the history of economic thought.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(1) Sep. 25, 1931: 47-61.—The first steps in the history of economic thought are a valuable aid to the comprehension of the evolution of economic theory. It is not simple to clear the structural

history of the edifice of economic doctrine from the perusal of the early authors themselves. The first attempts at a history of economic thought are therefore a valuable aid to the study of the original sources and have thus taken rank with the sources of history. Of the three phases: (1) the bibliographic and pragmatic, (2) the early phase, (3) the scientific phase, only the first two are included in the "beginnings."—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

5598. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Kostentheoretisches zum Monopolproblem. [Cost theory and the monopoly problem.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(2) Dec. 1931: 185-211.—The well-known Marshallian use of constant outlay curves in determining the monopoly price is not appropriate when we wish to analyze the relations between price and cost of production of a monopolistic enterprise from the marginal point of view. A new method more suitable for this purpose is based on the fundamental concept of "marginal receipts" and the fact that the monopoly point is determined by equality of marginal receipts and marginal cost of production. The latter condition leads to a series of interesting conclusions discussed in this chapter. In section 2 the variations of marginal receipts brought about by variations of demand curves are discussed. Section 3 contains a detailed analysis of the concept of marginal cost of production when the prices of the factor of production are constant or when the scale of production varies and the enterprise reacts on variations in the scale of production by partial or total adaptation. In the last chapter the variations of monopoly price brought about by variation of the demand curve are studied.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

5599. TINBERGEN, J. Ein Problem der Dynamik. [A problem of dynamics.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(2) Dec. 1931: 169-184.—The author tries to dynamize the static Walrasian market scheme by introducing into it the concepts of economic horizon, expectancy and retardation (lag). Dividing time into elementary periods we get the following dynamic market scheme. At the beginning of the first elementary period in consideration each economic subject makes up his economic plan for the length of his horizon, i.e. he fixes his demand or his offer for each of the elementary periods lying within his horizon as functions of the present price and his price (and other) expectations for future moments. The equilibrium condition: demand equal to supply, then determines the real price for this elementary period as well as demand and supply and all other quantities that by any contracts are then already fixed. At the beginning of the second elementary period a new plan is made up with, in general, slightly different elements, for a slightly transposed horizon. Also this plan is only so far realized as the equilibrium condition makes it necessary. The chain of all these realized parts of the successive plans forms the history of the market. The practicability of this scheme is demonstrated by the solution of some simple approximations of the problem to find out the relation between production and consumption of non-perishable agricultural products. Consumption oscillations seem to be smaller than production oscillations and the proportion between them, in the simple cases considered, depends on the length of the economic horizon.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

5600. VINER, JACOB. Cost curves, and supply curves. *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(1) Sep. 1931: 23-46.—It is the primary purpose of this article to develop a graphical exposition of the manner in which supply curves are dependent upon the different possible types of technology and pecuniary cost assumptions, under the usual assumptions of atomistic competition and of rational economic behavior on the part of the producers. The author begins in each case with the mode of adjustment of a particular concern to the given market situation when the industry as a whole is supposed to be in equilib-



rium. The cases thus discussed are short and long run equilibrium, increasing and constant costs, net internal economies (and diseconomies) of large scale production. Also the external economies (and diseconomies) are treated in detail. The author maintains that under long run static equilibrium marginal costs and average costs must be uniform for each producer. Different conditions prevailing under a short run are discussed in a concluding section on particular expense curves.—Z. f. Nationalökön.

5601. WAGNER, KARL. Brechung der Zins-knechtschaft? [Breaking up of the evil of interest.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 134 (5) May 1931: 790-832.—I. Gottfried Feder's theory of interest: Interest payments on loaned capital make impossible producing of goods in the cheapest possible manner and also the paying of the high wages that are necessary in order that a strong purchasing power may be created for the wares of the producer. We must strive for an economy which serves to meet needs (*Bedarfsdeckungswirtschaft*). Feder's *Bedarfsdeckungswirtschaft* has nothing in common with a socialistic economy. Private property is to be fundamentally recognized. Not the producer, per se, but the capitalist, indirectly, and the banks, directly, have made themselves rulers of production. The escape is the breaking down of the power of loanable capital. There is a large disproportion between "industrial" and "loan" capital. The latter represents debts whose payment is borne by the people. Private interest bearing capital commitments should take the form of extensions of capital by the central bank in non-interest bearing notes. Thus as more of industry is taken over by the government, financed in this manner, we come closer to a state of no taxes, reduction of prices, and a proper division of "surplus value." II. Criticism (by Wagner): Feder's approach to the problem is entirely from the individual point of view. His consideration does not go behind the money phenomenon nor does he see the nature of savings and who is to assume the responsibility for that function. To solve the "interest evil" (*Zins-knechtschaft*) he seeks to hinder every great capital increase. Feder holds that interest is related to the scarcity of money and he overlooks that round-about production takes time during which consumption must be restricted. His reasoning with regard to non-interest bearing notes is based on misconception of the quantity theory. Such notes must lead to inflation. When Feder holds that interest is not a true regulator in the use of capital he assumes the impossible task of rationing capital.—Carl J. Ratzlaff.

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 5158, 5162, 5166, 5178, 5186, 5207, 5218, 5220, 5224, 5233, 5257, 5318, 5342-5343, 5346, 5351, 5355, 5359, 5369, 5379, 5388, 5390, 5398, 5421, 5449, 5454, 5463, 5472, 5475-5477, 5488, 5494, 5496-5497, 5526, 5530, 5546, 5821, 6076)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 4799, 4801, 4816, 4828, 4848, 4850, 4853, 4873-4874, 4889, 5789, 5888, 5937, 6069, 6220, 6572, 6578)

5602. BUTAEV, K. БУТАЕВ, К. СССР завершает построение фундамента социалистической экономики. [The U. S. S. R. completes the construction of the foundation of a socialistic economy.] *Проблемы Экономики. (Problemy Ekonomiki.)* (1) 1931: 1-18.—The

article deals with the achievements of the five year plan and the prospects for the year 1931. Lenin pointed out that a socialistic state is impossible as long as there exists small scale independent farming, which is always going to be in opposition to the city proletariat. In order to destroy middle class (bourgeoisie) mentality of the peasant he has to be drawn into a collectivized economy. When worker and peasant both favor the collectivized state, then, according to Lenin, socialism will be unconquerable. The author quotes Stalin to indicate the steps already taken in that direction. A description of future projected developments is also given, which are to be conducted with the idea of catching up with and outdistancing the United States in the field of technical and economic development in the span of the next ten years.—V. D. Kazakévich.

5603. CLARK, C. G. Statistical studies of the present economic position of Great Britain. *Econ. J.* 41 (163) Sep. 1931: 343-369.—Noting the decline in British exports during the past 18 months (exports during April/May 1931 being, on a value basis, only 55% of the average rate for 1929) an analysis is made of the factors which have contributed to this condition. 800,000 workers were thrown out of work. The deterioration of Britain's position as an exporting country, the contraction of the capital goods industries, and the increase in the insured population are accountable for the rise in unemployment, but there has been no decrease in employment in the consumption industries. The ratio of manufactured imports to home production of manufactured goods—if adjustment is made for the material content—has not changed during recent years. The fact that this ratio has declined considerably since 1913 indicates that British producers have strengthened their home market position, in contrast with deterioration of their position in export trade. Great Britain derives a definite advantage of the fall in prices, (1) because it is a creditor country (in 1928 G. B. had restored its pre-war real income from over seas, and its 1930 real income from that source has even increased), and (2) Great Britain's gains from a period of falling prices comes from a change in its favor of the terms of trade, as measured by the ratio between prices of British exports and imports. Declining prices mean an increase in real wages, which on the one hand makes production unprofitable, causing a certain proportion of the country's resources to lie unused, while on the other hand, it forces up the general level of industrial efficiency. Investigating this latter aspect of the case, it is found that between 1907 and 1924 the real output per head increased by 10%, between 1924 and 1930 also by 10%, (only a very slight decline is noted during 1930 and 1st quarter of 1931), while it appears that real wages increased by 10% between 1914 and 1924, and 8% between 1924 and 1930, thus indicating that a period of high real wages, at the cost of causing unemployment, leads to a remarkable increase in industrial efficiency. An analysis of the output per head in non-manufacturing industries, with the aid of indexes of the quantity of goods sold per employee in cooperative stores, of the output per head in building and contracting, and of the output per head in agriculture indicates there is no such increase in the costliness of distribution or in non-manufacturing industries.—C. D. Bremer.

5604. CONSTANTINESCU, PETRE. Paneuropa, economia mondială și realități economice românești. [Pan-Europe, world economy and Rumanian economic realities.] *Econ. Natională.* (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 287-309.—J. Adămoiu.

5605. COPLAND, D. B. Readjustment in Australia. *Econ. J.* 41 (164) Dec. 1931: 534-549.—The problem confronting Australia is one of restoring a new equilibrium based upon (1) a proper balance between prices of the goods of the export industries and those of the protected and sheltered industries, and (2) an increase in



the volume of production for export or in competition with imports. Australia has made drastic readjustments in both public and private finance following a plan of financial rehabilitation known as the Premiers' Plan, a summary of which is presented. In spite of these adjustments severe depression continues in Australia due to conditions over which she has little or no control.—*Lucy W. Killough.*

5606. DANKERT, C. E. Work and leisure. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (2) Jul. 1931: 240-248.—It will be possible in the coming years to produce enough to meet our physical requirements by working a much smaller number of hours a week than is necessary now. The principal ways in which the number of necessary working hours is going to be reduced will be (1) by continuous improvements in machinery and mechanical devices, and by their more extensive utilization; (2) by extending the principle of specialization; (3) by a better allocation of our productive resources to the tasks for which they are best adapted; and (4) by the better utilization of our human resources and the more satisfactory training of our mental and manual workers.—*Alison Ewart.*

5607. FROMONT, PIERRE. La division internationale du travail et la reconstruction. [The international division of labor and reconstruction.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (441) Aug. 10, 1931: 223-260.—History has not borne out the conception of an international division of production in Europe—an industrialized England and a pastoral continent. Little by little the continental nations have developed industrially, but in contrast to England, where specialized industry prevailed, they preferred a diversified system, commonly referred to as a mixed or complex economic system. The origins and especially the advantages of this mixed system for the continent are considered in detail.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

5608. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Den svenska penningkrisens historia. [The history of the Swedish financial crisis.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (7) 1931: 321-331.—There are no signs that the prosperity which Sweden has had during the years 1924-1930 has come to an end. While the world wide depression has somewhat lowered the well-being of the country, Sweden's relative economic advantage has risen, as appears in the import and export statistics. The real wages of labor, as compared with the pre-war scale, have risen considerably more, for example, than in the United States. Unemployment has been much less serious than in the depression 1920-1923. The recent surrender of the gold standard was not due to a weakness in the fundamental economic situation, but to an intimacy between English and Swedish finance more apparent than real, and above all to the prevalent psychology of caution, which led the "new possessors of the financial power" to refuse an extension of credit. This refusal was not fundamentally justified. It is doubtful whether the decision of the government to get off the gold basis was a wise one.—*Walter Sandelius.*

5609. LESTCHINSKY, JAPOH. Wilna—der Niedergang einer jüdischen Stadt. [Wilna, the decline of a Jewish city.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (1) 1931: 21-33.—Wilna suffered more from the war than any other city. Other cities in the Ukraine, for example, lost more through actual warfare but no city has been so completely ruined economically. Although the plight of artisans and the proletariat is lamentable, many of the bourgeoisie are turning to the trades and the trade schools are full of young people with academic education. The decay of various industries, e.g. hosiery, tailoring, shoe making, and tanning is considered.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5610. LIZARRAGE, de. Les grandes vicissitudes économiques: la crise de Cuba. [Severe economic depressions: the Cuban crisis.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (82) Oct. 1931: 374-376.

5611. NOSEK, V. Czechoslovakia and the present

economic crisis. *Central Europ. Observer.* 9 (45) Nov. 6, 1931: 642-644.—World depression is evident in Czechoslovakia in the decreased turnover of foreign trade, increased number of the unemployed, and in lower home consumption. On July 16, 1931, an export credits law was passed. In June, 1930, additional duties on grain and live stock were imposed. Recent commercial agreements return to the post-war system of contingents, granted by Austria, France, and Hungary. The 1931 budget provides 75,000,000 crowns for unemployment, but the government is authorized to raise credits up to 300,000,000. Work is provided by 1,198,000,000 crowns invested in state enterprises in 1931, and 1,032,000,000 in 1932. Internal investment loans for special relief work have been floated to the extent of 1,300,000,000. It is proposed to reduce the maximum working hours to 40 per week.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5612. UNSIGNED. Great Britain's problem. *Round Table.* (83) Jun. 1931: 481-498.—In comparison with other nations, Britain's problem is complicated by the fact that present unemployment is added to a pre-existing million of idle; that to a unique extent her economic system is built around export industries (which demands the power of rapid adaptation); and that her industrial life is marked by extreme rigidity. Industry as a whole is working at a loss and the stability of public finance is more seriously threatened than heretofore. There is little room for violent changes in the economic system, nor is a vast program of capital expenditure by the state an adequate remedy. That must be found in a restoration of the profit-earning capacity of industry, through a comprehensive reduction of salaries and wages throughout industry, commerce, and the public services; aided perhaps by protection.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 4798, 4802, 4804, 4807, 4811, 4832, 4847, 4872, 4875, 5158, 5833, 5845, 5890, 5892, 5980, 6023, 6042, 6211, 6761)

5613. ANROOY, JOSEPHINE van. Eine kleine Betrachtung über die Lage des Niederländischen Ackerbaues. [The position of Dutch agriculture.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (2) 1921: 235-248.

5614. BAJKOV, ALEXANDR. Základní procesy v. zemědělství S. S. S. R. za poslední léta. [Characteristics of agriculture in the USSR during recent years.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (5-6) Jun. 1930: 379-390.

5615. GROUNDSTROEM, OSK. Lantbrukskrisen och dess lindrande. [The agricultural crisis and proposed remedies.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (21) 1931: 77-92.—This article includes an exposition of the suggestions made by two experts appointed by the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture. They recommend that the government be authorized to increase or lower the tariff on grain in accordance with changing conditions. They also recommend government aid for the establishment of grain storage depots and packing plants, and for relief of the burden of debt resting on agriculture. According to a recent investigation this debt amounts to at least 5,920,000,000 Finmarks at an average interest rate of 8.5%.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

5616. JUHOS, LOUIS. Effects of the agricultural crisis on the family farm in Hungary. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 284-293.—The present crisis in agriculture in Hungary is characterized by the relatively high cost prices as well as by the low selling prices, the difficulties of marketing, and shortage of short-time credit. Competitive production in other countries neces-



sitates a product of first class quality at low cost of production. The lack of credit is the center of the trouble. The small holder is paying 11% interest on borrowed money and his net income is 1.25% or less. Since the depression which started in 1928, land values have declined 20 to 40%, reserve capital has been consumed, low prices for cereals have forced holders to use them as stock feed, and the remuneration for labor continues to fall. The outcome is now problematical.—A. J. Dadisman.

5617. LASCAR, STEFAN. Organizarea comisiunei de cereale din Canada. [The organization of the Canadian Grain Commission.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 456-463.—J. Adămoiu.

5618. LORIOT, JEAN. L'évolution de l'agriculture en Bulgarie. [The evolution of agriculture in Bulgaria.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (82) Oct. 1931: 357-366.

5619. McOUAT, L. C. The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 39 (2) Jan. 1932: 186-188.

5620. RĂDUCANU, J. Criza agricolă mondială. [The world agricultural crisis.] *Independenta Econ.* (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 95-116.—I. Adămoiu.

5621. TAYLOR, GORDON. Farmers' debts in South Australia and Western Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 297-303.

5622. TURMANN, M. Une puissante et bienfaisante organisation agricole. Le Boerenbond belge. [A powerful welfare organization in agriculture. The Belgian Boerenbond.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37 (6) 1931: 181-189.—The Boerenbond founded forty years ago, is now a large federation consisting of 1,200 *gildes*, or rural groups, each of which has special organizations providing for the social, educational and economic interests of its members. It promotes technical improvements in agriculture, and has a purchase and selling department, a central deposit bank and an insurance society. It is at present developing its organized sale.—M. E. Liddall.

## LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 4878, 4881, 5452, 5527, 6191, 6220)

5623. SPELLER, CHARLES. Land policy and economic development in Kenya. *J. African Soc.* 30 (121) Oct. 1931: 377-385.—The absence of any definite land policy has seriously handicapped the economic development of Kenya Colony. The land should be classified on the basis of rainfall, soil, climate, and water supplies and be put to uses determined by the needs and wants of the people.—William E. Dunkman.

5624. FISHER, C. B. The feudal system in Persia. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 621-629.—The feudal system which has withstood successfully the changes of the past ages now faces the modern age of self-determination. The quiet content of the simple villager is giving way to rebellious discontent and the personal oversight of beneficent landlords is giving way to the impersonal demands of absentee owners. Perhaps the leaders and students of the new Persia may be able to profit from the experiences of other nations.—S. W. Mendum.

5625. GESZTELYI NAGY, LADISLAUS. A haszonbérleti jogviszony rendezése. [Regulation of the lease relation.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 305-313.—Of the total cultivated land of Hungary 25% is leased by 10% of the total number of farmers. Certain changes in the law of tenancy are of great importance for the Hungarian economy, especially in the present depression. Pending such legislation the government should enact certain measures by decree. Termination of lease should be possible for tenants on one year's notice; dispossession should be limited to few individual cases; rent should not be determined on the basis of depressed prices for grain; and the amount of

rent should be variable according to economic conditions; and tenants should not be required to give bond, since the law gives ample security to the lessor.—Rudolf Nötel.

5626. GILMAN, VIRGIL. Extension work in relation to land utilization. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 605-611.—S. W. Mendum.

5627. KOKOVAL, LUDWIG. Mekkora területet adtak haszonbérbe hitbizományaink 1930-ban? [The extent in 1930 of leasing of lands held by entail.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 320-330.—In Hungary 832,000 *joch*, of ground equal to 5% of the area of country, are held in entail. Holders of land in entail in Hungary rarely manage their estates themselves: of the intensively cultivated portion of such land more than half, 278,770 *joch*, are leased, only forests, marsh-land and waste land being under direct administration. The fact that only 6.3% of the leases are held for small tracts shows that the Hungarian fiefdoms do not fulfill their social responsibilities.—Rudolf Nötel.

5628. LAAG, A. A. ter. De uitgifte der Zuiderzee gronden. [The distribution of the Zuider Zee reclaimed land.] *De Economist.* 80 (6) Jun. 1931: 495-511.—A further article on the disposal of the lands recovered from the Zuider Zee, arguing for their retention by the state. Professor Bordewijk replies.—Econ. J.

5629. TERRUZZI, PAOLO. La riforma agraria in Romania. [Agrarian reform in Rumania.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (4) Apr. 1932: 304-312.—The principles of the agrarian reform were carried out in four fundamental laws—for the old kingdom, Transylvania and the Banat, Bukovina, and Bessarabia. The expropriation of the lands, which for the great landed estates has taken place on the basis of assignment of indemnities partly at the expense of the peasants, has temporarily injured production and agricultural export, and has damaged the interests of the large owners besides those of other social classes; but on the other hand, has shown advantages of political character, and may constitute the basis for a future broad development of Rumanian agriculture.—Gior. d. Econ.

5630. VLADÁR, ALEXANDER. A magyar föld értékének valorizálása. [The valorization of Hungarian real estate.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 330-338.—The Hungarian legislature ought to make it possible to effect repayment of mortgages by transfer of the title to the land instead of by cash; the amount of the mortgage at time it was contracted should be recalculated according to present real estate values. Such a measure, by which the nominal value of the mortgages would be reduced, seems in the common interest of the people, even though it would interfere with the creditors' interests.—Rudolf Nötel.

5631. ZAITSEFF, CARL. Economic aspects of the agrarian question in Russia before and after the Bolshevik Revolution. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 499-528.—In the 17th century the peasant and the landlord cooperated in wringing a living from the soil. Then came money economy and markets, the profit motive and peasant exploitation. The Great Reforms aimed to free the peasant from the land but brought a new bondage to the village commune. The Stolypin reforms promised real independence. As the peasant was on the threshold of the new era, the Revolution dragged him back. The land became the state's, the peasants' holdings were equalized and their energy stifled. Then came the famine. The New Economic Policy restored relative economic freedom to the village and security to the landholders. In some sections came a movement toward the breaking up of the village and the growth of independent farms. The government became fearful and again placed restrictions on the peasant; these made him but tools in the hands of the Soviet government. This was like his relationship to the landlord who at the be-



ginning of money economy was known as "planter."—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 3301, 3813, 5583, 5635, 5724-5725, 6841, 6843)

5632. DESLARZES, J. Some results of the comparative statistical study of farm accountancy data in certain countries for 1927-28. (concl.) *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 325-337.—Consideration of results based on farm accounts of sixteen European countries for 1927-28 shows tendencies and reflects the position of agriculture in these countries. Data in some of the countries have been obtained for five consecutive years. When the number of farms averaged exceeds 100 calculated averages vary to a very small extent when data of other farms are added. It is possible to draw conclusions from the average of fifteen results and to apply these conclusions in practice. Natural and economic conditions must be considered in making comparisons. Before drawing conclusions from charts and figures one should be acquainted with conditions governing figures on which conclusions are based. To eliminate special conditions and get a true picture of the agriculture, data over periods of five to ten years must be studied. For most scientific value data must be compared with other scientific data in which the same terminology has been used. (See entry 4: 686.)—*A. J. Dadisman.*

5633. ROTH, WALTER J. Farm accounting investigations in Switzerland. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 554-572.—Some interesting facts about Swiss farms and Swiss farming have been developed by the work of the Swiss Farmers' Union with farm accounts during the last 30 years. There are difficulties with interpretation of the data for general purposes, and most of the farmers do not continue their records after their contracts with the union have been completed.—*S. W. Mendum.*

5634. WILCOX, R. H.; CRICKMAN, C. W.; TRUMMEL, R. G. Management factors that influence farm profits in southwest Illinois. *Univ. Illinois, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #374. Oct. 1931: 411-463.—Starting from the standpoint that there are rather definite principles of good farm management, this bulletin applies and measures the results of these principles to this dairy farming area of relatively small farms on soils of medium productivity adjacent to St. Louis. Volume of the farm business is set forth as the factor that should be given first consideration with the size of farms and soil most prevalent. Increasing volume is not contingent upon adding more land area, but rather depends upon good crop yields, carrying of high quality livestock, marketing more feed through livestock, and the complete utilization of available labor and power. After the discussion and the presentation of farm figures showing the influence of each of eleven principles of good farm management upon farm profits, the bulletin discusses the results obtained through good farm balance. The 114 farms on which accounts were kept were sorted into three groups according to rate earned on the investment. The 23 farms with the highest rate earned averaged a net income larger by \$2,332 than the 23 farms with the lowest profits. Good crop yields accounted for \$943 of this difference; efficiency of livestock \$903, amount of livestock \$340 and kinds of crops \$298. The outlay for man labor, power, machinery and equipment and other expenses was \$352 greater for the most profitable farms. The remaining \$200 difference was attributed to unmeasurable factors. This bulletin is based upon the results secured from a number of farm management studies following different research methods. When this number of farmers keeping their farm records

in the Illinois Farm Account had reached good proportions a detailed cost route was established to carry over a 3-year period. During the course of the cost work a farm business analysis survey was made of every farm in a typical township within the area.—*H. C. M. Case.*

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 4794, 4797, 4836, 4861, 5692, 5702, 5776, 5810, 5973, 5991)

5635. ASHE, W. W. Marginal land and cotton prices. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 591-596.—As much as 10% of the cotton crop of 1931 was produced upon land which is marginal under existing economic conditions and with present standards of living. The yield from the marginal land contributes the larger portion of the surplus crop. The 54,480 Georgia farms abandoned during the decade 1920-1930 are still potential cotton-producing lands. In Mississippi, however, the increase in number of farms was nearly as great as the decrease in Georgia during the decade. The area available for planting to cotton whenever the price assures a profit is enormous. Under these conditions the stabilization of the price of cotton from year to year by the temporary withdrawal of the surplus from the market, and its gradual release, will be increasingly difficult, if not impossible. It will become necessary to control the acreage, and even then the yield could be greatly increased on the acreage planted. Timber production is a better use for much of the marginal land.—*S. W. Mendum.*

5636. BEAN, L. H. Effects of production and the 1930 business depression on farm income. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 535-546.—Sustained agricultural well-being depends on sustained industrial prosperity here and abroad. During the few years of sustained urban prosperity it appeared to some that the farmers' problems were largely of their own making, that most of the variations in farm prices and farm income are due to variations in supply. The events of 1930 and 1931 have again demonstrated how a business depression sweeping over the entire country drags farmers down to the despair of profitless production just as it reduces millions of industrial workers to the dire want of the jobless. Great changes in general demand conditions, and not production, were the chief factors in the collapse of farm income in 1930 and 1931. A solution of the present agricultural depression depends more on restoring industrial prosperity than on adjusting agricultural production to the reduced demand. (Table and charts.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

5637. BORGEDAL, POUL. Prisforholdenes utvikling i jordbruket efter krigen og stillingen nu. [The trend of agricultural prices following the war, and the present situation.] *Statskon. Tidsskr.* 45 (1) 1931: 25-42.—It would be unwise to adopt measures for the support of grain production which might result in rising prices for fodder, since Norwegian agriculture must place its main reliance on the production of livestock.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

5638. CAPONE, G. World supplies and requirements of wheat. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 579-591.—During a series of years production of wheat has been in excess of consumption. This year's crop is not sufficient to cover requirements of consumption. All the wheat exporting countries, except India, have surplus wheat to export. The United States, with 460 million bushels, is the largest exporter. Importing countries will require more wheat than usual due to a poor crop of rye which is a substitute for wheat. The exportable supplies of wheat August 1 were the highest on record, 456 million bushels. Of this surplus probably 180 million bushels will be needed to offset the deficit world production in 1931.—*A. J. Dadisman.*



5639. DABROWSKI, WACLAW. L'industrie laitière en Pologne. [The dairy industry in Poland.] *Agric. Polonaise et d. Pays de l'Est Europ.* 3 (4) Oct. 1931: 50-73.

5640. FAUCHÈRE, A. The overproduction of coffee in Brazil. *World Trade.* (9) Jan. 1931: 52-58.—A coffee crisis is not a new experience for Brazil. Back in 1902 the State of São Paulo together with the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes undertook a valorization scheme and entered into an agreement known as the *Convenio de Taubaté*. In addition between 1901 and 1912 laws restricting coffee planting were in operation. After they were repealed in 1912, planting was immediately increased and within twenty years the crop of Brazil was doubled so that she has 2,290 million coffee plants as against 3,360 million coffee plants of the whole world. Though world consumption is on the increase it has not kept up with production. During the collapses in price in 1906, 1917, and 1921 the State of São Paulo came to the aid of the planters and again in 1929 in cooperation with the Institute for the Defence of Coffee, a semi-private organization. Aid consisted of a loan received from foreign bankers which would seem to have put the coffee market at their mercy for at least ten years.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

5641. GEORGE, R. F. Potato prices in England and Wales, 1909/10-1913/14 and 1926/27-1930/31. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (4) 1931: 579-590.—In the five post-war years, on the average, the grower has received half of the price paid by the consumer, while the retailer has secured rather more than a third, and the wholesaler something under a sixth. Prices returned to the grower fluctuate widely, while the wholesaler and retailer occupy relatively sheltered positions. Most of the changes in final retail price tend to be handed on to the primary producer.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

5642. HALL, DANIEL. The wheat surplus. *United Empire.* 22 (6) Jun. 1931: 328-331.—The price of wheat is now well below any possible cost of production in any country. The wheat acreage in non-European countries was greatly increased during the war; but the increased production has only kept pace with the increase in the world's wheat-eating population. A minor cause of the present situation is the surplus produced by the exceptional 1928 crop, and the world's uncertainty as to the policy of the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool. The Russian wheat sales in 1930 accentuated the uncertainty. The real cause of the fall in price appears to be the accumulation of gold in America and France.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

5643. MALLORY, L. D.; SMITH, S. R.; SHEAR, S. W. Factors affecting annual prices of California fresh grapes, 1921-1929. *Hilgardia.* 6 (4) Sep. 1931: 101-130.—In an analysis of prices of California grapes for the period from 1921-1929, inter-state plus intra-state railroad shipment data were used to measure supply; average New York City auction sales prices divided by the wholesale price index were used to measure price. For table-grapes, the important price determinant is the supply—each increase of 5,000 cars was associated with an approximate price decrease of \$25 per ton. For black-juice grapes the corresponding decrease was from \$40 to \$30 per ton and for white-juice grapes the decrease was from \$35 to \$25 per ton. The indicated elasticity of demand for the three classes was between -0.8 and -0.7 for table-grapes, between -0.8 to -0.9 for black-juice grapes and between -2.0 and -1.4 for white-juice grapes. In the case of the juice grapes, other important influences were (1) the timing of the Eastern shipments with reference to demand—in part influenced by temperature, (2) the quantity ratio between the black-juice and white-juice supplies and (3) the quality factor.—*Oris V. Wells.*

5644. MOULTON, ELMA S. Cotton production and distribution in the Gulf Southwest. *U. S. Bur. Foreign*

& Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser. #49. 1931: pp. 310.—Cotton is the one great commercial crop of America and is of vital interest to more people than any other single industry. The states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, western Tennessee, and Texas comprise the area under discussion. These states produced only 50% of the American cotton crop in 1918, but by 1929 this had increased to 70%. Production statistics by counties for the last six crops, together with current crop information, may be used by the business man in planning a future sales program. An estimate of the value of the cotton crop by counties for the years from 1923-24 to 1928-29 are presented and this is the first time that such figures have been published. These county figures illustrate the erratic behavior of farm income from cotton, and likewise explain, to some extent, fluctuations in the amounts paid out by the cotton farmer for fertilizer, feed, and labor. The cottonseed products industry has had a rapid development since 1875, when only 5% of the seed was crushed, to the present time when 79% of the seed goes to the oil mills. The cotton industry still has many difficult problems to solve, chief among them being the matter of equality and foreign competition. (43 figures, including photographs, charts and maps, and over 100 statistical tables.)—*L. S. Ellis.*

5645. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Die Betriebsgrößen der Imkerei in Preussen und ihre Bedeutung für den Honigmarkt. [The size of bee keeping establishments in Prussia and their significance for the honey market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (10) Mar. 1931: 473-495.

5646. PRINSEN GEERLIGS, H. C. The present position of the world's sugar industry. *Internat. Sugar J.* 34 (397) Jan. 1932: 11-14.

5647. RINEAR, E. H. Consumer preferences for potatoes. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #37. Jun. 1931: pp. 14.

5648. REPACI, F. A. Prezzi e consumi del tabacco in Italia. [Prices and consumption of tobacco in Italy.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (7-8) 1930: 379-393.

5649. SHEAR, S. W., and HOWE, R. M. Factors affecting California raisin sales and prices, 1922-1929. *Hilgardia.* 6 (4) Sep. 1931: 73-100.—At what price can the tonnage of California raisins available during any particular marketing season be sold? In the period from 1921 through 1929, the most important price determinant was the raisin supply, with each increase of 10,000 tons causing an approximate decrease of 1 cent per pound in the price received. This indicates that the elasticity of the domestic demand for raisins is between -0.3 and -0.4. In addition to the supply factor, the level of demand is an important co-determinant of the domestic price and the Australian supply and price situation is an important factor in the English export market.—*Oris V. Wells.*

5650. TÄNZER, G. A. E. De inlandsche aardappelcultuur in Lembang, Tjisaroewa en Pengalengan. [The native potato cultivation in Lembang, Tjisaroewa and Pengalengan, Java.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 19 (8) Aug. 1931: 471-499.—Potato cultivation has been practiced by the natives in Java for more than a century. The average production per ha. of European cultivators in Java is nearly twice that of the native growers, but their production costs also are nearly double. The potatoes are sold to Chinese middle men. These merchants give money, rice or manures as credits on future crops. During the crop the cultivator has an account-current with the middleman. Sharp competition exists among the merchants. Some years ago the Agricultural Extension Service has started to furnish artificial manures to the potato growers by credit arrangements with the manure factory. Subsequently the people's credit banks took over this sale of manures on credit with the risk of these loans. In the recent period the applications to the credit



banks have decreased, because the growers prefer to buy manures, though at a higher price, from the Chinese merchants to whom they sell their potatoes.—*Cecile Rothe*.

5651. TOLLEY, H. R. The history and objectives of outlook work. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 523-534.—A group of economists and statisticians met in Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of Agriculture (Mr. H. C. Wallace) on April 20, 1923, to prepare a statement on the general factors underlying the agricultural situation with a view to furnishing all possible bases for intelligent adjustments of production to demand. A mimeographed report on 7 topics was issued, later printed, but no effort was made to take it to farmers. Each year since, the department has prepared and issued an annual outlook report, treating more and more commodities, and has added special reports on individual commodities at intervals during the year. Outlook work has now become one of the major activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Cooperative Extension Service of the department. State colleges also have taken an active part in this work and have made it a regularly organized and conducted activity. A primary objective of the work is to make available to farmers information that will help them in planning their production programs so as to obtain the greatest returns for their efforts and resources. Marketing plans are considered, and the tendency has been toward price outlooks. The next major step is to direct major emphasis on determining the most advantageous farming plans and programs.—*S. W. Mendum*.

5652. UNSIGNED. In two years price level of farm commodities has been reduced by 51 per cent. Consequent shrinkage in income of agricultural products reflected by the decline in net demand deposits reported for institutions in small towns. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (7) Jan. 1932: 478-479.

5653. UNSIGNED. Mexican coffee industry, 1926-1930. *Spice Mill.* 54 (7) Jul. 1931: 850.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 4860, 5630, 6236, 6286)

5654. DRAGONI, CARLO. La crisi della cerealicoltura e la II Conferenza Internazionale del Grano. [The grain crisis and the Second International Grain Conference.] *Nuova Antologia.* 277 (1419) May 1, 1931: 96-120.—The present agricultural increase of production is due to a number of contributory causes: the dislocation of grain production during the war when European supply fell to a minimum and overseas countries intensified their output, the disappearance and reappearance of Russia on the market, the return of Europe to its pre-war level of production. Nor are such subsidiary causes to be forgotten as change of food, mechanization which disposes of a large number of grain eating animals, and the creation of pools with the attendant uncertainty which they bring to the market. At the conference four distinct groups came into conflict: grain importing states which desire to protect their agriculture and restrict imports, overseas countries anxious to maintain their increased supply, Eastern European countries to which grain export is a vital need, and Russia, which seeks to promote its plan of ever-increasing output. The methods discussed were chiefly two: that of restricting production and that of increasing consumption. The first was practically negated by Mussolini's dictum that restriction was out of question while large sections of humanity still tread the hunger line. As regards the second the greatest obstacle to increased consumption was found to be the existing disparity between the price obtained by the producer and that paid by the consumer, the difference being accounted for

partly by state interference (customs, impositions) and partly by a clumsy method of distribution. Hence a better adaptation of the market by means of a series of regional improvements in which better crediting and greater co-operative action were stressed was recommended, while the system of preferentials, which infringes on the most favored nations clause, was rejected.—*A. Vidaković*.

5655. RITTER, KURT. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Wirklichkeit des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Die liberale Agrarpolitik. [The actual social and economic state of the capitalistic epoch: The liberal agricultural policy.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftspraxis.* 24 (4) Jul. 1931: 458-484.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

5656. TERGAST, G. C. W. CHR. De rijstpolitiek van Japan. [The rice policy of Japan.] *Landbouw.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 236-251.—Rice is the most important food crop of Japan but in consequence of the increased population a considerable quantity has to be imported yearly (average 1925-1929: 1,450,000 tons). Various measures have been taken by the Japanese Government to make the country self supporting. The rice production was stimulated and an import duty was laid on the foreign rice in 1911. In other parts of the empire, namely Formosa and Korea, the rice production was strongly stimulated, this rice was exempted from import duty. In 1921 the "rice law" came into force, by virtue of which the government was authorized to take all necessary measures in order to regulate the rice demand and supply and to stabilize the prices. These measures resulted in high rice prices, which was a drawback for the population as a whole. The government lost money in buying and selling the rice. The rice crop of Japan for 1930 was estimated to be 12.5% higher than the preceding crops, that of Korea 45%, that of Formosa 20% higher. The government had large amounts in storage and had no more money to buy; the rice market broke down. Drastic measures were taken; the rice storage of the government was sold to foreign countries, which meant heavy losses to the government; new funds were needed to buy the 1930 crop; the import duty on rice was doubled: import was only allowed with government consent. The rice price had decreased below cost. In 1931 the production decreased considerably. The losses the government suffered in consequence of the rice manipulations are calculated at 80 million yen; the measures have not protected the producers against a serious decline of price.—*Cecile Rothe*.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 4848, 4850-4851, 4876, 5351, 6001, 6431-6433)

5658. BAY, HELMUTH. Forestry in the Museum of Science and Industry. *J. Forestry.* 30 (1) Jan. 1932: 83-89.—The museum, now building in Chicago, will devote considerable space to the evolution of forestry and forest products manufacture. Six subdivisions will be employed: forest management, logging, sawmilling, wood-working, tropical and foreign forestry, and special forest products, each portraying in sequence the various related activities. Charts, maps, etc., will be distributed throughout the entire section to illustrate the social aspects of forestry.—*Bernard Frank*.

5659. BRUCE, C. ARTHUR. The hardwood lumber industry. *Amer. Forests.* 37 (11) Nov. 1931: 669-672.—The estimated total productive capacity of all hardwood mills in the U. S. during 1929 was 9,857,000,000 ft. Production in 1929 was 77% of capacity and in 1930 it fell to 55%. Of the output, 70% came from the southern, southeastern, and Appalachian regions. The author estimates that 119 mills of 835,000,000 ft. annual capacity will exhaust their timber holdings by 1933. The present



stand of hardwood timber in the U. S. totals between 350 and 400 billion ft. Allowing for future growth and consumption, this will not be exhausted until the close of the present century. Difficulties of hardwood operators include: overtime operation of plants, decay of old stock, failure to utilize all merchantable parts of logs, cutting immature timber, and failure to observe principles of selective logging. Little attempt has been made to reforest cut-over lands because of the slow growth of oak and other hardwoods. A change in the system of taxation might encourage handling timber as a crop. The author concludes that the perpetuation of the hardwood timber supply can be brought about only through Government aid.—O. W. Freeman.

5660. FERENCZI, JOSEF. A társadalmi tőkék és az erdőgazdaság. [Social capital and the forests.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 36(2) Feb. 1931: 64-70.—The best investment for the capital of the social insurance institutes would be in forests, the value of which increases perpetually, and which also pay annual dividends. Therefore exploitation of the forests by commercial interests should be made illegal, and the government should preserve the forests as a field for perpetual investments.—Peter Frankl.

5661. HERR, C. S. The New Hampshire Christmas tree industry. *Univ. New Hampshire Extension Service, Extension Circ.* #131. Sep. 1931: pp. 8.

5662. PAUL, BENSON H. The relation of certain forest conditions to the quality and value of second-growth loblolly pine lumber. *J. Forestry*. 30(1) Jan. 1932: 4-31.—Variations in composition and density of second-growth loblolly pine stands cut for lumber are directly reflected in the financial returns. Logging costs and lumber values vary with differences in tree-size, lumber quality, strength of wood, growth rate, and proportion of sapwood. Net values per acre are highest for stands free from large hardwoods. Second-growth hardwoods, when less than one quarter of the total basal area favorably affect pine lumber quality; a greater proportion, however, reduces net values. Medium-stocked stands composed of trees with crowns of large width produce the best growth and the highest profits per tree whereas well-stocked stands with crowns of medium width produce denser wood and yield the greatest profits per acre. Net profit may be increased by girdling large hardwoods, thinning dense stands after the production of clear wood has commenced and pruning young pines.—Bernard Frank.

5663. PINGREE, DANIEL. Some aspects of the forest tax problem in selected towns of Wisconsin. *Progress Rep. Forest Taxation Inquiry, U. S. Dept. Agric.* (15) Sep. 1, 1931: pp. 25.—The report evaluates in tabular form the operation of real estate taxation as a deterrent to private forestry practice. The areas studied include all of Lincoln County, six towns elsewhere in northern Wisconsin, and one in the southwestern woodlot region. The Forest Crop Law has not generally been utilized by cut-over landowners. Moreover, the law restricts the classes of cut-over land that may be listed. The forest tax problem is most serious where extensive swamp areas of slow-growing timber exist, where planting costs are an element in timber growing, and where cut-over land forms so large a proportion of the total taxable area that to accept it for listing would mean a grave abridgement of town revenues. It is least serious where extensive agricultural development and considerable merchantable timber are present. Assessment practices are clearly discriminatory, farms, real estate operator holdings, and wild land being assessed at about the same per acre in many towns. The latter two classes of property account for the larger share of the delinquency in all towns. (99 tables.)—Bernard Frank.

5664. WILLIAMS, L. Woods and forest botany at Field Museum of Natural History. *J. Forestry*. 30(1)

Jan. 1932: 75-82.—In the exhibit at the Field Museum of 84 American tree species commercial woods are given primary importance. A range map and a description of its various uses are also included. Less detailed exhibits of commercial foreign woods are displayed in the Hall of Foreign Woods, while two halls are devoted to forest and plant products. Many collections and valuable information on tropical species have been obtained in expeditions to Central and South America.—Bernard Frank.

5665. WIRT, WILLIAM H. A successful method of power felling. *J. Forestry*. 30(1) Jan. 1932: 62-64.—Redwood timber is now felled by a modification of the standard cross-cut drag saw. Heretofore power saws tried elsewhere were unsatisfactory because of the loss of time necessitated in manipulating them. This saw is easy to handle and can still be used in bucking. The method, devised by cutting crews as a means of increasing their earnings, allows them to prepare the felling bed while the saw is in operation. Trees under 3-4 feet, however, are still felled by hand because of the time required to set the machine up. Noteworthy results have already appeared. Breakage is less, stumps are lower, and the length of the butt log has been increased. The average felling time is estimated to have decreased 30%.—Bernard Frank.

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4178, 5906)

5666. UNSIGNED. Home ownership among 789 families in Buffalo. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 130-133.—Housing costs and allied information on housing conditions in Buffalo, N. Y., for a group of families with incomes not exceeding \$3,000 form the subject of a special study submitted by the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The study showed that 59% of the home owners were carrying both first and second mortgages in 1930, 48% of the breadwinners were in skilled occupations, and average earnings of the breadwinners amounted to \$2,057.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5667. UNSIGNED. Real estate inventory and vacancy survey of the city and county of Denver, Colorado. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 7(11) Nov. 1931: pp. 11.

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 4805, 4842, 4870, 5472, 5546, 5693, 5699, 5777, 5863, 5918, 5926, 5941, 5970, 6131, 6155, 6409, 6414, 6544)

5668. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Statistical review of silver in 1931. *Commerce Rep.* (51) Dec. 21, 1931: 653-656.—The Indian Government resorted import duty on silver in 1930, and also made exported silver subject to a drawback of full duty. This increased revenue and also gave a certain advantage to the government in sale of silver taken from reserve. In 1931 the duty was increased. A relation is shown between changes in price of silver and changes in China's foreign trade. During the years 1927-1931, the exports of the United States to China increased and decreased with the price of silver. United States imports from China did not, however, show any definite relation to the price of silver. Thus there must have been stronger price factors than those arising from fluctuations of silver prices. According to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, monthly silver production has fluctuated widely in the last three years. World production figures usually follow very closely the course of Mexican output. The chief factor affecting silver production is not the price of silver as such but rather, the prices of lead, copper and zinc in whose production silver is a sort of by-product. Silver



currency developments in Mexico, Spain, Germany, Honduras, Persia, Ethiopia, and Rumania in 1931 are discussed.—*R. R. Shaw.*

**5669. HUNTOON, L. D.** Canadian gold production in 1931. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13 (301) Jan. 1932: 47-50.—The author's forecast of 1911 has been more than fulfilled. Tables of gold production for Canada by provinces and of specific mines and areas are given. The next few years should bring a decided increase in Canadian gold production.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5670. JÜNGST, E.** Die bergbauliche Gewinnung im niederrheinisch-westfälischen Bergbaubezirk im Jahre 1930. [Mining production in the lower Rhine-Westphalia mining district, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (29) Jul. 1931: 958-963; (30) Jul. 1931: 989-994.—Anthracite coal production in 1930 was 107,200,000 t. or only 86.73% as much as during the preceding year; coke production fell off 18.72%, and the production of briquettes 15.81%. Among the by-products of coke production, nitrogen decreased 17.02%, coal tar 17.28%, and raw benzol 11.26%. The number of full time workers and of technical officials decreased 17.5% in the year to 276,250 persons. After many years' efforts the coal tar industry succeeded in taking up the "coking" of coal tar pitch as a new branch of coal tar utilization, which was gaining increasing importance for the consumers of artificial coal, electrodes, for electrolytic smelting, electrothermal purposes, production of carbide, etc. By this utilization of the coking of coal tar pitch a German product could be produced of equal value to the American coking of petroleum—this German production began in 1929. At first 25 coke ovens were adapted to this purpose. In the first year the production of coal tar pitch coke was 4,985 t., and in 1930, 11,321 t. In the last few years the production of gas has developed into an important by-product industry, supplying not only the Ruhr district with coke oven gas, but also a group of cities outside the Ruhr through widely extended pipe lines. The total value of the production of Ruhr mines, including coke plants, briquettes, and by-products was 1,826,000,000 M in 1930, as compared with 2,195,000,000 M in the previous year.—*E. Friederichs.*

**5671. KISSOCK, ALAN.** Molybdenum. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (299) Nov. 1931: 487-489.—Molybdenum derives its name from the Greek word for lead. Henri Moissan established its atomic weight and developed many of its chemical and physical properties. Until about 1915 Scandinavia and Australia furnished the principal ore supply. The war accelerated the demand for this tungsten substitute. An extensive low grade deposit (8 lb. of molybdenum to a ton of rock) was developed at Climax, Colo. from which concentrates are shipped to Pittsburgh to be further refined into molybdic oxide, calcium, molybdate and ferromolybdenum. Used with other alloying elements such as chromium, nickel, manganese, and vanadium; molybdenum acts to add strength and elastic limit to steel so treated. The United States now supplies over 90% of the world's present requirements.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5672. LEITH, C. K.** Problems of mineral surplus. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (299) Nov. 1931: 472-476.—Over-capacity for production and not excessive reserves characterizes the immediate problem of the mineral industry. The outlook is darkest for the larger companies whose equipment and fixed charges should call for at least a twenty years lease but the reserves so safeguarded are inadequate. Spurred by the hope of quick gain, speculators have swelled the capitalization of the industry to a point where it is doubtful if there has been any social surplus. The war, tariffs, foreign competition, small property units, taxes, restrictive regulations against combinations, all have had a wasteful influence. Internal regulation with a view to modifying future capital structure by extension of unit control, and in gen-

eral by the intelligent use of the best features of private control, is urged. The development phase of the industry must give way to the marketing phase.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5673. LOEWENSTEIN, H. von.** Die wirtschaftliche Lage des Ruhrbergbaus in den Jahren 1924 bis 1930. [The economic position of Ruhr mining, 1924-1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (31) Aug. 1, 1931: 1005-1013.—Discussion by the executive director of the Coal Owners' Association of the Ruhr of the causes of the present economic depression in Ruhr coal mining industry, including the trend in the number of workers, wages, supplies of Ruhr coal, and tax burdens.—*E. Friederichs.*

**5674. NATHAN, ROGER.** Problèmes actuels de l'industrie houillère. [Present problems of the coal industry.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (696) Jun. 13, 1931: 811-814.—Outlines the situation of coal, and the efforts in France to ameliorate it. No solution is possible except by international action. (Statistics.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

**5675. READ, THOMAS T.** Economic planning in the mineral industry. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (297) Sep. 1931: 406-409.—The problem of economic planning consists of more than a simple allocation of production. The prime worry of the mineral industry is the cheapness of the product still in the earth. Of the production dollar 70 cents goes to labor. Since this cost can be reduced by the simple expedient of a wage cut, the production cost tends to equal the fixed costs of materials, taxes, etc. The inequitable tax of unmined materials helps to speed up the extractive process. If economic planning can bring about a new outlook on this abuse, it will be of great benefit in conserving our natural resources. But it is more difficult to sell plans than to make them. In the field of international trade we have been more troubled by low prices than by any fear of high monopoly prices.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5676. REESER, E. B.** The engineer's opportunity in the petroleum industry. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (295) Jul. 1931: 325-326.—Economists have shown the way to increased stability in the petroleum industry. The progress of the industry to date has been largely in the hands of the engineer. The future has much to offer the engineer in return for his efforts in bringing about a more comprehensive viewpoint.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5677. STRUTH, H. J.** Petroleum economics. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13 (301) Jan. 1932: 22.—Although production control was more extensively practiced during the year than ever before, the opening of the East Texas field proved to be an important factor in reducing the excessive petroleum supply. A larger yield of gasoline per barrel of crude offset the benefits of the restricted quantity of crude refined and so further depressed the gasoline price.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**5678. UNSIGNED.** Die Kohlenförderung der Welt im Jahre 1930. [World coal production in 1930.] *Braunkohle.* (34) Aug. 22, 1931: 761-762.—(Data for the different countries and regions.)—*E. Friederichs.*

**5679. UNSIGNED.** Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Spaniens im Jahr 1929. [Mining and metallurgy in Spain 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (24) Jun. 13, 1931: 798-803.—Since the war, the Spanish mining industry has developed very favorably. An increase of production is to be noted in copper pyrites, mercury ore, and potassium salts, and to a less degree in coal, iron ore, and lead and zinc ore. Also the metallurgical industries show favorable developments, principally in case of pig iron, steel, wrought iron, coke, cement, sulfuric acid, superphosphates and mercury. Anthracite coal takes first place with a production of 7,110,000 tons valued at 221,000,000 pesos. The production of iron ore was 6,560,000 tons. In the mining industry 91,000 persons were employed, 42,000 in anthracite mining. The significance of Spain as a coal producing country is small in relation to the world production of coal; yet the native industry can cover almost  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the coal requirements of the country. Among the countries which supply Spain, Great Brit-



ain is in first place, in 1929 sending 1,780,000 tons of coal, 200,000 tons coke, and 22,000 tons of briquettes. Coal consumption in 1929 was 9,640,000 tons, 4.34% higher than the previous record consumption of 1927, and an increase of 11.08% over 1928.—*E. Friederichs.*

5680. UNSIGNED. Der deutsche Kalibergbau im Jahre 1930. [German potash mining in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (32) Aug. 8, 1931: 1048.—According to the report of the German Potash Association, the total sales were 1,360,000 tons of potash. (1,400,000 in the preceding year.) On an average 55 potash factories and 5 rock salt shafts were in operation.—*E. Friederichs.*

5681. UNSIGNED. Ergebnisse des Eisenerzbergbaus in Preussen im Jahre 1930. [Results of iron ore mining in Prussia, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (32) Aug. 8, 1931: 1052.—Decrease from 4,310,000 tons in 1929 to 3,790,000 tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

5682. UNSIGNED. Der oberschlesische Bergbau im Jahre 1930. [Upper Silesian mining industry, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (32) Aug. 8, 1931: 1042-1045.—Anthracite production was 17,960,000 tons as compared with 22,000,000 tons in the preceding year. Detailed data on production, marketing, supplies, wages and number of workers.—*E. Friederichs.*

5683. UNSIGNED. The world's gold production. *So. African Mining & Engin. J.* 42 (2076) Jul. 11, 1931: 519-520.—A graphic presentation of the world's gold production illustrating the predominate position of the British Empire which, in 1930 accounted for 61.9% of total. More than half the total output of gold in 1930 was produced in the Transvaal. Outside the British Empire, the United States has been the largest producer and in 1930 accounted for 11.0% of the total.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5684. UNSIGNED. Erdöl-, Asphalt- und Graphitgewinnung Deutschlands im Jahre 1930. [Petroleum, asphalt, and graphite production of Germany in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (22) Nov. 1931: 787-788.—The production of the German petroleum industry increased from 103,000 t. in 1929 to 174,000 t. in 1930, the increase being due to the opening of new oil wells. The number of establishments was 35, employing 1,727 persons receiving a total of 3,540,000 M in wages and salaries. The production of rock asphalt decreased 20% in the year to 117,161 t. The production of raw graphite, which is limited to Bavaria, was 25,000 t. of a value of 554,000 M.—*E. Friederichs.*

5685. UNSIGNED. Der Erzbergbau im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1930. [Ore mining in Germany in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (18) Sep. 1931: 657-658.—Production in almost all branches of ore mining in 1930 was less than in 1929. Since prices of the principal ores, especially zinc and lead ores fell, the value of the total German production of ore was only 111,000,000 M, as compared with 145,000,000 M in 1929. The number of persons employed decreased to 30,000, a loss of about 6,000.—*E. Friederichs.*

5686. UNSIGNED. Der Kohlenbergbau im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1930. [Coal mining in Germany in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (20) Oct. 1931: 722-723.—The production of anthracite and lignite coal (the latter calculated in terms of anthracite coal value) was 175,000,000 tons or 13% smaller than in 1929. Sales fell off during the entire year 20%, including coke and briquettes.—*E. Friederichs.*

5687. UNSIGNED. Die Kokerei- und Brikettindustrie Deutschlands im Jahre 1930. [The coke and briquettes industry of Germany in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (24) Dec. 1931: 850-851.—The production of coke in Germany decreased from 39,400,000 t. in 1929 to 32,700,000 t. in 1930, a decrease of 17%. Sales fell off even more than production, 28%. The production of anthracite coal briquettes was 5,180,000 t., almost 15% behind that of 1929. Lignite briquettes were produced

to 34,000,000 t., as against 42,100,000 in 1929.—*E. Friederichs.*

5688. VIESPESCU, V. Petrolul și regimul lui în America de Nord. [Petroleum in North America.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 10 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 413-441.—*I. Adămoiu.*

5689. VOGELSTEIN, LUDWIG. Secondary copper and its metal market. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (298) Oct. 1931: 430-434.—A critical analysis of P. E. Barbour's contribution to the literature on copper statistics necessitates a definition of the term "secondary copper." Under this heading are included: mill ends, new scrap, and junk. Tables just published by the Bureau of Mines bear out Barbour's general contention but their attempt at completeness obscures the issue. The use of the United States secondary figures against the world total figures distorts the picture. The comparison should be made between American consumption and the available supply of secondaries. We must use a common denominator. In order to clarify our picture, the return of scrap by manufacturers to the rolling mill must be disregarded. Barbour rightly argues that the United States has never used foreign copper. The copper trade expression "copper is copper" seems to invalidate Barbour's statement that secondary copper has a minor influence on price because a large part of it does not enter the market as electrolytic copper. After a point by point comparison of Barbour's conclusions, Vogelstein adds that the increase in production in primary copper plants is due to improved facilities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5690. YOUNG, D. RICHARD. Profits in the oil industry. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (7) Jan. 1932: 441-443.—Steady growth in demand is offset by overproduction but deficits in 1931 contrast with average earnings of 10.9% in 1929. Trend toward consolidation of industry into limited number of integrated companies. Efforts to curb output.

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 4795, 4819, 4822, 4840, 4843, 5351, 5497, 5646, 5659, 5661, 5732, 5818, 5930, 5944, 5953, 5973, 5991-5992, 5994, 5996, 5998, 6035, 6808)

5691. ADAMS, W. W., and GERRY, L. S. Production of explosives in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #509. 1932: pp. 51.

5692. BASS, H. H. The world progress of the power alcohol industry. *Internat. Sugar J.* 34 (397) Jan. 1932: 26-28.

5693. BATCHELLER, HILAN. Economic significance of special alloy steels. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (295) Jul. 1931: 312-318.—The difficulty confronting steel is the problem of varying demand. The solution is not to be had in diminishing productive capacity. Our steel industry on the whole has not met the challenge of a changing market by the systematic development of non-corrosive and wear-resisting alloys. The work of the German, Fry, in exposing selected ferrous alloys to the action of nitrogen has made possible a surface hardness which is held up to 1100° Fahrenheit. Malleable cast iron that can be case-hardened has been developed in this country. The surface nitriding combined with high chromium, high carbon steels open unbounded possibilities. Attention to buyers' needs where beauty and finish are not essential should mean an ever increasing demand for these products of the chemical engineer.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5694. HUGHES, LAWRENCE M. Moving toward monopoly. *Scribner's Mag.* 91 (2) Feb. 1932: 87-92.—In the 13 years from 1914 to 1927 the U. S. population increased 15%, value of manufactured output 200%,



while the number of industrial establishments decreased about one third. Two automobile companies do 75% of the total unit volume, one tire company could supply the entire reasonable demand, 3 soap companies do 78% of the business of the American soap industry, one telephone company does 90% of the telephone business, one oil group handles half the oil of the world. Concentration of wealth and power has increased faster than concentration of industry. Of the total wealth of about 350 billion dollars, 50% is estimated to be held by one third of 1% of the population. Twenty companies each have assets of over \$1,000,000,000. The house of Morgan is represented on directorates of 79 corporations with aggregate capitalization of \$20,000,000,000. Supervision of monopoly by the government and more far-sighted control by the industry are desirable.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**5695. JEZIORANSKI, JEAN.** L'origine, le développement et l'état actuel de l'industrie du métal en Pologne. [The origin, the development, and the present status of the metal industry in Poland.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et Expansion.* (83) Dec. 1931: 519-524.

**5696. UNSIGNED.** Stabilization plan in Wisconsin lumber industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 82-83.—A plan providing for a certain fixed amount of employment has been adopted by employers in the lumber industry in the State of Wisconsin. This is said to be the first practical attempt of this character to be made by an entire industrial group. By the terms of the agreement the production of each plant for the period July 1, 1931 to July 1, 1932, will be fixed at 28% of the annual average for the years 1927 to 1929, and provision will also be made for increasing production evenly through the industry if the demand warrants it.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**5697. UNSIGNED.** Technological changes in the cigar industry and their effects on labor. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 11-17.—The output of cigars per worker has been nearly doubled by the use of long-filler cigar machines. The small hand factories are decreasing in number and the bulk of cigar production is being concentrated in the large machine factories.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**5698. UNSIGNED.** French chemical industry and trade in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #781. 1931: pp. 25.—The French chemical industry showed the smallest decline in exports among the four major producing and exporting countries, and was, on the whole, in better condition in 1930 than that of Germany, the United Kingdom, or the United States. The bulletin gives statistical data for production of heavy chemicals, sulphur, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, alkalies, glue, bromine, glycerine, alcohols, fertilizers, coal tar products, and essential oils. It also discusses construction work and mergers in the industry during the year, and gives capitalization of the leading French chemical producers as of January 1931, as well as the Bourse quotations on eleven leading French chemical stocks. (19 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

**5699. UNSIGNED.** Die deutsche Eisenindustrie im Jahre 1929. [The German iron industry in 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (6) Mar. 1931: 218-221.

**5700. UNSIGNED.** Die deutsche Elektrizitätswirtschaft 1925 bis 1930. [The German electricity industry 1925 to 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (9) May 1931: 342-343.

**5701. UNSIGNED.** Die deutsche Textilwirtschaft im Jahre 1928. [The German textile industry in 1928.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (2) Jan. 1931: 48-49.

**5702. WOLF, HOWARD.** Rubber. The industry that never grew up. *Forum & Century.* 86 (5) Nov. 1931: 276-281.—Eighty-five percent of all rubber products are utilized by the automobile. There are many other fields open in competition with products made from

other raw materials. But factories will not be built until a continuous flow of raw material at stabilized prices can be assured. This will not be accomplished until American rubber holdings are tremendously increased, there are immense plantings of rubber producing shrubs in the temperate zone, or perfection of synthetic rubber. At present American owners hold only a small percent of the rubber acreage of the world—the majority being in the hands of the British and the Dutch. All but 3% of the rubber is cultivated. Greater yields per acre are in sight, but this will not be taken advantage of until the present overproduction is utilized by American manufacturers to expand into many new fields. Synthetic rubber cannot compete, unless it can be made much more cheaply and perfectly than now. The cheapest substitute is reclaimed rubber, which gives as good results (1 pound reclaimed to 2 pounds crude) as pure crude.—*M. Keller.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 5585, 5600, 5675, 5694, 5729, 5842, 5911, 5916, 5964, 5996, 5988, 6030, 6053, 6124, 6129, 6159, 6355, 6405, 6409, 6411-6412, 6840)

**5703. BERLE, A. A., Jr.** Corporate devices for diluting stock participations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (8) Dec. 1931: 1239-1265.—It is the view of one group of economists that through the medium of corporate stock we are entering, in substance, upon a new form of property tenure. The corporate contract was originally regarded as establishing for each shareholder a pro rata share of property right in the assets of the corporation and in its earnings. With the adoption, one by one, of a series of mechanisms in the corporate structure which, when combined, have thrown into the hands of the board of directors wide powers to vary the pro rata participation in assets and earnings, this original contract has been robbed of its validity. These mechanisms permit the issuing of "parasitic" shares, which automatically absorb to themselves an undue portion of corporate earnings and assets, provide for the shifting of assets from group to group within the corporation, set up variations in participation by vote of the directors, delete the common-law "preemptive right" of stockholders, and remove the safeguards originally established, and, by such devices as stock purchase warrants, blank stock and the issuance of securities convertible at the option of the corporation, subject the original shares of stock to so many qualifications that the distinctness of the property right it represents has been blurred. The courts have not yet prepared themselves to deal with them, and for protection the stockholder has only a set of expectations that the men who compose the management and control will deal fairly with his interest. He must rely for the most part, not on legal rights, but on economic significances.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

**5704. CLARK, J. M. (chairman), et al.** Long-range planning for the regularization of industry. (Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Unemployment and Industrial Stabilization of the National Progressive Conference.) *New Repub.* 69 (893-pt. 2) Jan. 13, 1932: pp. 24.—Rejecting any intention either of seeking a collective economy for its own sake or safeguarding private enterprise for its own sake, this report outlines the first requisite steps for introducing voluntary planning into the existing system. Objectives include: (1) increase of total production; (2) increase of the proportion of total income going to the majority in the lower income ranges; (3) raising of the lowest wage rates, to increase consumptive demand and ability to purchase; (4) stabilization of purchasing power, by reserves or in-



surance against unemployment; (5) stabilization of price levels as far as practicable, without pegging of particular prices. The machinery proposed to realize objectives centers in a National Economic Board, representing special expert knowledge rather than special economic interests. The duties of the board would include: (1) A national statistical survey of all information requisite for national planning. (2) Organization of planning councils in all major branches of production and distribution, including finance. These councils in turn to set up permanent bodies representing all interests, safeguarded, if necessary, by government participation or regulation. (3) Integration of economic interests thus organized. A national federation of the several planning bodies might be organized, also regional and local federations. (4) Recommendation of new legislation or national policies. The necessity of elasticity is appreciated, and of varying types of planning machinery for different sections of the economic life of the nation.—*Bertram Benedict.*

5705. FILENE, EDWARD A. The ethics of this machine age. *Scribner's Mag.* 91 (2) Feb. 1932: 78-80.—The machine age with its mass production offers the greatest opportunity that the world has ever known for extending the "good life" to the masses. It is working in only about 25% of American industry. Bankers and industrialists, however, are living in the ideas of the First Industrial Revolution. They fail to see that the next step is a systematic effort to extend credit to the masses; instead they have overfinanced production and now seek to limit production to the existing state of the market. Employers should work for unemployment insurance permitting option to develop their own systems, in which they could reorganize their own employment in such a way as to eliminate fluctuations from their own industries.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

5706. HEINRICH, WALTER. Die Unzulänglichkeit der Begriffe "Horizontal" und "Vertikal" zur Erklärung des wirtschaftlichen Verbändewesens. [The inadequacy of the concepts "horizontal" and "vertical" for the theory of combination of economic units.] *Ständisches Leben.* (2) 1931: 168-187.—The generally accepted concepts "horizontal" and "vertical" do not always express the same relation. Vertical is used (1) in the realm of production, to mean for example the territorial organization of a trust with its branches; (2) to describe the kind of combination, based on a community of purposes, e.g. from a soda factory to the chemical industry; and (3) to denote a combination of functional nature, e.g. from steel-factory to building company. Horizontal means (1) a combination of enterprises of the same nature, e.g. a trust of aniline factories; and (2) a combination of the same functions, e.g. corporation of electrical engineers. In one case the conceptions try to define a combination of a technical and material nature, in the second case they mean a combination from a functional point of view. By accepting a division of the economic system into world, national, territorial, group and factory system we can overcome this difficulty, if we subdivide these groups from a material and a managerial point of view.—*B. Landheer.*

5707. LEHMANN, FRITZ. Zur Neuordnung des Aktienbilanzrechts. [The revision of the law of the corporation balance sheet.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (12) Dec. 1931: 617-633.

5708. LILLY, GEORGE A. The trade association—a necessary adjunct to successful business management. *Management Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-10.

5709. MURCHISON, CLAUDIUS. Captains of Southern industry. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 519-537.—Southern industrial leadership must adopt a technique different from that known in other industrial areas and periods because of features peculiar to the southland. "Place stability" coupled with the racial

homogeneity of the white population in a predominantly agricultural economy whose prosperity is declining have created a unique set of problems for industrialists. So strong is the individualism of the southern industrialist that to date he has rejected communist choices, trade unionism, reformers and uplifters. Low wages in southern industry are largely the result of a declining agriculture which "spews up excess workers," and the existence of a relatively inefficient Negro population which is destined never to be assimilated. The future prosperity of the south must rest upon a readjustment of prices obtained for things sold and prices paid for things bought. There must develop a system of alternative occupations and a greater diversification of industrial types.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

5710. OLIN, C. E. Bankerna och industrirationaliseringen. [Banks and the rationalization of industry.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (21) 1931: 38-68.—Most of the efforts at rationalization require a large amount of capital. In the United States the peculiar type of banking organization has hitherto prevented any close cooperation between the banks and industry. The tendency toward concentration since 1921 has made no change, since bond issues have provided the necessary capital. In Germany, on the contrary, financing has been achieved through the banks, which have acted as agents for the importation of foreign capital without which rationalization could not have been achieved. Efforts at rationalization in England have, to a greater degree than in the United States and Germany, had as their objective horizontal combinations and the cessation of existing activities. The Bankers' Industrial Development Company, organized in 1930, has concerned itself especially with the cotton industry, although no results of any consequence have been obtained as yet. In Sweden, as in the United States, rationalization of a number of industries has been financed by bond issues. An exception is the lumbermilling industry. In Finland the financing is handled by the banks, which lack sufficient capital to give adequate support to the efforts at rationalization. So far as technical rationalization is concerned, such loans are not in great demand.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

5711. PHALEN, JAMES J. Unified production methods. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 82 (4) Oct. 1931: 485-487; (5) Nov. 1931: 644-646; (6) Dec. 1931: 809-811.

5712. PROKOPOVIČ, S. Pětiletý plán národního hospodářství SSSR. [The five year national economic plan of the USSR.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (3-4) Mar. 1930: 179-217.—The author presents his criticism of the USSR five year plan.

5713. ŠLECHTA, EMANUEL. Reforma kalendáře a průmyslová statistika. [The reform of the calendar in relation to the statistics of industry.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 655-658.

5714. UNSIGNED. The accumulation by industrial concerns of funds greatly in excess of current needs, and the resulting decline in commercial borrowing of banks have proved an unsound method of operation. Surplus should be distributed to stockholder. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (7) Jan. 1932: 481.

5715. UNSIGNED. Progress of standardization in the Soviet Union. *Commercial Standards Mo.* 8 (6) Dec. 1931: 180-182.—(English translation of a report of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR, that appeared in the "Bulletin of Standardization," Moscow.) Standardization must be completed in all industries to make possible the completion of the five year plan in four years. Up to January 1, 1931, the approved standards covered about 36% of the cost of industrial production and 30% of production costs was covered by compulsory standards. The number of approved industrial standards has been increased from 360 on January 1,



1928 to 1,600 at the present time. Standardization of ferrous metallurgy now covers 72% of the total production and by the end of 1931 standardization of non-ferrous metallurgy was expected to reach 62%. The coke industry is 50% standardized. The anthracite and peat industries have no standards. Only one standard has been set up in the field of mineral ores and that is for kaolin. Other industries for which standards have been set up to some extent are shipbuilding, Diesel construction, electrical, paper, chemical, glass, and textiles. There are 350 persons now engaged in standardization work; however, the standardization plan of the Supreme Economic Council has only been 20% fulfilled. Underestimation of the importance of standardization, by the leaders of industry, was the cause of this failure to meet the schedule. The chief difficulty in the way of increasing results in standardization work is that there is no clearly formulated bureau of standardization and no units for developing standards in the large factories.—*R. R. Shaw.*

5716. UNSIGNED. Second international discussion conference of the International Management Institute, Geneva, July 4th, 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement*. 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 175-178.—The criticisms against rationalization of having caused over-production, unemployment, mechanization of work, and increased economic instability were examined, and recommendations for the further application of rationalization in dealing with these evils were drawn up. It was declared wholly incorrect to impute to rationalization a situation arising either from faults in its application, or from failure to apply it, or finally from causes which have nothing to do with its conception at all.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5717. UNSIGNED. Abschlüsse deutscher Aktiengesellschaften. [Results of operation of German corporations 1928-29 and 1929-30.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs, Sonderheft*. 40 (1) 1931: pp. 88.

5718. UNSIGNED. Legal problems of corporate executive bonus plans. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 109-115.—Aside from irregularities in the formal adoption of an executive bonus plan, judicial intervention on behalf of stockholders must generally be predicated upon unfairness determined in the light of contemporary corporate practice. The bonus plans of the American Tobacco Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., and P. Lorillard Co. are illustrative of contemporary practice.—*J. H. Marshall.*

5719. UNSIGNED. Prerequisites to suits by stockholders of dissolved corporations. *Yale Law J.* 40 (6) Apr. 1931: 1081-1087.—A discussion of the issues raised when the stockholder of a dissolved corporation seeks to enforce a right, or to obtain property, originally belonging to the now defunct company.—*W. W. Wernitz.*

5720. URWICK, L. The organization and administration of large scale international undertakings. *World Trade*. (9) Jan. 1931: 44-51.—The combination movement throughout the world has gone forward rapidly since 1920 under the caption of rationalization. Where the primary motive is financial the form adopted in the holding company; where it is distribution the cartel or price-fixing agreement predominates; where it is technical more complete amalgamation is necessary. Still another type grows out of the development of subsidiaries in foreign countries. The major danger which may be anticipated from these large undertakings lies in the difficulty of securing sufficiently able business management and the ultimate success will depend on the extent to which the technique of scientific management can be applied to the larger problems of administration. To this end international collaboration and intensive research are necessary.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

5721. VERUNÁČ, VÁCLAV. Zásady vědecké organisace v praxi a statistika. [Principles of scientific

management in practice, and statistics.] *Československý Stat. Věstník*. 11 (9-10) Dec. 1930: 646-656.

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 5632-5633, 5707, 5911, 6063-6064, 6314, 6328)

5722. BRICKER, JOHN W. Relation of accounting to utility regulation. *Amer. Accountant*. 16 (11) Nov. 1931: 334-335.—*H. G. Meyer.*

5723. CHAILQUIST, F. R. Applying depreciation to cost of municipal services. *Amer. Accountant*. 16 (10) Oct. 1931: 303-305.—Present municipal accounting procedure is not the effective management tool used by the better class of private enterprises. It does not measure production, fix responsibility, nor control finances in the most effective way. These and other desirable results can be accomplished through an accounting and budgetary scheme based on comparable standards. To be of greatest value such standards must contain all elements of cost, including depreciation. Municipal assets are acquired or purchased as ingredients for the production of service and the financial reports, balance sheets, and supporting schedules should disclose the amount of assets, current or fixed, that have been put into the production of the current period's services.—*H. G. Meyer.*

5724. DESLARZES, J. Some results of the comparative statistical study of farm accountancy data in certain countries for 1927-28. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (8) Aug. 1931: 237-251.—Net returns in farming are obtained by subtracting farming expenses from gross returns. On small farms the remuneration of the labor of the family is much more important than returns from capital. Gross returns are influenced not only by size of farm but by natural and economic conditions, improvements in technique, prices of products, state protection, and other causes. Hence, returns vary greatly in different countries and sections. Where intensive farming prevails, on the whole net returns are highest. In all countries where data are available the percentages of net returns are considerably below usual rates of interest on capital, except in Poland and Czechoslovakia.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

5725. DESLARZES, J. Some results of the comparative statistical study of farm accountancy data in certain countries for 1927-28, Part II. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 269-284.—The smaller the farm the higher per unit of area is the social income. It would be an error to suppose that it would be an advantage to the human race if small and medium farms were replaced by a system of large farming enterprises belonging to the state. Small and medium size farms will be superior to large farms if the small farmers are able to use progressive methods and cooperative effort. In Germany as the size of the farms increases there is first a decrease in social income for the medium and large family farms, then an increase for the large farms of the smaller size groups, and finally a decrease again for the very large farms. Certain groups show a negative net return. Taxes were from three to five times higher in 1924-26 than in 1912-14. In some groups taxes were more than the net return. The social income per man-day was highest on the large farms. The only possibility of improvement lies in careful and systematic planning of the farm work. With slight exceptions the earnings of the town workers were practically double those of the farm servant and four times that of the farmer.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

5726. DICKERSON, W. E., and JONES, J. WELDON. The reconciliation of reciprocal accounts, with special regard for the working papers involved. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 11 (10) Oct. 1931: 306-308.—



Reconciliation of bank accounts with book accounts is illustrated by four types of reconciliation sheets. One of these types is particularly useful where a large number of differences must be adjusted.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5727. FISCHER, R. M.** Treatment of earnings in valuation of natural resources. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (10) Oct. 1931: 299-301.—The forecast of prospective earnings should be the result of a thorough engineering analysis and economic study of the average conditions which may reasonably be expected to prevail over the period of the recovery of the deposits. There are factors of uncertainty such as changes in price level affecting the value of the fixed assets, and local influences involving changes in real estate values of transportation facilities and costs. The proper capitalization rate involves knowledge of comparative hazards inherent in the various types of property classifications and industries, conditions in the money and securities market, and analytical ability for evaluation of management factors. The appraiser must coordinate the results so obtained with all available market values reflected from properly comparable transactions.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5728. HOWE, ANDREW M.** How to determine the value of goodwill. *Printers Ink.* 157 (3) Oct. 15, 1931: 3-6; (4) Oct. 22, 1931: 56-66.

**5729. LOHNES, G. R.** Budgeting as a means of internal control. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 329-330, 344-346.—Budgeting involves taking all phases of any given business and studying them in order to plan its operations with some idea of the costs involved and to determine the results of such operations. The objective, the earning of a profit, is the purpose of the entire organization. Specific advantages of the use of a budget are: (1) internal and executive control; (2) coordination of sales, production, and finance; (3) co-operation of all departments; (4) records used as a basis of control instead of as historical information; (5) reduction of waste; (6) planning of finances; (7) balancing of equipment and personnel. No budget can be perfect and it should never be considered as a substitute for good business judgment.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5730. TARNOGROCKE, W.** Die Einflüsse der Fließarbeit auf die Selbstkostenrechnung. [The effect of continuous flow work on cost accounting.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (10) Oct. 1931: 518-530.

**5731. WASSERMAN, MAX J.** The regulation of public accounting in France. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 249-260.

**5732. WHITMORE, JOHN.** Power cost accounts. *J. Accountancy.* 52 (4) Oct. 1931: 254-274; (5) Nov. 1931: 331-341; (6) Dec. 1931: 444-453.—The first article deals with the cost of steam, under the heads, coal, water, steam, and equipment, and gives a chart of accounts; the second deals with generation of power and other steam uses; and the third with transmission and application.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**5733. WILDMAN, JOHN R.** Classification and certification of accountancy services. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 332-335.—The tremendous development of accountancy since 1910 has brought about a need for the classification of services performed by public accountants. Misunderstanding often arose because the character, scope, and limitations of the engagement were not determined in advance and made known to all of the parties at interest. As a result, there were frequent controversies between accountants and clients, bankers, attorneys, bond-holders, stockholders, creditors and surety companies. After a study of five thousand engagements, accountancy practice was found to permit of analysis into twelve groups, five of which consist of different types of audit service. The remaining seven classes have no characteristics which are common to them all. The value of classifying services and in formulating concise definitions of the inclusiveness of

each lies in the fact that it forces attention to the differences in services performed and focuses attention on the exact nature of the service in a particular case. Thus misunderstandings may usually be averted. Careful definitions of the classes of service are presented in the article, together with a discussion of various forms of certificates.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5734. WITTNER, H. S.** New arrangement of elements of financial report suggested. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (9) Sep. 1931: 262-265.—The present order of presentation in an audit report is described as illogical and uninteresting. Instead of comments, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and schedules, the author suggests the following arrangement: (1) tie-up with the end of the preceding period, (2) profit and loss statement, (3) comments on operations, (4) balance sheet, and (5) comments on balance sheet. A specimen report embodying these suggestions is appended.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 4817, 4867, 4887, 5346, 5359, 5773, 5977, 6115, 6147, 6327, 6524, 6528)

**5735. BOYD, GEORGE E.** Mileage of new lines increases. *Railway Age.* 92 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 25-34.—New railway line completed in the U. S. in 1931 aggregated 748 mi., compared with 513 in 1930 and 666 in 1929. The outlook for 1932 is not encouraging. In Canada, the new mileage was 250 mi. in 1931, against 385 in 1930 and 841 in 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5736. COOPER, COURTNEY RYLEY.** The future of the railroads. An interview with Sir Henry S. Thornton, President and Chairman of the Board, Canadian National Railways. *Saturday Evening Post.* 204 (30) Jan. 23, 1932: 14-15, 85-88.

**5737. CONROY, JOHN C.** Our railways and the Drumm-Michelin railcar. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (80) Dec. 1931: 649-659.—(A discussion of the competition between motor and railway transportation in Ireland.) The author suggests that the railways adopt radical changes in their operating methods. Such changes are possible through the medium of two recent inventions, the Drumm electric battery and the "Micheline" pneumatic wheel. The Drumm electric battery is said to fulfill all the necessary conditions required by railroads, and its introduction will reduce operating expenses. The "Micheline" rail omnibus, developed in France, is made with pneumatic tires, which aid acceleration, and is ideal for light railway traffic, particularly that of branch lines.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

**5738. DUNN, SAMUEL O.** The future of the railways. *Railway Age.* 92 (4) Jan. 23, 1932: 156-158, 169.—A new railway era began January 1, 1932. Some freight rates went up, and there is good prospect that rail wages will go down. But much remains to be done in the way of increasing efficiency of operation, modernizing both methods and material, and placing regulation on a more intelligent and sympathetic basis.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5739. HANTOS, ELEMÉR.** Une nouvelle organisation des transports en Europe centrale. [A new organization of transportation in central Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4 (2) Nov. 1931: 267-297.—The artificial political divisions of central Europe have been the cause of a complete disorganization of the railroads. Trunk lines have been divided by the boundaries and many miles of unnecessary frontier trackage have been constructed. Operation and maintenance have become inefficient. The railroads of the central European states should be coordinated into a system, by an agree-



ment similar to the pre-war German Union of Railway Administrations, in order to secure an essential uniformity in all matters relating to (1) technique (operation of trains, trans-shipments, use of foreign rolling stock), (2) tariff schedules (standardized rates, prevention of discrimination), and (3) the legal status of passengers and goods in transit.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

5740. IBL, VLADIMÍR. Diskuse o našich železnicích. [Czechoslovak railroad problems.] *Naše Doba*. 38 (7) Apr. 1931: 389-395.—Though between 1925-1929 the number of passengers transported by Czechoslovakian railroads increased by 3.5% and the transport of goods by 16%, this increase does not correspond to the increase of the personnel, cars and the general improvements. However, the tariff rates are low in comparison to other countries. The most important condition is to take the system out of politics.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5741. O'LEARY, M. GRATTAN. Canada's railway crisis. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 724-732.—Canada is about to set up a Royal Commission to investigate the desperate situation of her two great railways. Crop failures and the general depression are only in part responsible for their present failure to meet fixed charges. Of equal importance are the enormous expansion and capital expenditure of the years preceding 1929, and the competition of the motor truck. The motor truck problem is of continental importance and in Canada, for constitutional reasons, can be solved only by inter-provincial cooperation or by some such alliance of the railroads and the highway as has been attempted by the Pennsylvania Railroad.—*H. D. Jordan.*

5742. KRAEGER, F. W. Freight cars ordered in 1931. *Railway Age*. 92 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 47-50.—Railway freight cars built in the U. S. in 1931 for domestic use totaled 13,205 units, compared with 75,188 cars in 1930 and 82,240 cars in 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5743. LYNE, J. G. Canada weighs railways' future. *Railway Age*. 92 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 19-21.—Canadian railways suffered from the depression in 1931. But public interest in transport problems is thoroughly aroused, and a Royal Commission is seeking causes and remedies for the present difficulties.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5744. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. A review of railway operations in 1931. *Railway Age*. 92 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 10-18.—Trend lines ran down again in 1931, with respect to railway freight and passenger traffic, revenue, and net earnings. Freight declined 19% below 1930, revenue 20%, and net railway operating income 40%. Operating efficiency continued on a high level. Higher rates on some commodities went into effect at the close of the year, and there was prospect of wage reductions that would help the situation. The Railroad Credit Corporation was organized in December, to receive the increased revenues from the higher rates, and to loan the proceeds to carriers failing to earn their interest charges. The great need is for more traffic.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5745. PASZKOWSKI. Zum 75 jährigen Bestehen der Schwedischen Staatseisenbahnen. [The first 75 years of the Swedish State Railways.] *Ztg. des Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (50) Dec. 10, 1931: 1325-1327.—On Dec. 1, 1856 the Gotenburg-Jonsered and Malmö-Lund lines were opened to traffic. Owing to the many waterways, interest in railways in Sweden was slow in developing. The development of the Swedish State Railway System may be divided in three periods; (1) greatest development, between 1855 and 1865, (2) 1875 to 1920, characterized by the building of the North Swedish Railway, and (3) 1920 to the present, with a total length of 6,651 km. Although privately owned railways total about 10,000 km. in length, they cannot compare in importance with the state railway system.—*H. J. Donker.*

5746. POLAŃSKI, ST. Transport towarów na kolejach Rzeczpospolitej Polskiej w r. 1922 i 1928.

[The transportation of goods on the railways of Poland in 1922 and 1928.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 7 (4) 1929: 218-227.

—In the introduction, the author explains the methodological essentials in his study of the problem of transportation of commodities by Polish railways. All data used were taken from official statistics of Polish railways. The number of tons of goods transported per kilometer is used as an index characterizing efficiency. In 1928, individual groups of railways had the following indices of transportation: Warsaw-Katowitz, 3,250 t. per km.; Poznań-Cracow-Danzig, 1,750 t. per km.; Radom-Lwow, 1,050 t. per km.; and Vilna-Stanislawow, 500 t. per km. The average increase in transportation since 1922 is 17.8%; Poznań (279%), Danzig (135%), and Katowitz (118%) have developed their transportation more rapidly than other railways of Poland. The map included illustrates the principal statements and conclusions of the author.—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

5747. ROBINSON, G. H. Adjusting national economic inequalities by railroad rate regulation. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 42 (2) Jan. 1932: 186-192.—Congress has recently experimented with the idea of adjusting national economic inequalities by railroad rate regulation. The Hoch-Smith Resolution required that the commission consider the industrial situation in adjusting freight rates in order to bring about a proper development of the country as a whole, and that the commission prescribe the lowest possible lawful rates on agricultural products because of the agricultural depression. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Northern Pacific Railway vs. North Dakota*, a number of years ago, indicates limits to the extent to which the rate burden can be shifted from one commodity to another. In the *Lake-Cargo Coal Cases* which culminated a bitter struggle between the Pennsylvania and southern coal operators over freight differentials, the lower courts upset the rate adjustments of the commission but the U. S. Supreme Court did not pass upon the legal questions involved. More recently, the resolution figured in a reduction of rates on fruit from California. The order of the Commission was set aside by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Ann Arbor Railroad Company vs. United States*. Thus three attempts to make rates on "public policy" grounds have been rejected by the courts. The Hoch-Smith experiment cannot continue at the expense of the railroads, or of other traffic. The adjustment of rates on grounds of public policy seems to be stalled for lack of arrangements for financing it.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

5748. SHANNON, HOMER H. Welding rails and highways. *Traffic World*. 48 (25) Dec. 19, 1931: 1347-1349; (26) Dec. 26, 1931: 1395-1397.—The year 1931 marked the beginning of a change in the direction of greater coordination of rail and highway transportation service. Free motor pickups and delivery service were inaugurated by more than 100 rail carriers in the southwestern U. S., and are being established elsewhere. Container service is being extended, merchandise being packed in containers and the containers being discharged from freight car to truck at the point of destination. Trucks are entering terminal operations. The several processes are described as supplementation, coordination, and substitution.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5749. SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. British railways, 1923 to 1930. *Railway Gaz.* 55 (26) Dec. 25, 1931: 809-812.—Summary of study by Railway Research Service of London. Rail mileage increased slightly in Great Britain from 1923 to 1930, locomotives and freight cars declined in number, net revenue fell off, but the physical condition of the lines improved distinctly. If British trade increases as it did in prewar years, both rail and highway transport will soon be utilized to their maximum capacity.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

5750. SPENCE, CHARLES M. Streaks of rust. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (1) Autumn 1931: 1-19.—The immedi-



ate cause of present railroad difficulties is the depression but a more fundamental and permanent cause has been the development of new forms of transportation. Other reasons for railroad difficulties are excessive competition, federal paternalism, and "an anachronistic public attitude, composed of equal parts of apathy and cynicism, with more than a dash of overt hostility." If the railroads are to persist, we must put them in a position to recoup their tonnage losses or we must pay them more money for what they do carry.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

**5751. TAFT, WALTER J. Locomotives ordered in 1931.** *Railway Age.* 92 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 42-44.—Only 181 railway locomotives were built in the U. S. for domestic use in 1931, compared with 972 in 1930, and 926 in 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5752. TURNEY, J. R. How the railroads can meet truck competition.** *Printers Ink.* 157 (7) Nov. 12, 1931: 56-64.

**5753. WHITELAW, WILLIAM. Economic aspect of British railway transport.** *Railway Gaz.* 56 (3) Jan. 15, 1932: 73-74.—British railways were not built on an economic basis. Parliamentary legislation has curtailed their proper development. Consolidation has not proved a success, and highway development at public expense has brought about an intolerable and menacing situation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5754. WULFF. Rückblick auf das Jahr 1931. [Review of 1931.]** *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (1) Jan. 7, 1932: 1-29; (2) Jan. 14, 1932: 33-36.—The first section reviews the financial and operative results during 1931 of the railways of Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, and the work done during the same year by the Union of German Railway Companies (*Verein Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*). The second part reviews the railways of Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, USSR, Great Britain and Ireland, and those of America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. A survey is also given of the work done during the same period by such international institutions as the International Railway Union and the International Transport Committee. The Bulgarian and Greek Railways and the Oriental Railways at Istanbul joined the latter in 1931.—*H. J. Donker.*

**5755. UNSIGNED. Canadian transportation problem.** *Railway Gaz.* 56 (3) Jan. 15, 1932: 75-76.—The Canadian government has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the transport problem in Canada. Railway traffic and earnings declined appreciably in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5756. UNSIGNED. French railway re-organization.** *Railway Gaz.* 55 (24) Dec. 11, 1931: 747-749.—Faced with serious and growing deficits, the French railways are proposing drastic changes in methods of operation. These are designed to make greater use of the motor vehicle, and to improve the efficiency of rail operation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5757. UNSIGNED. The Palestine railways.** *Railway Gaz.* 56 (2) Jan. 8, 1932: 42-43.—The Palestine Railways Administration operates 660 mi. of line. An operating deficit was experienced in 1930 on the Palestine Railway proper, while the Hejaz and Kantara-Rafa lines were operated at a profit.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5758. UNSIGNED. Road motor services in South Africa.** *Railway Gaz.* 56 (3) Jan. 15, 1932: 80-82.—The South African Railway Administration began in 1912 to introduce supplementary road motor services. This policy was interrupted by the war, but was resumed in 1925, with subsequent rapid expansion. Road route mileage has grown from 1,551 in 1925-6 to 11,117 in 1930-1. Vehicle miles have increased from 479,000 to 5,358,000.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**5759. YARHAM, E. R. Churchill, "The end of the steel."** *United Empire.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 546-550.—The export of grain from the Canadian prairies to Great Britain has been greatly hampered by the long rail haul via the St. Lawrence route. The Hudson Bay Railway and the harbor works at its terminus, Churchill, were completed in 1931. This has shortened the rail journey by 1000 mi., and brought Canadian wheat three weeks nearer its British market. The construction has also opened up a valuable mining and forest area. The railway was begun in 1911, but was abandoned from 1918 to 1926, when work was resumed owing to the vigorous agitation of the farmers.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

## STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entry 6423)

**5760. UNSIGNED. Valuation of easements in condemnation of elevated railroads.** *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 779-786.—The New York elevated railroad litigation—famous for the immensity of volume, variety, and difficulty of questions involved—has recently entered into another phase, with the condemnation by the public of 900 ft. of spur track. There is statutory provision for assessment of damages upon real property benefited by the removal, and the company is advancing a claim, *inter alia*, for the "value of the railroad's 'right' to lessen the value of the adjoining property by the operation of the elevated." This "right" had its origin in damages paid by the company years ago to abutting owners for impairment of their easement of light, air, and access. In the current litigation, the company argued that the "right" be valued at its reproduction cost (\$3,600,000); the city and property owners contended that nothing should be paid; the trial court awarded \$750,000 on the basis of original and reproduction costs; and the Appellate Division fixed the compensation at \$200,000—the original cost. Theory, equity, and public policy seem to establish the validity of the company's claim to a current reproduction cost valuation, i.e., the capitalization of the appreciation in annual income to abutting owners due to the removal of the elevated tracks.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4824, 5748, 5758, 6110, 6145, 6391, 6426)

**5761. PFLUG, FR. Der internationale Verkehr mit Handelskraftfahrzeugen. [International commercial motor vehicle traffic.]** *Verkehrstechnik.* (50) Dec. 15, 1931: 587-590.—On the occasion of the League of Nations' European conference for street traffic at Geneva in March 1931, an international arrangement for commercial motor vehicles traffic was discussed. The project advanced by the League of Nations, with the exception of the articles 17 to 21 incl., is presented with a discussion of the German attitude towards it.—*H. J. Donker.*

**5762. GUARDIA, TOMAS. La carretera inter-americana. [The Inter-American highway.]** *El Economista (Mexico).* 7 (80) Dec. 1, 1931: 11-12.—The Inter-American highway project is an outgrowth of the plan for a Pan American highway long advocated by the Pan American Union and latterly supported by the Pan American Highway Congresses. It is to run from Panama to the United States. Appropriations have been made by Panama and the U. S. to finance the surveys. Offices have been set up in Panama. Engineering advice is given to the intermediary republics. Surveys are now complete in Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Panama. Over most of the route existing highways will be used. A portion of these are already usable for automobiles during the entire year and a larger proportion in the dry season only. From Laredo to Panama



City the traveling distance will be about 5,200 km. Of this route 1,100 km. lies over roads already finished, 2,250 km. are under construction or passable during the dry season, and on 1,850 km. work has not been begun. A uniform system of traffic control is to be adopted.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

**5763. HENRY, THOS. P.** Auto accidents in darker months. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(11) Nov. 1931: 23-24.—There is a very marked seasonal increase each year in automobile fatalities and accidents during October, November, and December. Insufficient care is taken both by pedestrian and motorist for conditions such as skidding caused by leaves, rain, and sleet. Darkness comes quickly serving as a special incentive to faster driving homeward at a time when poor visibility should suggest added care. Closed garage doors heighten the danger of carbon monoxide.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**5764. REINÖHL.** Das österreichische Kraftfahr-  
liniengesetz. [The Austrian act on motor transportation lines.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (50) Dec. 10, 1931: 1337-1341.—Discussion of the Austrian regulations of October 3, 1931 with regard to motor vehicle lines, the conveyance of persons and goods by motor car, and the economic relations of the motor car to the other public means of conveyance.—*H. J. Donker.*

**5765. UNSIGNED.** The carpet-bagger appears in the transportation industry. *A E R A.* 22(12) Dec. 1931: 719-724.—The driver rental system of taxicab operation appeared in Washington, D.C. early in 1930 and has grown at a very rapid rate. The zone cab rates, passed in February 1931, upset the city's transportation equilibrium. But affairs did not approach their present disastrous proportions until July 1931 when zone rates were greatly reduced. According to the rental system, a so-called company was organized to purchase automobiles in lots of at least one hundred. The company then entered into agreements with individual drivers, under which a new car was turned over to the driver on condition that he pay a rental of four dollars a day for one year, besides paying for his gasoline, oil, and repairs at the company's garage. The company purports to assume liability, but none of the companies have purchased liability insurance. If the driver lives up to the provisions of the contract the automobile is his at the end of a year. Under this genteel "racket" a company with one hundred cabs on rental would realize \$146,000 per year on an investment of only \$67,000. The drivers frequently work 12 hours or more a day and their incomes are small, but, due to present conditions, they submit. Receipts of the street railway companies have been falling off \$100,000 per month. The Public Service Commission has just passed rulings that should check this development, one of the most important features being the abolition of zone rates.—*R. R. Shaw.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 4796, 4809, 4826, 4835, 4837, 4856, 4886, 5759, 5930, 6012, 6113-6115, 6406)

**5766. ITO, JUJIRO.** Honpo kaiun shijo no hat-tatsu to sono genjo. [Growth and present status of the shipping market of Japan.] *Shogaku Ronso.* (3) Jun. 1931: 1-69.—Prior to the Chino-Japanese war (1894-95), Japanese shipping was limited to her coastwise trade, but after the war a number of imported vessels sought the foreign trade. The Russo-Japanese war (1903-1905) further widened the sphere, and before the world war the central shipping market of the Orient shifted from Hongkong to Kobe. In 1921 a shipping exchange was established in Kobe to conduct public transactions in shipping after the method of the produce exchange, but failed due to the following reasons: (1)

not enough large merchants in Kobe; (2) only few shipping agents have permanent relations with shipowners, most of the tramp shipping being based upon time charter, which has to be renewed every few months on entirely competitive bases. Hence the agents conduct business in secrecy. The shipping exchange now functions as arbitrator of disputes and information bureau on shipping and traffic and for the standardization of shipping papers. The features of Japanese shipping market are: (1) the slump season comes both in winter and summer; (2) freight rates are often contracted by speculation; and (3) there is a tendency to shift from tramps to cargo liners. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

**5767. ITO, JUJIRO.** Jaijo kinyu mondai no ken-kyu. [Problems of shipping finance in Japan.] *Shogaku Ronso.* 1 Feb. 1930: 101-189.—After the world war due to the activity of the American and European shipping lines, Japanese shipping has been confined to narrow limits near Saigon and to the Northern Pacific route. The seamen's league made an end to low wages and cheap rations which were the strong weapons of Japanese merchant marines. The result is the Japanese shipowners find conditions difficult. In recent years due to the age of her vessels, Japan reports the highest percentage of shipping casualties. Japan is an importing nation with a balance averaging 300,000,000 yen per annum. The only effective means of making good the unfavorable balance is to be found in shipping. The writer proposes a plan by which the scrapping of old vessels should proceed with the construction of new. He favors a government grant of interest of 2 or 3%. With an annual expense of not exceeding 1,500,000 to 2,300,000 yen to the government, old vessels amounting to 450,000 d/w. tons. would be broken up within five years, while 750,000 d/w. tons of new ships would be constructed. This plan has been considered by the government, the Shipowners' Association and the Maritime Research Association. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

**5768. LABORDE, FERNAND.** L'aménagement integral du Rhône. [The development of the Rhône River project.] *Rev. Sci. Illus.* 69(23) Dec. 12, 1931: 705-717.

**5769. SIEGERT, FRIEDRICH P., and KAUTZ ERICH A.** Die Weltschiffahrt. [World shipping.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(1) Jan. 1932: 262-298.—(Statistical tables.)

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 5979, 6125, 6132, 6297, 6413, 6460, 6504, 6647)

**5770. ROOD, K. T.** Five years of overseas telephone service. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11(1) Jan. 1932: 14-26.—When transatlantic telephone service was opened, January 7, 1927, it connected only New York and London, serving 2,500,000 telephones. Now it embraces 32,829,000 telephones, 92% of the world's total, covering most of North America, much of South America, all of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, practically all of Europe, Australia, one city in Africa, Java, Sumatra, Sicily, the Canary Islands, Bermuda, and Hawaii. Ship-shore service extends to seven liners while at sea. In 1927 transatlantic messages averaged seven per day. Traffic has increased each succeeding year. Total transatlantic messages in 1931 showed an increase of 21% over 1930. During a record week in the summer of 1931 they averaged more than 100 a day. Specific cases are given of the service being used for financial, press, government, business, professional, and personal messages. When Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, a new transatlantic telephone record for a business day was set



with 162 messages on September 21, 1931. Personal messages reached a peak on Christmas Day, 1931, when there were 342 overseas telephone conversations, the largest number for any day thus far.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

**5771. SHREEVE, H. E.** Eighth plenary meeting of the International Advisory Committee on Long Distance Telephony. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 63-68.—Statistics show that during 1931 telephone traffic on Anglo-European toll circuits continued to increase, due largely to improvements facilitated by the International Advisory Committee (C.C.I.). Recommendations of the Committee are not binding, but are generally adopted. Studies of the various sections are submitted annually at a plenary assembly, the eighth of which was held at Paris, Sep. 14-21, 1931. During the past year the C.C.I. has added to its membership two more Argentine companies (making a total of seven), the Telephone Administrations of the Dutch East Indies and of the Union of South Africa, the Chile Telephone Company, two companies in Uruguay, and the *Societatea Anonima Romana de Telefoane* (Rumania). The plenary assembly decided to divide questions submitted into two groups: "A," questions on which uniformity of practice is important; and "B," questions primarily of an informative character on which uniformity of practice is not vital. The latter will be handled more informally, possibly by correspondence. Questions now being studied cover protection, transmission, traffic, and commercial subjects. The next plenary meeting will be at Madrid in September 1932, and deal only with traffic and commercial matters.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 6453)

**5772. UNSIGNED.** Canada: Aviation as an imperial link. *Round Table.* (83) Jun. 1931: 635-644.—An air board was created in 1919 and civil aviation given legislative sanction in 1927. There are now 65,000 mi. of regular air mail routes, and service has been integrated with that by rail. Canada holds a strategic position as a link in one of the most important arterial air routes of the future. The Belle Isle-Montreal service has shortened mail deliveries to London by 48 hrs. New York-London via Belle Isle is 2,361 mi. shorter than via Bermuda-Lisbon. A route from London to Tokyo (10,051 mi.), consisting of ten practicable stages, can be covered in 80 hrs.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 4797, 4829, 4856, 5162, 5178, 5218, 5224, 5318, 5343, 5345, 5355, 5369, 5379, 5390, 5398, 5421, 5449, 5454, 5475, 5488, 5494, 5530, 5607, 5656, 5668, 5698, 5825, 5831, 5898, 5908, 6069, 6095, 6142, 6228, 6254, 6284, 6295, 6450, 6480, 6491, 6507, 6516, 6527, 6529, 6541-6543, 6554-6555, 6559, 6564, 6809)

**5773. BATISTA, GIANNI.** La politique italienne des traités de commerce. [Italian policy in regard to commercial treaties.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-4 (1) Oct. 1931: 83-110.—The Italian government, in the negotiation of commercial treaties, has consistently attempted to minimize restrictions on international trade. Adverse conditions have made this difficult and additional restrictions have been imposed in the use of the most-favored-nation clause, and upon provisions dealing with international railway transportation. Italian policy under the present regime also has been directed toward

liberalization of restrictions on immigration.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

**5774. BELIN, IVO.** Yugoslav economic relations with North America. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6 (12) Dec. 1931: 258-260.—Trade relations between the two countries are much restricted, exports to U.S. forming less than 1% and imports fluctuating between 4% and 5% of the trade total of Yugoslavia. The chief articles sold to U. S. include chrome ore, cellulose, opium, dried sliced beet, acetates, and timber, while the most important articles bought from U.S. are cotton fibre, motor vehicles, machine oil, tires, typewriters and calculators, and paraffin. Of greater importance are financial transactions. Remittances from America of Yugoslav emigrants have always formed an important item in the balance of payment, while the tourist traffic, is as yet little developed. The conclusion of three dollar loans to the amount of \$47,000,000 has opened the American financial market to Yugoslavia and may pave the way to more financial transaction at the conclusion of the present world crisis.—*A. Vidaković.*

**5775. BULLOCK, C. J., and MICOLEAU, H. L.** Foreign trade and the business cycle. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (4) Nov. 1931: 138-159.—Data on imports, and imports plus exports of the U. S. for the period from 1790 to 1931 display a fair correlation with the cyclical movements of business in the country. The correlation is somewhat greater for imports than for combined exports and imports, but for both series it is significant. For the first forty years, foreign trade probably exerted a greater influence on the economic life of the nation than in any of the subsequent periods until very recently. Then, chiefly if not wholly as a result of the Great War, it seems to have recovered something of its original primacy. (The cycles in foreign trade are measured by the differences between year-to-year percent changes in the original data and the normal rate of growth.)—*Ada M. Matthews.*

**5776. CHADBOURNE, THOMAS L.** The international stabilization of the sugar industry. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 383-385.

**5777. DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM T.** Chemical industries and trade of Norway and Denmark. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #780. Nov. 1931: pp. 32.

**5778. ELIACHEFF, BORIS.** Dumping ordinaire et dumping soviétique. [Ordinary dumping and Soviet dumping.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 Jan.-Feb. 1931: 91-101.—There are two factors essential in dumping activities: selling at a price lower than that prevailing in the country of destination of the goods to be sold, and selling at a price lower than that at which the goods sell upon reintroduction into the original country of export. "Exchange dumping" exists because of difference in value in gold of the money of the exporting country within its borders and without and is based on depreciated exchange. "Social dumping" is based on the degradation of the standard of living of the exporting country as compared to the country of import. "Reverse dumping" is characterized by selling at different prices in different countries, giving lower prices to the countries where competition is keenest. "Credit dumping" allows the granting of exceptional credit conditions to countries where competition is active. "Freight dumping" involves concessions given by steamship companies to certain export articles. In "concealed dumping" prices fluctuate to meet the competitors at an advantage. Soviet dumping involves an entirely different basis because all internal production and foreign trade is nationalized. The same terms may be used but they have entirely different significance. Having bought goods from its citizens with depreciated money, the Soviet government sells abroad at much lower prices. This permits them to buy machinery and raw materials abroad which are sold to the Russian cooperatives or trusts at



greatly enhanced prices. In a sense, dumping is practised within the nation as well as without, especially since the true value of the gold ruble is unknown. There is also "social dumping" since labor is usually forced, whether that of the ordinary laborer or the exiled professional classes.—*Nathan Miller.*

5779. F., W. Le commerce extérieur des produits agricoles en 1930-1931. [Foreign trade in agricultural products in 1930-1931.] *Agric. Polonaise et d. Pays de l'Est. Europ.* 3 (4) Oct. 1931: 95-115.—(Poland.)

5780. GROSS, HERBERT. Industriewirtschaftliche Wirkungen einer deutsch-österreichischen Zollunion. [Industrial and economic effects of a German-Austrian customs union.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 41-99.—A customs union involves increased protection of the members against the rest of the world, and increased free-trade within the union. It involves the theories of protection and free-trade. With this in view, the effects of the scheme are examined largely with reference to Austria with regard to industries, and not agriculture. Her foreign trade with Germany and the rest of Europe is examined, and the consequences of the union and the tariff walls are discussed in this connection. Then, follows an analysis of the chief industries, cotton spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of woollens, clothing, leather and leather goods, iron, machinery and electrical goods, and metals, in relation to Austria's foreign trade.—*C. D. Campbell.*

5781. H., J. Hospodářské styky Československo-Bulharské. [Czechoslovak-Bulgarian commercial relations.] *Zahranicní Pol.* 10 (6) Jun. 1931: 586-595.—The Czechoslovak exports into Bulgaria fell off in some cases as much as 50% in 1930. (A detailed analysis follows.) Germany and Italy are the chief competitors. Tobacco is the most important article exported to Czechoslovakia. Other imports (eggs, vegetables, and leather, are increasing. The future commercial relations will depend on the financing of exports and the materialization of export credit insurance to Bulgaria.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5782. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1929. [Commercial treaties 1929.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1932: 321-356.

5783. HIBBARD, B. H. Who pays the tariff duties? *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 547-553.—The consumer pays the tariff, though he does not know when, or how, or even that he pays it. The importer hands over the amount of the duty, but, assuming the price in this country is not changed by the duty, the consumer pays the duty to the government and the rest to the producer. The foreign producer pays no tariff but gets less for his product. The two sums are identical in magnitude, but one is a payment to a collector, whereas the other is a subtraction from a former price, or it might be called a fall from a higher to a lower price level, due to market conditions. The economic disadvantage of a tariff to a producer outside a country may be real enough, but it does not constitute a payment to the country imposing the tariff.—*S. W. Mendum.*

5784. HUDEC, KAREL. Průmyslové výrobky v zahraničním obchodu německém. [Industrial products in German foreign trade.] *Obzor Národohospodářsky.* 36 (2) Feb. 1931: 98-111; (3), Mar. 1931: 180-189.—(A detailed technical study.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5785. LEVIN, D. ЛЕВИН, Д. Экономическая борьба капиталистических стран против СССР. [The economic struggle of the capitalist countries against the Soviet Union.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права. (Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava.)* (3) 1931: 113-126.—This is a brief outline of the measures adopted during the winter of 1930-1931 by the governments of various "capitalist" countries against the alleged Soviet "dumping." Levin doubts that the "capitalist" governments would succeed in forming a united front against the Soviet Union, and expresses the hope

that the Soviet government would be able to play upon the conflicts between the individual capitalist states.—*G. Vernadsky.*

5786. LÉVY, ROGER. Le déclin des échanges britanniques en extrême-orient. [The decline of British trade in the Far East.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (703) Aug. 1, 1931: 1061-1062.—A commentary on the findings of the Report of the British Economic Mission to the Far East 1930-1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5787. NOSEK, V. Czechoslovak trade policy. *Central Europ. Observer.* 9 (52) Dec. 24, 1931: 739-741.—The Czechoslovak balance of trade still shows a considerable surplus of exports, but a large part of this surplus has not been paid for owing (especially in Austria and Hungary) to the strict regulations concerning the paying. Czechoslovakia cannot depart from the following principles: (1) her economic structure does not permit her to strive for or achieve absolute self-sufficiency; (2) no measures may be adopted jeopardizing her trade relations with other countries; but (3) the outflow of gold and foreign bills to an extent which would mean a serious decline in the balance of payments must be prevented. With the exception of agricultural duties, raised in June, 1930. Recently exchange regulations were passed, whereby all exporters and other creditors must offer foreign money, bills, cheques, etc., to the National Bank for sale, which alone can allow payments to be made abroad. Certain kinds of goods, such as raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, can be imported only if the National Bank grants foreign bills for the payment, the decision being in the hands of a special commission of the Ministry of Finance, in which other ministries are also represented.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5788. PANAITESCU, P. N. Regimul preferențial. [The preferential regime.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românes.* (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 512-525.—The author describes the measures adopted to relieve the present crisis and analyzes the difficulties which oppose the adoption of preferential tariffs. For Rumania, especially, such a regime is necessary in order to protect agriculture.—*I. Adămoiu.*

5789. HERMBERG, PAUL. Kann Russland uns helfen? [Can Russia help us?] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41 (45) Nov. 7, 1931: 705-707.—One solution suggested for relieving the force of the depression in Germany is to isolate the country economically from the world market. Hermsberg holds that this suggestion is utterly impractical and investigates an alternative proposition, the possibility of carrying on trade only with Russia since theoretically considered the two countries supplement each other. He finds that Russia not only does not export as much food stuffs and raw materials as Germany imported during the severe depression year of 1930, but that these food stuffs and raw materials are not the ones which Germany needs. He then compares the German export items on manufactured goods with Russia's imports and finds that Germany's exports exceed Russia's apparent needs by about 750%.—*Alice Hanson.*

5790. KOLÁŘÍK, J. Obchod svazu SSR. s Československem. [Soviet Russian-Czechoslovak commerce.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 258-263.—Since 1925 Russian exports into Czechoslovakia increased ten fold. The value in 1925 was 32,900,460 crowns; and in 1930, 301,570,000. The Czechoslovak exports in 1925 were valued at 403,925,755 crowns; 155,839,000 in 1926, and they gradually increased to 328,066,000 in 1930. Flax is the main article of Russian exports to Czechoslovakia, and has superseded the mineral oils in importance. About 2/3 of Czechoslovak exports consist of iron goods and machinery.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5791. PELL, HERBERT C. Inefficient, incompetent or dishonest. Tariffs can protect only such indus-



tries as the title names. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-24.—The unparalleled and almost continuous well being of the U. S. can be attributed to the fact that it is the greatest free trade area in the world. An American manufacturer can, without crossing any tariff, barriers whatsoever, reach a market of 120,000,000 people. The U. S. continues to maintain a dole far more costly than that of Great Britain, but it is not, as in England, for the benefit of the poor and unemployed but for the rich and powerful.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

5792. REŽNÝ, STANISLAV. Vývoz československých tovarů do Maďarska v období 1925-1930. [The exports of Czechoslovak products into Hungary 1925-1930.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 189-195; (4) Apr. 1931: 275-286.—Czechoslovakian exports to Hungary increased from 1925 to 1927, and are now gradually falling off. Hungary has declined from third to the fifth place in consumption of Czechoslovak exports. The importation of raw material is increasing. The tariff treaties have less influence than the general prosperity of Hungary on these figures.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5793. RÖPKE, WILHELM. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Wirklichkeit des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Liberale Handelspolitik. [The actual social and economic state of the capitalistic epoch: Liberal commercial policy.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24 (3) Apr. 1931: 345-365.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5794. ROUVIER, JACQUES. La balance des paiements et l'exportation de capitaux allemands depuis 1925. [The balance of payments and the export of German capital since 1925.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (703) Aug. 1, 1931: 1053-1054.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5795. SAARLOOS, A. E. C. van. De huidige situatie van den Indischen importhandel en de economische beteekenis van de Indische nederzettingen in het proces der winstvorming. [The present situation of the Dutch East Indian import trade and the economic importance of profit-making establishments in the Dutch East Indies.] *De Economist.* 80 (10) Oct. 1931: 730-744; (11) Nov. 1931: 796-810.—The import of the Dutch East Indies from the Netherlands has decreased since the war, in consequence of the competition of other western countries and the industrialization of eastern countries, particularly Japan, China, and Australia. The products of the American industry with its rational production methods have entered the Dutch East Indian markets. The import organizations established by Dutch industries in the Dutch East Indies are of increasing importance since the Companies Tax Act lays a duty on all profits of foreign companies. The profits are considered as having been made by the import organization in the Dutch East Indies, not by the head-office.—*Cecile Rothe.*

5796. SAARLOOS, A. E. C. van, and JANSEN, L. F. De fiscaal economische consequenties van dumping in Ned. Indië. [The fiscal and economical consequences of dumping in the Dutch East Indies.] *Maandbl. d. Vereniging v. Inspecteurs v. Finan.* 6 (10) Oct. 1931: 345-356.—The limited liability companies working in the Dutch East Indies are bound to pay a tax calculated according to the profits made in their business in the Dutch East Indies. It must be considered to what extent the treasury may have any interest in foreign companies working with a dumping system. The author explains that only a seeming loss is made in various cases by selling abroad at dumping prices and calculates that profits may result when the calculated cost price of the products has already been covered by the inland sale at a higher price. The treasury must examine closely the share of the costs and profits allocated to business in the Dutch East Indies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

5797. SALTER, Sir ARTHUR. England's dilemma: Free trade or protection? *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 188-200.—Results of the recent elec-

tion do not prove that the British favor general protection. However, protection is likely to develop gradually and moderately. The tendency since 1927 toward a more liberal tariff policy in Europe has been impeded by tariff increases in other parts of the world. The same cause may contribute now to higher tariffs in England. The financial crisis, partly the result of high tariffs, tends not to remove them but to increase them.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

5798. SAXER, A. Der Stickerei-Veredlungsverkehr mit dem Ausland. [The embroidery finishing industry and commerce—import of unfinished and re-export of embroidered goods.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (3) 1931: 408-435.

5799. SIMOES, NUNO. Le Portugal et la Belgique. L'évolution du commerce luso-belge. [Portugal and Belgium. The evolution of Portuguese-Belgian commerce.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (82) Oct. 1931: 411-417.

5800. SMITS, R. E. De beteekenis van Ned.-Indië uit internationaal-economisch oogpunt. [The significance of the Dutch East Indies from an international economic point of view.] *Mededeeling v. h. Centraal Kantoor v. de Stat.* (96) 1931: pp. 33.—The early development of agriculture in the Dutch East Indies was accomplished by Dutch capital; later this was supplemented by foreign capital. Imports increased from 119 million guilders in 1885 to 1,052 in 1929. The Netherlands' share decreased from 31% in 1905 to 17.8% in 1929; that of England from 16.3% to 11%; that of U. S. rose from 1.7% in 1905 to 12.4% in 1929, and that of Japan from 1.2% to 10.9%. In 1885, sugar formed 50% of the exports; in 1929, 21.3%. Rubber increased from 1.7% in 1885 to 16.4% in 1929. In recent years native agricultural products such as rubber, coffee, and copra have entered the international market. Native products formed 10% of the total value of exports in 1898 and 36.5% in 1929. The cultivation of foodcrops for the natives is essential, but the European society is almost wholly dependent on international trade. The Dutch East Indies supply 93% of the world's commerce in cinchona, 79% of the kapok 70% of the pepper, 35% of the rubber, and 30% of the coconut products. The amount of capital invested on the east coast of Sumatra at the end of 1929 is estimated at 642.2 millions guilders, of which 281.4 were foreign capital. In Java the total amount of capital invested in agriculture was calculated at 1,332.4 millions of guilders, of which 214.4 million were foreign capital. In south Sumatra, 33.2 of the 90.4 millions invested were foreign capital. American and English interests, especially, are represented in the petroleum industry. Dutch navigation companies control nearly the entire passenger service and the Japanese hold important banking interests. The favorable economic position is based chiefly upon agricultural exports.—*Cecile Rothe.*

5801. SMUTNÝ, PAVEL. Platební bilance roku 1929. [Balance of payments in 1929.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (9-10) Dec. 1930: 609-645.—(Czechoslovakia.)

5802. UHLIG, KAREL. Zahraniční obchod v r. 1930. [Foreign trade in 1930.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 169-175; (4) Apr. 1931: 255-264.—(A detailed technical discussion of Czechoslovak foreign trade.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

5803. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Zahlungsbilanz des Jahre 1930. The German balance of payments in 1930. *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (12) Jun. 1931: 447-450.

5804. TERGAST, G. C. W. CHR. De invoer van rijst in de Buitengewesten. [The import of rice in the Outer Districts of the Dutch East Indies.] *Landbouw.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 195-231.—The production of rice in the Outer Districts of the Dutch East Indies is insufficient to provide for the requirements of the population, so



that it is necessary to supply any shortage by importation. Exact figures concerning native production and consumption are lacking, so the rice shortage must be calculated from the rice import. In the calculation, the rice requirement of the immigrated coolie population of the European estates has been eliminated. It appears that the average shortage per head increased from 1921-1928 from 6.7 to 16.9 kg. and decreased to 14.9 kg in 1930. The favorable market for products such as rubber, coffee, copra, and pepper caused neglect in the cultivation of food crops while consumption increased. The sharp fall of the market prices induced the natives again to concentrate their attention on food crops. In the course of ten years the food situation has grown less favorable in the regions of Sumatra's east coast, Riouw, Banka, and Billiton, Western Borneo, and Menado. The regions of Bali and Lombok, the Celebes, and Sumatra's west coast produce a surplus. Exports of commercial products amounted in 1929 to 291,000,000 guilders, and rice import to 54,000,000. The natives have demonstrated that they can resort to the growing of food crops in a time of depression.—*Cecile Rothe*.

5805. UNSIGNED. Brazil exchanges coffee with United States for wheat. Hard & Rand, Inc. also arranges loan to be paid for in coffee delivered in monthly quotas. *Spice Mill*. 54 (10) Oct. 1931: 1096-1102.

5806. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandse handel van China gedurende 1930 en de afzetmogelijkheden van Ned.-Indische producten daar te lande. [The foreign trade of China during the year 1930 and the market possibilities for Dutch East Indian products in China.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel*. 21 (43) Oct. 1931: 382-386.—The value of the Chinese export decreased greatly from 1929 to 1930. For the Dutch East Indies, Chinese imports are of more importance than the exports. Imports increased in 1930. Sugar is of greatest significance as 4,000 of the 12,000 picols imported come from the Dutch East Indies. Some is also shipped to China after having been refined in Hongkong or Japan. Although petroleum products are of importance to China, the import of kerosene showed a serious decrease in 1930 which is related to the increased import duty and the high prices. Other imports from the Dutch East Indies are alcohol (1,800,000 of the 4,300,000 gallons); timber, and rattan, imported from the Dutch East Indies via Hongkong and Singapore. The greater part of the cassava import comes from the Dutch East Indies, cassava meal being used chiefly in the textile industry. The imports of several important products from the Dutch East Indies could be increased.—*Cecile Rothe*.

5807. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandse handel van Zuid-Afrika en het verkeer met Ned.-Indië gedurende 1930. [The foreign trade of South Africa and the traffic with the Dutch East Indies during 1930.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (44) Oct. 1931: 391-393.—The total value of the South African import amounted to £60,187,000 in 1930; the share of the Dutch East Indies was £900,000, the greater part consisting of petroleum products (£781,000). Tea from the Dutch East Indies is important though the greatest quantity of tea imported comes from Ceylon. The quantity of timber imported from the Dutch East Indies is increasing; kapok of Java may become an important import product to South Africa. The opening of the new line of the Royal Navigation company between South Africa and the Dutch East Indies will help to stimulate the trade between these countries.—*Cecile Rothe*.

5808. UNSIGNED. Is the five year plan a menace? *Round Table*. (83) Jun. 1931: 521-540.—The theory that the five year plan threatens to undermine the capitalist system by wholesale dumping is erroneous. Soviet export trade is a definitely planned and stimulated one. Despite remarkable progress, Russian

industrialization started too far behind to outstrip her rivals, and the export aspect is definitely limited by the ever increasing demands of a rapidly growing domestic market.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

5809. UNSIGNED. Overseas trade. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (83) Dec. 1931: pp. 3.—Discussion of overseas trade and banking, together with various other business indicators. (Chart of trends 1925-1931.)

5810. UNSIGNED. Zevende berichtgeving over de bevolkingsrubbercultuur, eerste halfjaar 1931. [Seventh report on the native rubber industry in the Dutch East Indies during the first half year of 1931.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (38) Sep. 1931: 338-342.—The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce at Buitenzorg prepares quarterly reports on the native rubber industry. Although the price of rubber gradually fell to 2 pence in August, the export of the native rubber showed a slight increase, owing to (1) the much increased potential production, (2) general shortage of money, (3) decrease of the market price of other native export crops, (4) general decline of the standard of living, (5) the fact that the price of the standard product has more decreased than that of the medium blanket, and (6) sharp competition between the re-milling factories. The costs of remilling have been lowered from 1.50 Straits dollars per picol to 80 cents. The export of native rubber in the first half year of 1931 amounted to 46,711 t. (1st half of 1930: 51,703 t., 2nd half: 37,217 t.) The percentage of the dry equivalent increased to 75.2%. The production of the small holdings in Malacca has decreased 10% in comparison with 1930, a decline greater than that for the Dutch East Indies as a whole. The small holders in Malacca have small reserves of young trees and are more dependent on the rubber-industry than in Sumatra where the natives produce more food crops.—*Cecile Rothe*.

5811. WISKEMANN, ERWIN. Exportpropaganda als Form der Exportförderung. [Exports propaganda as a means of promoting exports.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 165-194.—An investigation in detail of the part played by exports propaganda in stimulating exports against the ever-increasing tendency towards protection, and a discussion of German policy in this connection.—*C. D. Campbell*.

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 5599, 5645, 5647, 5885, 5961, 6058, 6648, 6650, 6797)

5812. BARKLEY, KEY LEE. A new method for determining the relative efficiencies of advertisements in magazines. *J. Applied Psychol.* 15 (4) Aug. 1931: 390-410.—Efficiency of advertisements is indicated by both the frequency of recalls and by the order of recall. Methods which give consideration to only one of these factors are inadequate: (1) the percentage of recall method gives weight to the number of recalls, but fails to emphasize the special value which should be given to the order of recall; (2) the average rank method gives significance to the rank of recall, but does not emphasize the factor of number of recalls. For accuracy of result, both factors must be statistically formulated. A formula is proposed:  $N^2 / \text{Sum } R \times 100 / gn = E$  in which  $N$  is the number of recalls;  $\text{Sum } R$  is the sum of the ranks;  $gn$  is the group number; 100 is the standard number of subjects; and  $E$  is efficiency. The derivation of this and related formulae is given (pages 392-403). The aim is to give weight to both of the chief operating factors, so that if the advertisements gains efficiency by reason of many recalls, or by reason of early recalls, or by both, the formula will bring out the single or joint effect and



show it in a single numerical expression. Influence of the size of the advertising section may be presented likewise (formula, page 408). (Bibliography).—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

5813. BICKEL, OTTO. Amerikanische Beiträge zur Modebeobachtung. [American contributions to study of fashions.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 303-308.

5814. BRANDT, KARL. Handelsspanne und Deflation. [Trade margin and deflation.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(7) Dec. 1931: 275-280.

5815. CARNEY, C. S. Industrial sales price policies. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #19. 1931: 2-7.

5816. ETTLING, WILHELM. Die Tätigkeit des englischen Empire Marketing Board. [The activity of the English Empire Marketing Board.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(7) Dec. 1931: 290-293.

5817. FALK, ALFRED T. Business held above average in 34 cities where advertising was sustained. *Editor & Publisher.* 64(32) Dec. 26, 1931: 5-6.

5818. FLAGG, EDMUND A. Confectionery distribution in the United States 1929-1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #50. 1931: pp. 18.—Sales of confectionery on a value basis decreased 7.7% in 1930 compared with 1929, but sales on a quantity basis dropped only 1.8% from the 1929 level. Per capita consumption of confectionery on a quantity basis for the nation as a whole, was 12.59 pounds in 1930. Sales to each of the various types of confectionery outlets, except independent retailers, bore about the same relationship to the total as in former years, although fair gains were noted for jobbers and chain stores. Sales to independent retailers were reduced.—*Edmund D. McGarry.*

5819. HANAU, ARTHUR. Entwicklungstendenzen am Markt für Schlachtrinder. [Development trends in the beef market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(11) Apr. 1931: 536-548.

5820. HEITKAMP, FREDERICK B. Product and market research. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #14. 1931: 2-9.

5821. HELANDER, SVEN. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Wirklichkeit des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Der kapitalistische Markt. [The actual social and economic state of the capitalistic epoch: The capitalistic market.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24(3) Apr. 1931: 302-317.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

5822. HOVDE, HOWARD T. Consumer preferences for small glass containers. *J. Applied Psychol.* 15(4) Aug. 1931: 346-357.—Modern merchandising takes advantage of certain psychological values. In this investigation, relating specifically to the commodities of caviar and bismarck herring, it is shown that, despite the identical net volume of a group of small glass containers, there exists a psychological advantage in form and shape because of utility, attention value, and identification purpose. The basis of information is the consumer interview, each individual being requested to rank in order of preference six containers for caviar and five containers for herring, respectively. Preference ratings are secured for (1) the best container, (2) the container of the highest attention value, (3) the container of greatest identification value. Psychological advantages are of major importance at the point where the physical commodity first makes contact with the potential buyer. At this point attention concentrates on the container.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

5823. IHRIG, KARL. A szövetkezeti állatértékesítés. [Cooperative marketing of cattle.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 681-701.—Only meat animals, but not other kinds of cattle, are suitable for cooperative marketing. The marketing cooperatives have a double aim: to increase the marketability of the cattle and to represent the interest of the producers in

the price formation. Cooperative slaughter houses are successful only in Denmark, where especially favorable circumstances prevail; where these circumstances are lacking, such enterprises are not likely to succeed.—*Adam Schmidt.*

5824. KING, WILLFORD I. Methods of analyzing consumer attitudes. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(176) Dec. 1931: 463-465.—(A summary of addresses made before a meeting of the American Statistical Association.) There are two fundamentally distinct ways to study consumer attitudes: (1) statistical treatment of the data collected on the directly stated viewpoints of consumers, and (2) statistical treatment of the data on consumers' actions (purchases and returns of merchandise, store visits, etc.).—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

5825. LEISENHEIMER, H. J. Exporting direct, or through dealers or agents. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #20. 1932: 37-46.

5826. LEWIS, H. B. Instalment selling of industrial equipment. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #17. 1931: 3-10.

5827. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Die Butterstandardisierung im Ausland. [Butter standardization abroad.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(6) Nov. 1931: 231-249; (7) Dec. 1931: 293-301.

5828. ROST, O. FRED. Selling direct, or through dealers or agents. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #18. 1931: 2-7.

5829. SCHIEMENZ, KARL. Preisbildende Faktoren auf dem Karpenmarkt. [Price influencing factors in the market for carp.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(6) Nov. 1931: 250-257.

5830. STAUD, RUDOLF W. Defining and locating the buyer and the line of buying influence. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #13. 1931: 2-15.

5831. STREET, A. W. Die englische Nationalmarkt. Fortschritte im Jahre 1930. [The English national market. Progress in 1930.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(9) Feb. 1931: 409-418.

5832. UNSIGNED. Merchandising problems of radio retailers in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #778. Nov. 1931: pp. 23.

5833. WALLACE, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year 1930-31. *Ohio State Univ., Agric. Exper. Station., Mimeographed Bull.* #43. Oct. 1931: pp. 15.

5834. ZIMMERMAN, M. M. Are private brands profitable to the voluntary chains? *Printers Ink.* 157(7) Nov. 12, 1931: 3-6, 100-103.—Some voluntary chains are earning as low as 1% net on their volume yet they acknowledge that their private-label business represents a major part of their sales. Adoption of private brands by the distributors is usually owing to the action of the manufacturer in leaving so little profit for the distributor that he is compelled, he believes, to establish his own brand on which he can set sufficient margin to cover distribution costs and a fair profit. In many cases the fair profit does not materialize. Few distributors seem to have compared the net profit of their national, with that of their private label business. Failure to show the profit expected, may be due to (1) substantial capital investments and (2) slow turnover on private brands. Moreover, distributors have difficulty in maintaining uniform quality in private branded goods. They lack the tremendous facilities and the huge investments in research laboratories back of national brands. The bone of contention is adequate profit for the distributor after he has performed his distributive functions. Quantity discount must be handled in such a way as not to smother small voluntaries. Distributors must make an analysis of gross and net profits of private and national labels to determine their truly lucrative lines.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*



## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 5903, 6407)

5835. UNSIGNED. Listings on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1931. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 134 (3473) Jan. 16, 1932: 391-394.

5836. UNSIGNED. New York Stock Exchange supplies data on short interests. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 134 (3469) Dec. 19, 1931: 4044-4048.

5837. UNSIGNED. New York Stock Exchange supplies further data on short interests—Percentage of "in-and-out" daily short sales to total sales. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 134 (3474) Jan. 23, 1932: 605.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5388, 5897, 6050-6051, 6810, 6812)

5838. ACERBONI, ARGENTINO V. El porvenir de la carrera actuarial. [The future of the actuarial profession.] *Rev. de Ciencias Econ.* 19 (121) Aug. 1931: 625-630.

5839. ANGRISANI, GIOVANNI. Alcuni aspetti dell'assicurazione dei crediti. [Certain aspects of credit insurance.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (8) Aug. 1931: 569-593.—After having decided the nature of credit losses and their connection with economic cycles and having shown the opportunity for insurance against failure to pay when due, the author studied the problems of the distribution of risk between insurer and insured, and whether the burden of the premium should fall on the buyer or on the seller. He shows then that reasons of economy advise the assumption of the information services, the cash, and the recovery of credit in the hands of the insuring body. In place of this body the state should serve only when the risk undertaken by the seller is serious and the amounts to be insured are very great.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

5840. BRITT, K. J. Amalgamations of life assurance companies. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 62 (304) Dec. 1931: 276-300.—During the 20-year period 1909-1928, there were 43 insurance companies transferred to other institutions in Great Britain. The purpose has usually been to secure greater economy and efficiency, to reduce the effects of competition or to avoid the collapse of a weak office with consequent shock to the whole business of insurance. These reasons have usually justified the amalgamations or reinsurances. In the case of industrial life insurance companies the greater density of business in one area has tended to reduce the cost of premium collection. "Closed" funds have in the past led to anomalies in regard to bonus distributions. (Discussion.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

5841. CRABB, D. W. Interpreting the co-insurance clause in fire insurance policies. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (9) Sep. 1931: 266-267.—*H. G. Meyer.*

5842. LANGMAID, STEPHEN I. Waiver and estoppel in insurance law in California. *California Law Rev.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-41.

5843. MACLEAN, J. B. Notes on the practical application of the contribution method of distributing surplus. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 62 (304) Dec. 1931: 243-262.—The contribution method of distributing surplus in life insurance companies was instituted in the United States about 70 years ago. It is now very widely used in America, but hardly at all in Europe or elsewhere. Under the contribution plan the surplus is allocated to individual policies by the use of three factors. These apply

respectively to interest, loading and mortality. The excess of the interest actually earned over that assumed in calculating premiums is applied to the policy reserve to give the first contribution to the dividend. The excess of loading for expenses over the expenses incurred during the year forms the second contribution. The excess of the tabular rate of mortality over the actual rate for the given attained age is applied to the amount of insurance at risk during the year to give the third contribution to dividend. Sometimes it is assumed in practice that there are only two instead of three factors. The prevailing practice to-day favors three factors. The methods used in the United States and Canada in calculating reserves at the end of each year fit in nicely with the contribution method of dividend distribution. Each has by-products which repay much of the work. (The author is associated actuary of one of the large life insurance companies in New York City.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

5844. POLLOCK, WILFRED. Variations under altered conditions in the bonus provided by a given scale of premiums. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 62 (304) Dec. 1931: 233-242.—A longstanding custom in Great Britain provides that in calculating office premium rates an amount should be included to cover the discounted value of future bonuses of dividends. This involves an estimate of the approximate experience of the future. The bonuses are usually uniform at all ages. Present estimates indicate that the old premium scale will probably no longer support a uniform bonus. The limited payment whole life premiums will no longer support the same bonus as the premiums payable throughout life. The present calculations thus give concrete support to an opinion expressed by Ralph Todhunter 20 years ago. Similarly bonuses under endowment insurances would have to be relatively reduced.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

5845. VALGREN, V. N. Farm insurance facilities. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 9-11.—Farmers as a group are very inadequately insured. Approximately four-fifths are insured against fire and two-thirds against wind storms, though these percentages are much too high for most sections of the South. Hail insurance, livestock insurance, accident and sickness insurance on farmers,—less than 5% carry these forms of insurance. The facilities available to the farmer are also inadequate as a coverage for most of his important risks.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

### SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5660, 5705, 5875, 6054, 6378, 6386, 6392, 6396, 6702)

5846. BIKKAL, DÉNES. A társadalombiztosítások helyzete 1930.-ban. [The position of the social insurance systems in 1930.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5 (10) Oct. 1931: 427-430.—The *Yearbook of Social Policy* surveys the situation of the social insurance systems all over the world. In most countries the activities have been limited by the economic crisis. Incomes have been reduced sharply, while the tasks facing the various systems have increased in difficulty. Yet the year did not pass without some significant events: In some countries social insurance was first organized, or reorganized in this year (France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway, The Netherlands) while in other countries the preparation of such systems was carried on successfully. The insurance of laborers employed abroad has been regulated by international treaties.—*Stefan Virág.*

5847. ECKER, FREDERICK H. Is unemployment insurable? *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (4) Jan. 1932: 24-34.

5848. HAMMARSKJÖLD, BO. Aktuella socialförsäkringsfrågor i Sverige. [Present problems in social insurance in Sweden.] *Socialt Tidskr.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 89-108.—Since 1925 increased efforts have been made



to improve and widen social insurance in Sweden. The greatest extent is found for sickness insurance, which in Sweden—as in Denmark—is on a voluntary basis. The system has at present a number of obvious shortcomings, which can be avoided by a unified organization, greater contributions from the supporting organizations, and cooperation with other branches of social insurance as well as a rational classification separating it from these. The pension system (old age and invalidity insurance) has the character of compulsory insurance for the whole population combined with voluntary insurance up to a certain maximum. Sweden lacks public unemployment insurance. Hitherto this problem has been met by unemployment funds of the unions, to which the workers contribute.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

5849. HANNA, HUGH S. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #544. Jul. 1931: pp. 385.

5850. HÜNERWADEL, H. Die sozialen Versicherungen in der Stadt Bern. [Social insurance in the city of Berne.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37 (17) 1931: 129-145; (18) 1931: 161-173.—An account of the development of health insurance giving the legal provisions and a list of the existing societies founded since 1820, and of the development and present working of accident, unemployment, and old age, invalidity and surviving dependents' insurance.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5851. KLÖTI, E. L'assurance complémentaire cantonale comme deuxième étape. [Complementary cantonal insurance as a second stage.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (11) Nov. 1931: 375-379.—The payments to be made under the general, obligatory old age insurance scheme are insufficient to meet the cost of living in the greater part of Switzerland, but, within certain limits, the cantons may introduce complementary insurance schemes graduated according to their standards of living and financial circumstances. Already existing schemes will be recognized under the new act.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5852. NEGRETU, FLOREA. Asigurarea indice contra șomajului. [Insurance against unemployment.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 526-537.—*I. Adămoiu.*

5853. STEWART, BRYCE M. Some phases of European unemployment insurance experience. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (4) Jan. 1932: 35-56.

5854. UNSIGNED. International Conference of National Associations of Mutual Aid Societies and Health Insurance Centres. Fifth International Congress. Prague, 3rd-6th Sept. 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 178-180.—The Congress discussed health insurance and economic depression, and desired the extension of compulsory health insurance to public servants and government employees in countries where they do not yet enjoy it.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5855. UNSIGNED. Public unemployment-insurance systems in foreign countries. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 46-66.

5856. VACEK, JAR. Dobrovolné pojištění v nezaměstnanosti ve Spojených státech. [Optional unemployment insurance in the United States.] *Sociální Rev.* 11 (3) Jun. 1930: 282-288.

5857. VACEK, JAR. Pojištění v nezaměstnanosti ve Spojených státech. [Unemployment insurance in the United States.] *Sociální Rev.* 11 (1) Feb. 1930: 61-64.

5858. WEBER, MAX. La loi sur l'assurance-vieillesse et survivants. [The old age and surviving dependents insurance act.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (11) Nov. 1931: 361-373.—The article gives a brief summary of the development of social insurance in Switzerland and other European countries; the reasons why the working

classes should accept the act, and the tax on tobacco as a means of financing it; and its main provisions.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5859. YODER, DALE. Some economic implications of unemployment insurance. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 622-639.—Voluntary unemployment insurance developed upon the initiative of the individual establishment can never become general because it can be developed only by a monopoly or under unusual conditions in competitive business. Analysis of the current discussion of the source from which the costs of voluntary unemployment insurance are to be met shows that the proposals are based on erroneous assumptions and fallacious arguments. There is justification, therefore, for those who urge the establishment of unemployment reserves by law as the only method of securing widespread adoption. Although the best known plan for such legislation provides that the employer is to pay the entire expense, the probable and inevitable result will be that labor will bear the ultimate costs. The argument of proponents that unemployment insurance will encourage unemployment prevention, just as workmen's compensation has lead to a reduction in accidents, makes questionable assumptions. Direct governmental subsidies for unemployment insurance offer the only means of securing general adoption without being at the ultimate expense of labor. European experience which has moved steadily in this direction suggests that this system will be found satisfactory in this country.—*O. S. Halsey.*

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 5669, 5683, 5900, 5917-5918, 5920-5921, 5926, 5928, 6334, 6525)

5860. ALGIE, A. F. The demonetization of silver. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (3) Jul. 1931: 359-383.—The instability of the rate of exchange due to the fluctuating gold value of silver has seriously handicapped trade with China. The following proposals have been made for dealing with the problem: (1) raise the price of silver; (2) stabilize the price of silver; (3) grant a large silver loan to China. None of these is satisfactory. No solution is necessary, for since China is the only country on the silver standard, she should adopt the gold standard.—*William E. Dunkman.*

5861. BONAR, JAMES. Canadian branch of the Royal Mint. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 39 (1) Oct. 1931: 25-38.

5862. HINTON, W. J. The "Macmillan" Report. *J. Inst. Bankers (London).* 52 (9) Dec. 1931: 463-469.

5863. KIRK, J. H. Silver: a study in monetary instability. *Econ. J.* 41 (163) Sep. 1931: 385-394.—India and China take over 70 % of the annual output of silver. The demand for silver is, in general, inelastic. Debasement and the fall of prices have given England and other countries surplus supplies to dispose of. The governments of Indo-China and of India have sold silver in their progress towards the gold-exchange standard. Chinese silver coins have been undervalued by this action of governments and her industries have derived an exchange bonus on exports. The resultant flow of silver into China has prevented an even greater collapse in the price of silver. The gold-exchange standard, recommended by the Kemmerer Commission for China, seems inadvisable. The production of silver has shrunk since 1929. Several courses of action by governments to support silver are possible and perhaps desirable.—*H. E. Miller.*

5864. BRUGUIER, GIUSEPPE. Vicende monetarie in Bulgaria. [Monetary fluctuations in Bulgaria.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (12) Dec. 1930: 1001-1018.



5865. NATHAN, ROGER. Pourquoi la France a-t-elle tant d'or? [Why has France so much gold?] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (715) Oct. 24, 1931: 1426-1427.—Luther H. Evans.

5866. RAMOT, PAUL. Les récents mouvements de l'or. [The recent movements of gold.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (83) Dec. 1931: 456-462.

5867. STAMP, JOSIAH. The report of the Macmillan Committee. *Econ. J.* 41 (163) Sep. 1931: 424-435.—The report reviews the British financial system. The relatively high levels of real wages suggest that defects of organization are more largely responsible for England's troubles than technical inefficiency. Gold reserves should be held primarily for settling international balances, rather than for supporting internal purchasing power. The limitations of discount rate policy are analyzed and suggestions made for forestalling the prospective shortage of gold. But the immediate cause of the decline in prices is disequilibrium between creditor and debtor nations, rather than gold shortage. Debt and tariff revisions seem indicated. Certain proposals are made for managing the gold standard. Supplementary statements are made by individual members.—H. E. Miller.

5868. UNSIGNED. The Macmillan report. *Round Table*. (84) Sep. 1931: 807-820.—Analysis and criticism of the report on the British fiscal crisis by the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry.—A. Gordon Dewey.

5869. VERRIJN STUART, C. A. Het goudvraagstuk. [The gold question.] *De Economist*. 80 (5) May 1931: 359-398.—A memorandum on the gold question for the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations.—*Econ. J.*

5870. WEYERMANN, M. R. Der Goldstandard in der Kreditkrisis. [The gold standard in the credit crisis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (6) Dec. 1931: 801-830.—Richard A. Lester.

5871. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. The crisis of the gold standard. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 173-187.—Central bank control of the discount rate, by inducing too large international movements of capital, sometimes produces an effect opposite to what is desired. Growth of short-term foreign credits has introduced instability. The task of administering the gold standard has passed from the capable hands of the British to the inexperienced hands of the Americans and the unwilling hands of the French. To relieve the German situation and restore normal conditions, the greatest help would be postponement and reduction of war debts and reparations. For the future the gold standard should be improved rather than abandoned.—C. R. Whittlesey.

5872. WILLIAMS, J. H. The monetary doctrines of J. M. Keynes. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 547-587.—Modifying his earlier interpretation of the quantity theory, Keynes' treatise on money attempts to explain changes in the price level by analyzing the purposes and processes of spending, by studying the relation of saving to investment. A stable price level of consumption goods requires that savings must equal investment. The function of the banking system, through its control over the price and quantity of money, is to maintain an equality between investment and saving. Keynes differs from other "over savings" theorists by maintaining that savings and investment are not the same thing. It is Keynes' distinctive contribution that savings may exceed investment. Even if savings and investment are equal, there can still be overproduction of specific types of investment or consumption goods in dominant industries. Economic friction in curing specific maladjustments might still be a major cause of instability in the price level. While bank control of the

price level is the dominant theme in the book Keynes' position is not clear. He believes that the person upon whom the change in bank rate must operate is the investor, not the trader, as Hawtrey claims, or the speculator, as asserted by Marshall. By this means the central bank can control the relation of investment to saving. But, when Keynes (following Wicksell) wants the bank rate varied with respect to the natural rate he advocates something extremely difficult to bring about, since no one knows what the natural rate really is. Even if this policy could be carried out it might not produce the desired results or have the expected effects. Keynes finds the fundamental cause of the present depression to be a persistent gap between long-time and short-time interest rates, especially since 1925. His theory of price control rests on the contention that there is no such gap. Keynes confesses difficulty in diagnosing the present depression. But a central bank must diagnose it in advance if his proposals are to work as he claims. Price control must be international, by bank cooperation. But, almost no central bank could maintain an equality between foreign lending and foreign trade, and saving and investment at home.—Charles S. Tippetts.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 5318, 5650, 5652, 5710, 5714, 5862, 5867, 5887, 5899, 5929, 6028, 6144, 6154, 6463, 6487, 6797, 6850)

5873. FRENCH, D. R. The significance of time deposits in the expansion of bank credit, 1922-28. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (6) Dec. 1931: 759-782.—Between 1922 and 1928 the total time deposits of national banks, especially in large cities, increased at a much more rapid rate than did such deposits in mutual savings banks. This increase was not, as has sometimes been claimed, due to a shifting of large deposits (especially the deposits of firms and corporations) from the demand to the time category, but rather was largely the result of a rapid growth of "small, new accounts" and "small additions to old accounts"—all increases possibly representing genuine savings, not credit expansion.—Richard A. Lester.

5874. GOLD, ERNST-ADOLF. Preissenkung und Bankbilanzen. [Reducing the price level, and its effect on the balance sheets of banks.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (5) May 1931: 268-280.—The purpose of the study is to investigate what the effects would be of a general reduction in the price level—of raw materials of German origin, of middlemen's profits, of gas, electricity, water and transportation, etc.—on the balance sheets of banks, specifically, how would the balance sheet of German credit banks look two months after the reduction took place. Loans would decrease, bills would increase, no changes will be shown in advances on merchandise; Lombard and stock exchange loans would increase, debts would be funded, participations by banks in industrial enterprise would increase, while they would reduce their holdings of securities obtained after the crisis on the Exchange. All primary reserves could increase. The return of money sent abroad, the repayment of foreign advances, and an increase of buying for consumption would have a diversified effect on the amount due creditors (depositors) but an increase might be expected. Acceptances would decrease, and total resources would increase.—C. D. Bremer.

5875. HOLUB, JOSEF. Építési takarékpénztár létesítése az öregségi biztosítási ágazat tartalékalapjának segítségével. [Creation of a building-savings bank by use of the reserve fund of the old age insurance department.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 5 (5) May 1931: 215-220.—The large reserve-funds of social insurance institutions have to be invested somewhere. Czechoslovakia has given an example by founding a building-savings bank with those funds, at the same time furthering the



cause of building of one-family houses. Such banks have been in existence in the United States and in England for more than a century, and are frequent also in Germany. The mortgages would amount to 60-65% of the sum to be expended and might be granted also for co-operative building enterprises and to facilitate the purchase of small farms. (Two tables.)—*Stefan Virág.*

5876. MARCUS, ALFRED. Die Juden im deutschen Bankwesen. [Jews in German banking.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtsflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (9-10) 1930: 339-357.—The trend of development among the Jews in the banking profession is similar to that in the metal industry with which it formerly had a close connection (in precious metals and mints). Instances of the latter are the Frankfurter Metallgesellschaft and Comptoir Lyon-Allemand, the Rothschilds who were the agents for the mint collection of the crown fund of Hessen and the greatest dealers in mercury in the world. Today connections between banking and other industries are looser, more accidental, and more personal. In general there has been a weakening of the Jewish position in banking. In the last seven years there has been a decline in both private and public Jewish banks; and a rise in both classes of non-Jewish enterprises. It should be noted that within the last two years Jewish private banks have decreased 19.7%.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5877. PASSARDI, LUIGI. Gli investimenti delle casse di risparmio ordinarie attraverso le vicende della lira. [The investments of the ordinary savings banks during the fluctuations of the lira.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (9) Sep. 1930: 785-812.

5878. PASSARDI, LUIGI. La situazione delle casse di risparmio ordinarie attraverso le vicende della lira. [The situation of the ordinary savings banks in relation to the fluctuations of the lira.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (11) Nov. 1931: 966-980.

5879. PICKETT, RALPH R. Federal Reserve bank policy in Iowa. *Univ. Chicago, School Commerce & Admin., Studies Business Admin.* 2 (3) 1931: pp. 100.—Both the number and resources of Iowa banks declined over the period from 1919 to 1930. This is true, not only of all banks in the state, but also of member banks of the Federal Reserve System, although the System was relatively stronger in Iowa in 1930 than in 1919. Member banks were more successful in the competition for deposits over this period and were more conservative in extending credit than were non-member banks. Moreover, member banks displayed a more marked tendency toward fewer and larger banking units. As a group they were better managed than were non-member banks. A detailed study of 20 selected member banks revealed a close relationship between changes in capital investment, including capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, and the discounting practices of the banks; the non-borrowers from the Federal Reserve showed an increase in capital investment while the heavy borrowers and those that subsequently failed showed a loss. Those banks which borrowed heavily from the Reserve Bank and those that subsequently failed expanded their loans further in proportion to capital investment than did the other groups. The group of banks which failed suffered primarily from low-quality loans rather than over-extended loan accounts. In general, the Federal Reserve policy toward Iowa banks was justified for advances were liberal in terms of the requirements of sound policy and were sufficient to avoid any great number of failures. The system was of particular benefit to banks suffering from over-extended rather than low-quality loans.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

5880. RENZO, FUBINI. Attività bancaria e attività finanziaria. [Banking activity and financial activity.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (8) Aug. 1931: 549-568.

5881. SALVATORI, MARIO. Operazioni bancarie su merci. [Bank operations on the markets.] *Riv. di Pol.*

*Econ.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 927-940.—Explanation of fundamental banking operations.

5882. TRUPTIL, R. J. Banking and industry in France. *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (5) Sep. 1931: 622-637.—A comprehensive discussion of the kinds of banks, their policies, their relations to industry, etc. Two schedules of the types of banks and the liquidity of their assets are given.—*Luther H. Evans.*

5883. UNSIGNED. Investment banking in Chicago. *Illinois Univ., Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #39. Nov. 1931: pp. 57.—This is a statistical and descriptive study, including many tables, charts, and maps, of the growth of investment banking in Chicago from 1900 to 1930. In 1900 Chicago houses brought out less than 10 millions in new security issues, in 1910 almost 60 millions, in 1920 approximately 270 millions, and, in 1927, 932 millions. Public utility and real estate securities have constituted a relatively large part; railroad and investment trust issues relatively small. The number of houses has grown in 30 years from 70 to 386. Originations by Chicago firms began in 1918 and in the last decade grew markedly, an increase greater than that for the country as a whole. Bonds have constituted a larger proportion in Chicago than for the country. Flotations in which Chicago bankers participated as underwriters increased markedly after 1922, in 1930 comprising 23% of the country's aggregate flotations.—*Lawrence Smith.*

5884. UNSIGNED. Right of surety to participate as general creditor in assets of insolvent bank. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 141-143.—*W. W. Werntz.*

## CREDIT

(See also Entries 5207, 5619, 5839, 5870, 5901, 6031, 6211)

5885. BELL, SAMUEL W. American consumer credit lacks foreign counterpart. Instalment merchandising only development abroad comparable with American credit practise. *Personal Finance News.* 16 (6) Dec. 1931: 15-18.

5886. DEMÉJAN, RENÉ. La crise économique et le crédit. [The economic crisis and credit.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149 (444) Nov. 10, 1931: 197-212.—A thesis that the world-wide economic catastrophe has been due primarily to the misuse of credit due to failure to appreciate the proper function of credit.—*Bertram Benedict.*

5887. KEENER, JEFFERSON WARD. Cutting the cost of bank loans. *Univ. Chicago, School Commerce & Admin., Studies in Business Admin.* 2 (2) 1931: pp. 100.—A statistical analysis of monthly interest rates for the period, December, 1921, to April, 1931, inclusive, on two types of over-the-counter short term bank loans, prime commercial loans and loans secured by warehouse receipts. It is found that rates on warehouse receipts were consistently higher than those on commercial loans. Dividing the country into four sections called Eastern, Middle Western, Southern, and Western areas, each including three adjacent Federal Reserve cities, the writer concludes "that a business borrower in any particular area and for any period studied, could have saved  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent or more in loan costs by borrowing on an unsecured basis rather than on warehouse receipt collateral, other things being equal." Rates have been higher and much less elastic in branch cities than in reserve cities. Of all the rates under consideration the lowest was that on Eastern reserve city commercial loans. The second lowest was the commercial loan rate of the Middle Western reserve area while the two highest were the warehouse receipt loan rates of the Western branch and the Southern branch in the order named. The long-time trends for both types of rates were downward except in the Eastern reserve cities. Reductions of rate differences between various sections of the country were indicated by the trend lines



for both types of rates although this reduction was more pronounced in commercial loan rates than in warehouse receipt loan rates. The seasonal fluctuations in all rates studied were so small and uncertain that no important savings in loan costs could have been effected by seasonal changes in borrowing. More extreme but more regular cyclical fluctuations occurred in commercial loan rates than in warehouse receipt collateral loan rates.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

5888. **KUHLMANN, RICHARD von.** The basis of German credit. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(2) Jan. 1932: 201-211.—The acute distrust of German credit is unwarranted. If medium-term credits can be provided to bridge over the present situation the future of German public finance is reasonably secure. This may be done by converting private short-term credits into government guaranteed notes to run five or six years.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

5889. **LEDERER, EMIL.** Das Kreditproblem in der Weltwirtschaftskrise. [The problem of credit in the world economic crisis.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66(2) Oct. 1931: 247-283.—The present world depression is both economic and political in nature, for the monetary disturbances are largely a reflection of political uncertainty. Under the present system the central banks have not maintained control of credit. Society, rather than private persons and banks, should assume the control of capital and credit. A resumption of dormant economic activity in Germany will need to take into account (1) rationalization of eastern agriculture through an elastic policy of settlement; (2) restoration of personal credit, possibly through guarantees by the community analogous to the guarantees of banks by the Reich; (3) further coordination of publicly owned enterprises; and (4) development of capital control into credit control which will take the lead in a planned reorganization of the economic structure. The extension of public control into private business is merely a continuation of existing trends.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

5890. **MIHAILESCU, C.** Creditul agricol in Rusia. [Agricultural credit in Russia.] *Independente Econ.* 1(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 117-140.—*I. Adămoiu.*

5891. **REISCH, RICHARD.** Das Kreditproblem in der Volkswirtschaft. [The credit problem in economics.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(1) Sep. 25, 1931: 1-22.—The author distinguishes two essentially different kinds of credit, real and fiduciary credit. Real credit transfers savings of the lender to the economy of the buyer, i.e., sums which represent unconsumed portions of the social product, that is to say real goods. Fiduciary credit, however, consists of promises of payment. Whereas an increase in real credit can take place only as savings are accumulated, fiduciary credit can be increased ad libitum, independently of the existence of real goods. Thus fiduciary credit entails the danger of inflation, especially when the bank rate is kept below the natural rate of interest. A bank rate that is artificially kept at a low level endangers economic development. Credit creates only a provisional state of affairs after which the borrowed capital must be repaid. The duration (lifetime) of credit should be brought into agreement with its use; only long period credit should be used for investment. Fiduciary credits, however, are always short period. Short period loans on securities form a dangerous mixed species. If such loans, as is often the case, are used for the purchase of securities to be newly emitted, the proceeds of which are invested over long periods, these long period investments are in fact financed by short period credits. The withdrawal of the short period loans can cause grave economic danger, as has again been plainly proved by the American financial crises of 1929. Long period loans are based on confidence in future development, therefore in the first place on the pacification of Europe.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

5892. **ROWE, WILLIAM H.** Agricultural credit corporations and their problems. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(4) Oct. 1931: 573-590.—Agricultural credit corporations have developed as a result of having the privilege of rediscounting paper with the Federal intermediate credit banks chartered under the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923. They furnish marketing credit to farmers' co-operative associations on paper secured by warehouse receipts, and production of general agricultural credit to individual farmers by rediscounting their notes for various financial institutions. Growth of the movement was too rapid to be healthy, outrunning experience, and many of the early corporations failed. Typical problems are discussed in some detail. There were 330 of the corporations active in April 1931, and the field is fair for well located, well managed corporations.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5601, 5608, 5650, 5703, 5714, 5717-5718, 5835, 5862, 5867-5868, 5885, 5925, 5937, 6028, 6043, 6061, 6065, 6121, 6314)

5893. **BATES, GEORGE E.** Student loan funds. A history and analysis of the Harvard Business School loan fund, 1910-1931. *Harvard Business School Alumni Bull.* 8(1) Nov. 1931: 27-35.

5894. **BEHR, ISMAR v.** Das "gerechte" Bauspar-system. [The "just" system of building loan association saving.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2(3) Jul. 1, 1931: 87-95.—A mathematical analysis of accrual of savings deposited with building loan associations.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

5895. **BUDAY, COLOMANN.** Magyarország és az utódállamok helyzete a nemzetközi pénzpiacon. [Hungary and the Succession States on the international money market.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 472-504.—Compared with other European countries Hungary has relatively the smallest governmental foreign debts, and the credit of Hungarian private business is considered better than that of Yugoslavia or Rumania. The total amount of Hungary's foreign obligations is 2,726,000,000 pengő. It is difficult to determine accurately the short-term foreign obligations of the Succession States. The deficit of the current items in the Hungarian balance of payments has decreased from 327,000,000 pengő to 90,000,000 in 1930. The renewing of international credit transactions will result in a revival of governmental investment activities for the Succession States, especially Hungary, whose borrowing capacity is relatively great. A revival of business may then be expected.—*Adam Schmidt.*

5896. **CARO, LEOPOLD.** Wielki przemysł polski a kapitał zagraniczny. [The Polish heavy industries and foreign capital.] *Sprawy Obce.* (2) Jan. 1930: 315-336.—Of the three factors of production, nature, labor, and capital, Poland has only the first two in sufficient quantity. As a result, Poland is compelled to seek the necessary capital in foreign countries. Nevertheless, foreign capital is reluctant to lend money for investment in Poland because it might lose a certain number of customers, and it is not in accord with preponderantly Polish capital; it might either purchase entire enterprises or the majority of shares or enter into a combination with Polish industry in the form of cartels, concerns, and trusts in which Polish industry might be hindered by the condition set by the foreign majority. Such an influx of foreign capital would be dangerous for the state, especially if the majority of shares fell into the hands of the enemies of Poland, and in case of a conflict between the interests of the state and the cartel or trust. The author discusses the course and results of the economic conference May 4-23, 1927 in Geneva, emphasizing the



opposing views of Casel and Oualid.—*Tadeusz Luttmann*.

5897. ECKER, FREDERICH H. Investment problems of the life insurance business. *Trust Companies*. 53 (4) Oct. 1931: 483-489.—What depression has taught regarding common stock and high grade security investments.

5898. FACKEL, FRANZ. Ausländische Devisengesetze. [Laws in other countries (than Austria) regulating foreign exchange.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers*. 13 (11-12) Dec. 1931: 346-350.

5899. LAIDLER, HARRY W. Have we a money trust? *World Tomorrow*. 14 (9) Sep. 1931: 282-284.—Since the Pujo report the process of financial concentration has gone on rapidly. The great private banks, with the house of Morgan at the head, have increased in size and extended their influence farther and farther. The commercial banks, by a process of combination, have grown greater and greater—City National, Guaranty Trust, Chase National, etc.—until by 1930 250 banks held resources of \$33,400,000,000 out of total bank resources of \$72,000,000,000 in the United States. Thus about one per cent of the banks of the country by number controlled more than 46% of the total national banking resources. Of this group, 24 New York banks, less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total number of banks in the country, controlled resources of \$10,800,000,000 or 15% of the total resources of the nation. The unit bank is fast fading from the scene and the United States is moving toward a situation where a few gigantic central banking institutions will control all banking resources of the country.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

5900. LIBOUREL, Ph. B. Het vraagstuk der goudclausule in Nederland. [The problem of gold clauses in the Netherlands.] *Levensverzekering*. 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-33.—(1) The author denies that it is possible to construct a gold clause in legal and practical form; Professor Meyers' suggestion for a new form of gold clause is also attacked. (2) The author argues that a mortgage bond with a gold clause is worthless if this stipulation is illegal. (3) So far as concerns the desirability of gold clauses, the creditor's difficulties in an execution of the gold clause are indicated. Several historical cases are cited, together with experience in other countries.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

5901. KELLENBERGER, E. Die Einführung des Pfandbriefes. [The introduction of the deed of mortgage.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 37 (16) 1931: 97-110.—After several attempts in Switzerland to solve the problem of cheaper mortgage credit that came into prominence during the war, the Federal act on the issue of deeds of mortgage was passed in 1930. It allows them to be issued from two centers. The advantage lies not so much in the security thus offered, or in the power of a centralized market to lower the rate of interest, as in the maintenance, through long-term credit, of a low interest when the rate is rising.—*M. E. Liddall*.

5902. KINDERSLEY, Sir R. British foreign investments in 1929. *Econ. J.* 41 (163) Sep. 1931: 370-384.—An analysis based on information supplied by some 70 banks and issuing houses and well over a thousand companies shows the following nominal amounts of British capital invested overseas in 1929: (1) foreign and colonial government and corporation stocks, £1,412,425,000; (2) companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating abroad, £1,186,811,000; (3) companies registered and operating abroad, £838,788,000; a total of £3,438,024,000. This total capital figure omits the important body of British holdings of securities not quoted on the London Stock Exchange and a certain amount of bearer securities of foreign and colonial governments and corporations, the coupons of

which were cashed abroad by British investors. Taking this in conjunction with the substantial British holdings through foreign nominees of securities under group 3, and individual private holdings and investments in real estate abroad, it is probably that this total should be written up by at least 300 million to 3,738 million pounds, covering the whole field of British investments abroad. Though debentures and other forms of loan capital constitute nearly two-thirds of British capital overseas, dividends on share capital averaging 8.86% amounted to more than half the total income from these investments in 1929. There has been a striking decline in annual new British overseas investments not only since 1913, but also since 1927.—*Eugene Staley*.

5903. MORGENSTERN, OSKAR. Kapital- und Kurswertänderungen der an der Wiener Börse notierten österreichischen Aktiengesellschaften 1913 bis 1930. [Changes in capital and stock exchange values of the Austrian stock companies listed on the Vienna Börse, 1913-1930.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (2) Dec. 1931: 251-301.—This study computed at the Austrian Institute for Trade Cycle Research is based on official material and shows the heavy losses of capital from which Austria had to suffer since 1913, in part due to the war, in part due to inflation. It emerges clearly that the capital equipment of Austria has decreased to about 1/3 of what it would be, had all the capital increases of the 200 companies under consideration not been lost or been consumed at the above given rate. This fact, for the first time statistically proved, indicates one of the main reasons of Austria's perpetual economic difficulties.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

5904. PAPI, GIUSEPPE UGO. Conseguenze dei prestiti di stato sul mercato dei capitali. [Effects of government borrowing on the capital market.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (3) Mar. 1931: 177-202.—Study of the phenomena connected with the issue and amortization of government loans, with regard to the internal and the international markets. The state, in competing with private interests for savings in long and short term loans, acts to bring about an economically advantageous division of savings between private and public uses; but at the same time by offering a rate of interest higher than the market it produces various effects on production within the country and on foreign trade. For loans contracted abroad, the effects following the harvest of savings and those following the spending of the loans on borrowers and lenders markets respectively are considered separately. The influence of economic cycles on the cost and the effects of public loans is considered, and in particular their productivity and when they are to be preferred to a tax levy.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

5905. POPE, ALLAN M. Report of foreign securities committee. An exposition of factors affecting world finance and a declaration of the new program of the Institute of International Finance. *Investment Banking*. 11 (1) Nov. 25, 1931: 15-18.—The work of the Institute of International Finance, which is sponsored by the Investment Bankers' Association of America, will be broadened in order to present more adequate and more timely information regarding foreign securities and conditions in foreign countries. The Institute will publish information on bonds now in default, and will oppose new issues by countries now involved in default if such issues are likely to prove disadvantageous to holders of outstanding bonds. The reasons why a country is forced to default are explained, as are the difficulties in the way of obtaining an adequate supply of foreign exchange by which to make payment. The roles played by the world wide collapse of prices of raw materials, by high tariff walls, inability to reduce imports as rapidly as exports decline, and hysteria leading to a flight of capital driving exchanges to the gold export point and necessitating numerous departures from the



gold standard are described. Unduly large internal expenditures are also to be blamed in some cases, as well as excessive borrowing. Continuous decline in world prices has made the burden of interest payments correspondingly heavier and has increased defaults. Remedial measures are being taken in many countries. Little outright repudiation of foreign bonds is to be feared, since these countries wish to regain a favorable credit status. Many foreign issues are now selling at unduly low prices in present demoralized conditions.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

**5906. REIS, BERNARD J.** The bond bubble in real estate. \$6,000,000,000 of supposedly safe securities in default. *New Repub.* 68 (878) Sep. 30, 1931: 169-172.

**5907. SCROGGS, WILLIAM O.** The American investment in Germany. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 324-326.—The striking feature of the figures on foreign investments in Germany supplied by the Wiggin report and by estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce is the small French private investment in Germany compared with American and British investments there. The interest of the French government in reparations is very large and the interest of its citizens in private investments in Germany is relatively small. In Great Britain the situation is reversed, since the government receives little on net balance from reparation and war debt payments. In the United States the government's interest and private interests are both large, but private claims far outweigh those of the government. This preponderance of private claims in the United States and Great Britain and the large governmental interest of France give a key to the course of negotiations over President Hoover's moratorium proposal in the summer of 1931.—*Eugene Staley.*

**5908. STEINER, FRIEDRICH.** Devisennotrecht in Mitteleuropa. [The emergency laws regulating exchange in central Europe.] *Mitteilungen d. Verbandes Österreichischer Banken u. Bankiers.* 13 (11-12) Dec. 1931: 305-325.

**5909. TCHAKALOFF, A.** Les capitaux étrangers en Bulgarie. [Foreign capital in Bulgaria.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (83) Dec. 1931: 463-467.

**5910. THULIN, FREDERICK A.** Essentials of the funded and current industrial debt. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (10) Oct. 1931: 300-303.—The funded debt in its practical sense is an obligation, the liquidation of which is to be made from earnings, with a reasonable allowance for the portion thereof to be refunded in some manner. The customary period of time is between ten and twenty years. The first question to be asked is, has the business a place of effective and profitable business usefulness and a duration in relation to the funded debt under consideration? In this connection one must also consider the capacity for flexibility or adjustment to changing times and conditions. The soundness of a funded debt is founded primarily on operations which provide for repayment, and not on auction block values which are but rarely adequate. A second primary question relates to the soundness of the plan of organization in divisional or departmental activity. The third question relates to the effectiveness of the directing personnel.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5911. THULIN, FREDERICK A.** Essentials of the funded and current industrial debt. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 341-344.—The bank loan, being of relative short duration, does not involve fully the forecasting of the future or the strict principles of organization or management. Primary tests are; (1) is the borrower paying current accounts within the credit period, and (2) does a range of bank liabilities show the liquidation of the loan during the maximum collection period and minimum inventory? Inadequate working

capital may be caused by a lax collection policy, excessive inventory, unsound credit extension, excessive overhead, or failure to adjust the plan of operation to requirements of depressed business conditions. Exhibits and comments on the mechanical presentation of data on which to base judgment on the soundness of a business are appended.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**5912. UNSIGNED.** Employee stock purchase plans in 1931. *Service Letter Indus. Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.) (84) Dec. 30, 1931: 1-5.—A study of the effect of the fall in stock values upon employee stock purchase plans. Few companies undertake to repurchase stock which has been fully paid for by the employee, but some companies permit the cancellation of subscriptions in cases where the stock has not been fully paid for.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**5913. UNSIGNED.** The results of the 1928 new issue boom. *Econ. J.* 41 (164) Dec. 1931: 577-583.—During the boom year 1928 no fewer than 283 new security issues, excluding all bonds, were publicly floated on the London market. A large number of these issues were undertaken by promoters of one kind and another whose flotations proved wholly unsound. Under the stimulus of rising stock prices the public subscribed all too readily to these new companies, with the following results: Total capital subscribed in 1928 as between ord., pref., def. shares and debentures for 284 companies £116,803,700; Total market value of the capital subscribed as at May 1st, 1931 (where ascertainable) £68,133,600; Net capital depreciation as at May 1st, 1931 £48,670,100, or 42%. A considerable part of this "depreciation" is really irretrievable loss, for many of these companies are now wound up. Of those concerns still in existence the net capital depreciation on their 1928 issues has been 25%. The net depreciation figures given above are smaller by reason of the inclusion of Ford stock, which has shown an appreciation of almost £5 millions. Excluding the Ford issue, the net capital depreciation of all the other 1928 issues on May 1st, 1931, was 47% and of those companies still in business was 32%. (The issues analyzed are tabulated in detail.)—*Eugene Staley.*

**5914. UNSIGNED.** United States of Brazil. Securities in default. *Inst. Internat. Finance.* (49) Dec. 31, 1931: pp. 34.

**5915. UNSIGNED.** Jüdische Darlehnskassen. [Jewish loan funds.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtslege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (3-4) 1931: 139-151.—Loan banks, both commercial and private, were in existence in several German Jewish communities before the war, but their numbers were few and capital small. Recently, a number of loan funds have been established by social service agencies; and in the large Jewish communities cooperative banks have been founded. There is an analysis of the activity of those in Leipzig and Bocholt, Berlin—and a statistical table showing all such activity throughout Germany.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

**5916. UNSIGNED.** Die Dividenden schweizerischer Aktiengesellschaften im Jahre 1929. [The dividends of Swiss companies in 1929.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (1) 1931: 1-22.

## PRICES

(See also Entries 5583, 5599, 5637, 5643, 6006)

**5917. BREGLIA, ALBERTO.** Le variazioni di lunga durata del livello dei prezzi mondiali. [The long time variations of the world price level.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (2) Feb. 1931: 89-114.—The inquiries of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations with regard to the



stabilization of prices consider (1) the technical problems of the future production of gold and (2) the economic relation between gold and prices. These inquiries undertaken in a pessimistic spirit reveal a twofold preoccupation: (1) theoretical, whether it is possible to abolish the long time fluctuation in prices, and (2) practical, as to whether the present price fall is a monetary phenomenon and of long duration, and whether remedies can be put into operation. The reply to these practical questions is affirmative. So far as remedies are concerned, the following are ineffective or impractical: the use of reserves in common and the development of measures to support the currency. Compensated money (the Fisher proposal of the compensated dollar) which alone is effective is a form of the well known tabular standard. But the problem of the causes of the recent decline in prices is still open, since it is not certain whether this depends on monetary causes or on reasons dependent on the separate commodities.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

5918. JANNEY, JOHN. Silver stabilization. *Mining and Metallurgy*. 12(300) Dec. 1931: 522-526.—Less than 2 million oz. of silver above regular production brought silver from 65 to 26 cents per oz. entailing a depreciation of 2 billion dollars in Asiatic buying power. The author proposes a plan to stabilize silver by establishing an international bank for the stabilization of commerce with capital of \$1,000,000,000, which would make possible \$1.00 per oz. for silver if enough nations subscribed to the plan.—*H. O. Rogers*.

5919. KING, WILLFORD I. When prices fall, who gains? *Burroughs Clearing House*. 16(4) Jan. 1931: 5-7, 27.

5920. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Effetti delle variazioni del portere d'acquisto dell'oro. [Effects of variations in the purchasing power of gold.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1931: 115-144.—The variations in purchasing power of gold examined by the author are those resulting from a slow trend factor. These acting on prices modify the comparative position of the different goods since prices of each of these do not change to an equal extent. The first to feel the impact when the relative amount of gold changes are wholesale prices. Retail prices follow more or less quickly, while the adjustment of prices of services is retarded. The prices of the services of the state follow much more slowly. The economy of producers is thus injured by the fall of prices, which appears quickly in a fall in receipts, while costs remain practically the same, whereas an increase stimulates initiative. Nevertheless, given the present constitution of the modern state, a permanent advantage cannot be kept by producers. The part of the population least provided with initiative is advantaged by the decline, which increases the amount of their own savings. The farmers, to provide their own needs, should increase their production. The position of consumers, depends on the origin of their own incomes. The author denies that a gradual fall of prices can injure economic activity, which proceeds from technical inventions, savings, the desire for better standards of living, and from increase of population. An appendix questions the basis by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations of a decline in the production of gold.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

5921. REŽŇÝ, STANISLAV. Zavedení zlaté měny a změna způsobu výpočtů cenových indexů. [Introduction of the gold standard and changes in the calculation of wholesale price indexes.] *Československý Stat. Věstník*. 11(1-2) Jan. 1930: 35-40.—The permanent commission of the national assembly voted a provisional decision, published Nov. 7, 1929, to establish the monetary standard—the Czech crown—as equal to 44.58 milligrams of fine gold. In reality this makes

no actual change since Czech exchange has been stabilized for more than 6 years at a value corresponding to this legal gold value. This decision led the statistical office to calculate its price indexes in gold. But the base for wholesale prices and cost of living indices is July, 1914, in terms of Austro-Hungarian currency. The gold content of the Austro-Hungarian crown of 1914 was 6.838896 times that of the present day Czech gold crown.—*French summary*.

5922. UNSIGNED. Wholesale prices in 1931. *Board Trade J. & Comm. Gaz.* 128(1831) Jan. 7, 1932: 8-11.—(Great Britain.)

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 5608, 5636, 5704, 5775, 5809, 5814, 5839, 5886, 6006, 6056)

5923. BAARS, A. De crisistheorie van den Heer S. de Wolff. [Mr. S. de Wolff's theory of crises.] *De Economist*. 80(5) May 1931: 399-416.—A criticism of a Marxian theory of crises advanced by de Wolff, to which attention has recently been drawn by his admission as *privat-docent* in Amsterdam.—*Econ. J.*

5924. CLAY, HENRY. Some aspects of the world depression. *J. Inst. Bankers (London)*. 53(1) Jan. 1932: 5-28.—Parts II & III. See entry 4: 4193 for Part I.

5925. CORBINO, EPICARMO. Osservazioni sull'andamento della crisi de Wall Street. [Notes on the course of the Wall Street crisis.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1931: 145-153.

5926. HERMITE, PAUL. La crise mondiale et le metal argent. [Silver and the world depression.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4(1) Oct. 1931: 72-81.—An increase in the value of silver would augment the purchasing power of nearly half the world's population, and would do much to end the depression. Since control of supply (production) is not feasible the gold standard countries should control demand by large purchases of silver. Such a policy would be less costly and more efficacious than attempts to stabilize commodity prices have been.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

5927. NICEFORO, ALFREDO. I fenomeni ciclici. [Cyclical phenomena.] *Barometro Econ.* 3(11) Dec. 10, 1931: 33-44.

5928. RIVAIN, BERNARD. Le malaise britannique et le rapport Macmillan. [The British crisis and the Macmillan Report.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(703) Aug. 1, 1931: 1055-1056.—A summary of the principal points of the report (published July 15th) of the commission appointed by Chancellor Snowden in November, 1929, to inquire into the relations of finance and industry.—*Luther H. Evans*.

5929. SPRAGUE, O. M. W. Major and minor trade fluctuations. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(4) 1931: 540-563.—Economists and statisticians have not subjected the diversities among trade fluctuations to that careful scrutiny which has been given to the detection of uniformities. If the recessions of 1923 and 1927 are called to the attention of the banker in support of the view that recovery can be brought about by means of abundant credit at low rates, the banker recalls from his experience the diversity that trade fluctuations exhibit, and to him the present situation seems in important respects quite unlike the recessions of four and eight years ago, differing in ways that are not fully disclosed by statistical data or given due weight in economic analysis. There is greater present necessity of considerable industrial readjustment; the financial situation is obviously quite different; the price situation is such as to render the feasibility of bringing about a recovery through liberal supplies of bank credit alto-



gether improbable. To secure greater stability in future economic activity detailed studies of demand are necessary as a basis for planning the absorption of displaced labor. In the creation of unsound conditions preceding the depression the faulty distribution of resources was far more responsible than any inadequacy either of banking credit or of investment funds. For the prevention or moderation of trade fluctuations, and for recovery from deep depression, we should be concerned more with the distribution of financial resources than with their quantity and cost. (Discussion.)—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

5930. TINBERGEN, J. Ein Schiffbauzyklus? [A cycle of shipbuilding?] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 152-164.—A mathematical investigation of cycles in shipbuilding, designed to answer a question concerning the possibility of internal causes of fluctuation, as apart from reaction to external fluctuating forces. It is shown broadly that the fundamental cause is due to demand following prices only with a lag, and that the cycle is influenced by the "reaction-intensity" with which demand responds to prices as they move from normal. Comparison is made with similar investigations made by H. L. Moore and A. Hanau.—C. D. Campbell.

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5550, 5697, 5851, 6217, 6377, 6379, 6383, 6398, 6403, 6486, 6499, 6604, 6619, 6621-6622, 6628, 6659, 6763)

5931. ADLER-RUDEL, S. Wirtschaftssituation der deutschen Juden und Berufs-probleme der Jugend. [The economic situation of German Jews and the occupational problem of youth.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (5) 1930: 161-168.—The number of occupations open to Jews is continually diminishing for those Jews between 40 and 60.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5932. BERGER, Dr. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Wirklichkeit des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Die liberale Arbeitsmarktsverfassung und ihre Abwandlungen. [The actual social and economic state of the capitalistic epoch: The liberal organization of the labor market and its modifications.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftspraxis.* 24 (3) Apr. 1931: 318-344.—A. Arthur Schüller.

5933. ELSTER, KARL. Die Stellung des Arbeitnehmers in der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjet-Republiken. [The position of the wage earner in the USSR.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (1) Jul. 1931: 39-78.—Out of a total of 10,012,000 wage earners in cities in Soviet Russia, 8,500,000 were in 1928-1929 employed by the government or by cooperative societies. Practically all wage-earners are members of labor unions, which are organized along industrial lines and as strongly communistic as the government itself. Labor conditions are determined by collective bargaining, but with minimum standards set by a very complete labor code. This provides for an 8-hour day and 5-day week for adult manual workers, a 6½ hour day for office workers, a 4-hour maximum for children between 14 and 16, and 6 hours for those 16 to 18, with a one-hour-shorter day in all cases if the employment is on a night shift. Overtime is permitted in specified contingencies, with pay at the rate of time and one-half for the first two hours of overtime and double pay for any additional overtime. Employment of children under 14 is prohibited, and most children now enter industry at 16. Minimum wage rates are prescribed by law, but the actual rates are fixed by collective bargaining and the individual's output. Wage earners' committees are set up in each plant, which can adopt rules supplemental

to the controlling collective agreement, but only on approval of the labor inspector of the district. These committees, in conjunction with the management, determine a standard output for all lines of work and this is the unit on which the pay of the individual workman is computed. A complete system of social insurance has been established and considerable attention is being given to industrial safety. Industrial disputes are arbitrated and, while strikes are permitted against private employers, they are practically unknown.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

5934. GEHLE, HEINRICH HERBERT. Die männliche Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands nach der Berufszählung von 1925. [Germany's male workers according to the census of 1925.] *Sozialrechtl. Jahrb.* 2 1931: 3-66.—The purpose of the study was to determine whether there exists a "characteristic" age for workers, that is, a characteristic age for each social and professional group, and whether there is a characteristic upper age limit of activity. The data of the census of 1925 was used. The workers of 1925 may be divided into "normal," "special" and "older" age groups. The "normal" group includes more than 50% of the workers, the "special" group includes those who need a special training-period (about 18% of the workers), and the "older" group workers whose age distribution is higher than the "normal" group. Finally, the working class is divided into two groups: those in "characteristic" trades and occupations and the "other" workers.—*Barth. Landheer.*

5935. GILBERT, PRENTISS B. The International Labor Office. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-12.

5936. KITSON, HARRY DEXTER. Berufsberatung in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Vocational guidance in the United States.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 334-337.

5937. KORALNIK, J. Berufliche und soziale Wandlungen im deutschen Judentum. [Occupational and social changes in German Jewry.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (1-2) 1930: 15-23; (3) 1930: 80-89.—Changes in the German economy compel the Jewish entrepreneurism—and the Jewish middle classes as such to seek radical changes in new economic realms. As the Jewish middle classes are forced out of the entrepreneur class they can only turn to the non-Jewish organizations of workers and "white collar slaves" which will probably not receive them with open arms. The census of 1925 showed that in the last score of years the general development was not in the direction of more intensive industrialization, but rather of mercantilization. Concentration of industry and commerce, the organization of retailing and service departments by great industries and other causes had the effect of increasing greatly the staff of employees and officials, decreasing the importance of private manufacturers and tradesmen. In the last 20 years the non-Jewish population of Germany, by its increased participation in commerce, free professions and in the white collar class, has approached the Jewish economic structure; it has increased friction by setting up strong competitors in realms previously manned by Jews. (Statistical tables.)—*E. Fischhoff.*

5938. KRAVAL, IVAN A. Labor in Soviet planned economy. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 6 (23) Dec. 1, 1931: 534-538.—The author sets forth the problems now facing the USSR in the field of labor: reducing turnover, providing skilled workers for the newly mechanized agriculture and finding jobs for those whom this mechanization has set free, training skilled workers and engineers, regulating scales for promotion and wage payment, increasing productivity and improving technique, and planning a program for health and safety.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*



5939. PICQUENARD, CH. Arthur Fontaine: l'homme et son oeuvre. [Arthur Fontaine: the man and his work.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(709) Sep. 12, 1931: 1239-1241.—A detailed statement concerning a leading figure in the international labor movement.—*Luther H. Evans*.

5940. REY, FERNAND. L'association familiale de l'industrie du Haut-Rhin de 1920 à 1930. [The family-relations association of the Upper Rhine industries from 1920 to 1930.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 97(4) Apr. 1931: 246-260.—Abstract from the report of Mr. Rey, Director of the Association. The association, in 1920, included 56 plants employing 35,000 workers of whom 8,700 were heads of families. In 1930, it included 180 plants employing 66,000 persons, of whom more than 21,000 are heads of families. The society now dispenses over 15,000,000 francs annually and has paid out around 130,000,000 francs since its founding in 1920. The standard assessment has been increased from one franc per child per working day to 1.35 francs in addition to a special assessment of from 400 to 9,000 francs per year—depending on the number of children in the worker's family. The allocations are not based on salary, and they are modified by the cost of living and by other factors, but the members pay about 3.5% of their salaries. In addition to direct compensation work, the association has established a housing bureau and a department of public health guidance and, in addition, has managed to send 400 children to the sea shore each summer. The chief principle of the association is that each member shall be taxed at the same rate and that compensation shall be in proportion to size of family rather than salary.—*R. R. Shaw*.

5941. RHODES, E. C. Labour and output in the coal-mining industry in Great Britain. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(4) 1931: 487-539.—Output per worker in the coal-mining industry varies from time to time due to two causes: (1) the manner in which the industry organizes for production, and (2) the changes taking place in the natural difficulties of getting coal and in the technique of getting and handling coal. In response to seasonal changes in demand the organization increases the number of days the mines operate, and this method appears to be the best way of improving working results, that is of increasing output per worker. When a continuously increasing demand exists, the organization, in addition to increasing the days worked, responds also by gradually increasing the number of men working, and later when the demand decreases, the resultant diminution in the number of men employed appears to be a slow process; the maxima and minima in number of days worked tend to be reached somewhat ahead of the corresponding maxima and minima in number of men working. This method does not seem to be the best way of improving working results; an increase of output is more efficiently obtained by increasing the number of days worked than by increasing the number of men at work. At any given time the working results depend largely upon the way production is divided up among the individual mines, of greater and less efficiency, and a change in output per worker from one time to another may be mostly due to the fact that at the two periods the output has been divided up among the mines in different proportions. (Discussion.)—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

5942. THOMAS, ALBERT. La Chine, le Japon, l'Indo-Chine, les Indes Néerlandaises. [China, Japan, Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 8(6) Jun. 15, 1929: 325-351; (7) Jul. 15, 1929: 391-402.—A survey of labor conditions in each of the countries named and a plea for cooperation with the International Labour office.—*M. Warthin*.

5943. UNSIGNED. Native labour in Rhodesia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 577-580.

5944. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in the sheet department of the iron and steel industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 19-26.—Average output per man-hour in the sheet department of the iron and steel industry showed a steady gain from 1925 to 1929, except in the annealing operations, according to a productivity study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5945. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in street and road building and in ditch digging. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 1-10.—Striking instances of increased labor productivity through the use of machinery are brought out in a study of the operation of street and road building and ditch-digging machinery. For instance, a ditch-digging machine, operated by one man with a helper, can do as much work in an hour as 44 men using hand shovels.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5946. UNSIGNED. Vocational guidance recommendations of White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 80-89.—Vocational guidance should be extended to boys and girls in all parts of the country, according to the committee on vocational guidance and child labor of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930. Such guidance, the committee holds, is necessary in order to reduce the human and financial losses resulting from the failure to aid pupils to make educational adjustments which will prepare them properly for vocations harmonizing with their interests and abilities.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5947. UNSIGNED. Soviet labor conditions. *Soviet Union Rev.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 242-245.—The past few years have seen a steady growth in the number employed, although the proportion of women workers to the total has not increased. Figures are given showing the increase in wages by industries for each year; the average increase in the last three years was 23.9%; apart from the benefits obtained from socialized wage funds. The increase in pay has been accompanied by a decrease in working hours. Factory conditions are being improved with special emphasis on safety and sanitation. Statistics show the extension of social insurance benefits, which now cover all persons employed, and the vast majority of students. The housing crisis has been met by the building of many new workers' apartments and communities. Labor productivity, spurred on by socialist competition and the shock brigade movement, has increased over 400% since 1921, although it is still below the standard of other countries.—*Ernestine L. Wilke*.

5948. UNSIGNED. Handbook of labor statistics 1931 edition. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #541. Sep. 1931: pp. 923.

5949. WEBER, M. Les syndicats et les allocations familiales. [The trade unions and family allowances.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 23(12) Dec. 1931: 406-412.—The Swiss unions, though in favor of family allowances in principle, do not think they can be realized under the present economic conditions in which wages are settled, not according to needs, but by supply and demand and by bargaining power. Even payments by the state, which is the only method they could consider, may be a means of depressing wages.—*M. E. Liddall*.

5950. WOLF, E. Das Feriengesetz von Baselstadt. [The Holidays Act of Baselstadt.] *Gewerkschaft. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz*. 23(12) Dec. 1931: 390-395.—Baselstadt is the only Swiss canton in which wage-earners have a legal claim to paid vacations. The Holidays Act, which was accepted by referendum in September 1931 gives the right to 6 days after a year's service, 9 days after 5 years, and 12 days after 10 years. Apprentices and juvenile workers under 18 have the right to 12 days. Assistance may also be given to vacation homes for these workers. Owing to an existing



factory act, the cantonal act does not apply to factory workers.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5951. ZADIK, R. Das Vorurteil gegen das jüdische Mädchen und die Berufsberatung. [Economic prejudice against Jewish girls, and vocational guidance.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (11) 1930: 409-416.—The German Jewish girl suffers from economic discrimination (described by Mrs. F. D. Pollak in the *Protokoll der Gründungsversammlung des Weltbundes jüdischer Frauen*, Hamburg, Jun. 1929).—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

5952. ZOBEL, L. Die jüdische Berufsberatungsstelle Berlin im Jahre 1929. [The activities of the Jewish Vocational Guidance Bureau of Berlin during 1929.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (5) 1930: 185-188.—There is to be noted a considerable growth in the activities of the bureau, both in regard to the employers deriving help from it and in regard to the number of youths handled who came from all classes of Berlin Jewry. Further, there is a differentiation of vocations, with a diminution in commercial branches and a definite growth in productive manufacturing.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 6501)

5953. ELLINGER, A. Die Baubetriebe der deutschen Gewerkschaften. [The building enterprises of the German trade unions.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 6-11.—The association of social building enterprises was founded in 1920 by the trade unions of the building industry. It excludes private capital and excessive profits, and aims at providing cheap houses, especially small ones. By 1930 there were 130 enterprises affiliated with it. Acting for the trade unions it receives monthly reports from them on their work and financial position. It has the right of inspection, and has instituted a uniform system of accounting. It promotes technical and economic improvements and training.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5954. KUMMER, FRITZ. German trade-unions and their 1931 congress. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-18.

5955. RIMENSBERGER, E. F. Nationale und internationale Wirtschaftspolitik der Gewerkschaften im Krisenjahre 1931. [National and international economic policy of the trade unions during the crisis of 1931.] *Arbeit.* 8 (12) Dec. 1931: 885-899.—Faced with the difficulties of international agreement, especially on gold and credit, the various congresses held during the year recognized the need of better national organization, according to national possibilities, as a preparation for the suggested international cooperation, (public works etc.). Attention was drawn to the political hindrances, and to the need of gradual, and not immediate introduction of social measures of public control according to conditions.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5956. UNSIGNED. Die Betriebsrätewahlen im Jahre 1931 [The Works' Councils' elections in 1931.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41 (48) Nov. 28, 1931: 758-761.—The entrance this year of the National Socialists into works' councils' elections and the increased activity and growth of the Communists under their dual union policy gave the elections of this year in works' councils particular interest and importance for trade unionists. As a result of unemployment and closing down of plants only 32,932 plants held their elections in 1931 as compared with 46,299 in 1930. The Socialist trade unions report a loss of 20,018 representatives in works' councils; the Christian (Catholic), 377; the Hirsch Dunker (Liberal), 1. The Communists show a gain of 2,290 and the National Socialists, 710. In percentages of the total

number of works' council representatives the Socialist trade unions now claim 83.6% as against 86.9% for 1930; the Christian trade unions, 7.9% to 7.2%; the Hirsch-Dunker, 1.1% to 1.0%; the Communists 3.4% to 1.5%; the National-Socialists, 0.5% to 0.0%. Other organizations, 3.5% to 3.4%.—*Alice Hanson.*

5957. UNSIGNED. Twelfth Congress of the International Federation of Hatters, held at Copenhagen from 24th to 26th Aug. 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 173-175.—The Congress discussed the substitution of some other substance for mercury in the coloring of hats; reciprocal agreements for the payment of unemployment benefit to workers in a foreign country; the importance of raising the workers' purchasing power if rationalization is to be successful; and safeguards against the exploitation of women's work.—*M. E. Liddall.*

5958. UNSIGNED. Congress. National trade union centre of Austria. Vienna, 21st-25th Sep. 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (11) Nov. 1931: 169-172.—The Congress discussed the organization and payment of women workers, and the training and employment of apprentices. It demanded improved industrial inspection, the ratification of the Washington Maternity Convention, and protested against the unfair treatment of unemployed women. It demanded also state control of the banks; reduction of the statutory working hours to 40; compulsory labor exchanges; and the raising of public funds for the maintenance of unemployment benefit. It opposed any changes for the worse in social legislation, and urged that such legislation should be applied to land-workers also.—*M. E. Liddall.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entry 5940)

5959. SCHORSCH, J. Was will man von den Kollektivverträgen? [What is to be done with collective agreements?] *Arbeit. u. Wirtsch.* 9 (22) Nov. 15, 1931: 881-884.—Proposals have recently come from various quarters to make collective agreements between employers' and workers' organizations more elastic than they are at present so that they might become more adaptable to changing industrial conditions. Schorsch, the General Secretary of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, warns against pursuing this course because, so long as the economic crisis lasts, changes of working conditions are always in a downward direction, and greater elasticity of collective agreements would tend to reduce the standard of living of the workers still farther. The consuming power of the masses would be cut down again and the alleviation of the crisis deferred.—*H. Fehlinger.*

5960. UNSIGNED. Provisions regarding discharge of union members found in collective agreements. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 94-98.—Discharge of union members without previous notice, except for just and sufficient cause, is prohibited in a number of collective agreements. The majority of the agreements providing for previous notice of discharge also provide that the employee shall give a similar notice to his employer before quitting his job. Examples of provisions regarding conditions under which union members may be discharged, as they appear in collective agreements received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are given.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 5912, 5975, 6298, 6406)

5961. COPELAND, F. W. Personnel management in the foreign field. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #20. 1932: 26-37.



5962. DURLING, DOROTHY. The low intelligence quotient as economic index. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 278-287.—The value of the I.Q. in predicting occupation is chiefly negative. Work records for 334 persons 18 years old or above and having I.Q.'s of 70 or less were taken from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mental Health. Only one of the 19 having an I.Q. of 40 or less was ever employed, while 51% of those with I.Q.'s of 40-50, 68% of those with I.Q.'s 50-60, and 72% of those with I.Q.'s 60-70 had at one time been employed. Less than one-third held a position for more than a month, although about one-eighth had held a position for more than a year. Those with I.Q.'s of 50-60 obtained employment almost as easily as those with I.Q.'s of 60-70; they earned about the same amounts and held their jobs equally well. (4 case records).—*Conrad Taeuber.*

5963. ELIASBERG, W. Psychotechnik und Arbeitswissenschaft im neuen Russland. [Psychotechnics and the science of labor in the USSR.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 594-600.

5964. HARTMANN, GEORGE W. Industrial psychology today in Germany and Russia. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 352-354.

5965. LOVELL, H. TASMAN. The value of industrial psychology. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8 (3) Sep. 1930: 215-220.—The attempt of psychology to avoid waste of human ability and to utilize special aptitudes of each worker is technically called vocational guidance and selection. In England the study was first undertaken by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board established by the British Government in 1918. The work of the board covers the following subjects,—movements of the worker, methods of training, tests for the selection of the most suitable workers for different kinds of work, interest in work and reduction of monotony, distribution of periods of work and rest, reduction of waste, arrangement of materials and design of implements, layout of plant, and effects of illumination, ventilation, etc. on efficiency. Affiliated with the London institute is the Australian Institute in Sydney which is doing very effective work.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

5966. MARTIN, A. H. The psychological practise of vocational guidance. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8 (2) Jun. 1930: 135-149.—The specific records of the psychologist in regard to work in vocational guidance are not voluminous. They begin in 1890 with the work of J. M. Cattell on mental tests and measurements, in 1913 with the work of Hugo Muensterberg on industrial efficiency. In 1920 and 1921 the United States army tests were published. In 1919 Cyril Burt published his findings in regard to school efficiency under the London County Council. Since then Kohs has been carrying on his research studies at the Sydney Institute. But how may the results of these tests and estimates be utilized? The course of research must finally emerge in two directions, first, in a typical profile for each type with characteristic minimal points for each level, and secondly adequate job analysis and test standards for occupations. As an illustration three occupations, the salesman, the engineer, the clerical worker are analyzed.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

5967. PISTORIUS, TH. Lidský činitel ve výrobě. [Human factor in production.] *Sociální Rev.* 11 (4) Aug. 1930: 395-404.—Economic development since the war may be characterized as a conscious striving for scientific management. It represents a struggle against losses resulting from economic waste. Scientific management of labor takes two principal directions: (1) technical production, and (2) organization. The human factor remains subordinate to the technical production methods and the administrative and commercial organization. This movement does not bring enough benefit to the

worker; he is too much mechanized and easily replaceable. The recent development of psychotechnics, physiology and sociology make the present lack of attention to the personality of the worker untenable. The author suggests principles upon which the selection and placement of the worker should be based from the viewpoint of (1) psychotechnics, (2) medicine, and (3) sociology.—*Jacob Horák.*

5968. UNSIGNED. Incentives for Soviet workers. *Soviet Union Rev.* 9 (12) Dec. 1931: 249.—The Soviet government offers rewards to workers who have accomplished special achievements in the field of labor—for efficient or economical work, for inventions, and for work done beyond that required. The rewards take the form of money bonuses, extra vacations, travel, new cultural or welfare benefits, or admission to honorary orders.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

5969. YORK, ROBERT ALDRICH. The place of the feeble-minded in industry. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930.) 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 227-238.—(The work of the colonies of the Rome State School).—*Conrad Taeuber.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 6402)

5970. HARRINGTON, D. Metal mine ventilation in 1931. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13 (301) Jan. 1932: 11.—The general business depression may be blamed for the little real progress made in metal mine ventilation for 1931. Difficulties with gases and dusts continue to trouble mining companies in the United States and in South Africa. The removal of dust from the surrounding air contaminated by the operation of compressed-air drills continues to be a problem. Awards totaling \$48,505,520 have been granted to persons contracting silicosis, tuberculosis, or silicosis and tuberculosis combined in South African mines since 1911. Gasoline locomotives used in underground work have caused much illness. The use of electric cap-lamps continues to spread, mention being made of their use in Coast Range tunnels in California and in German metal mines.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5971. HELLER, EMMERICH. A kártalanított foglalkozási betegségek körének kiterjesztéséről. [Occupational diseases and indemnification.] *Munkaügyi Szemle.* 5 (5) May 1931: 220-224.—After the Convention of the International Conference for Labor at Geneva in 1925 and in accordance with the agreements reached, Hungary included among the cases covered by accident insurance lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and anthrax. Other diseases ought to be included with these. The employers have not objected up to now in any country, in spite of the fact that such regulations meant increased costs for them; the reason is that, according to statistics, these diseases, with the exception of lead-poisoning, are quite rare, and that, on the other hand, in cases where they do appear, their consequences are so grave that aid for the sufferers becomes a serious social duty.—*Stefan Virág.*

5972. HUBBARD, EL RENE C. Industrial nursing program of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. The industrial nurse—A public health teacher. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 23 (12) Dec. 1931: 595-597.—A survey was made April, 1930, by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute to find out the extent and nature of health activities in Chicago industries and to offer the services of the Institute for health education. Replies were received from 1,000 industries employing 500,000 workers and representing 65 different kinds of work. Only 12% employed a nurse, and six of these were part-time only; 72% employed non-registered nurses; 43% employed a physician but in 82% of this group he was on call only.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*



5973. KLEIN, S. M. Über die Einfluss der Tabak-industrie auf Genitalien und Mutterschaft. [The influence of the tobacco industry on motherhood.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitutionsforsch.* 17(1) 1931: 30-46.

5974. McDANIEL, IRVING B. Industrial accident prevention. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57(344) Oct. 1931: 1313-1318.—Accidents represent one of the greatest economic wastes in industry. In the navy yard, over \$250,000 per year is paid to workmen, the navy loses over \$1,000,000 annually from preventable accidents, and the total man-days lost per year exceed 500,000. Emphasis is being shifted from the machine to the human being in accident prevention work. Members of the National Safety Council, employing over 2,500,000 men, have reduced accidents over 10.4% in one year. The United States Steel Corporation has reduced accidents 86% in the years 1912 to 1929. The indirect costs from accidents are four to six times as great as the direct costs. (Charts showing classes of accidents, causes of accidents, and anatomical location of injuries, and the ratio of frequency of accidents per man per month in twelve of the more hazardous trades.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

5975. MYERS, CHARLES S. Industrial psychology and public health. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(651) May 1931: 567-574.—The importance of the study of industrial psychology shown by its contributions to accident reduction in factories, mines, and railways. The two agencies of research in Britain are the Government Industrial Health Research Board and private association, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

5976. REITYNBARG, D. J. Abschreckendes oder nicht abschreckendes Unfallverhütungsplakat? [The use of the horror motive in accident prevention placards.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(23) Aug. 15, 1931: III 144-149.

5977. RICHBERG, DONALD. Advantages of a federal compensation act for railway employees. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(4) Dec. 1931: 401-405.

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 5958, 5973, 6626, 6634)

5978. GRÜNFELD, JUDITH. Überzeitarbeit bei den Frauen. [Overtime among women.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(41) Oct. 10, 1931: 300.—The law forbidding nightwork for women in Germany was violated wholesale in 1930, reports of factory inspectors show. Employers in many cases did not hesitate to discharge employees who insisted on their rights under the law. Crisis conditions were directly responsible for the increase in violations.—*Horace B. Davis.*

5979. SMITH, LAURA M. Opportunities for women in the Bell System. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11(1) Jan. 1932: 34-49.—One person in every hundred families in the United States is in the telephone industry. Today 62% of Bell System employees are women. They comprise 3% of the total gainfully employed female population, excluding those in agriculture and domestic and personal service. At first nearly all women employees started as operators. In the 80's a few were employed as clerks and bookkeepers. By 1899 there were several women cashiers, but not till the turn of the century was there a definite and persistent trend toward broader opportunities for women. The dial system, adopted to better meet the demands for service, is to be installed during the next ten years for local calls in fewer than 1,000 of the Bell System's 6,000 exchanges. During the change operators can be employed at toll offices, or remaining manual boards and used to offset normal turnover, or new employees can be engaged on a temporary basis. When dial conversion is finished, ten years

hence, there will actually be more operators than now. Some will be at remaining manual boards, and at toll and long distance boards, others will be information operators, and many will supplement dial service by helping persons who have trouble dialing and by handling calls to nearby points. In the U. S. 145,000 women are employed to operate the private switchboards of business concerns. The field for women is widening as the business grows.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

5980. VUYST, PAUL de. Woman's role in agriculture. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 3(10) Oct. 1931: 907-913.—Following an enquiry under the auspices of the International Federation of Household Instruction of Freiburg, Mme la Comtesse de Kerenflech reports that woman's contribution to most agricultural activities is as important as man's. In labor, it averages 30% of the total and in some countries more than 50%; this collaboration should not be restricted but she should be taught to use mechanical, hydraulic, and electrical appliances. She bears the brunt of the entire household work; mechanical science and the rationalization of household work are the remedies. She superintends 70% of the resources of the farm and household. She is frequently obliged to neglect the vitally important care of her children. Education today does not give the necessary preparation for the realities of life; it must be re-directed. This is necessary to world peace. (Detailed suggestions for re-direction are given.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

## CHILD LABOR

5981. HAYES, MARY H. S. Junior placement in unemployment. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(12) Dec. 1931: 1470-1471.—The Director of the Vocational Service for Juniors of New York City, a philanthropic organization, cites data to show the trends in junior placement in unemployment. Figures for the first six months of 1929, (as representing the recent period of prosperity), are compared with those for a similar period in 1931. Little difference was found in the number of different individuals between 14 and 20 applying for jobs; in 1929 there were 3,719, in 1931, 3,652. There was a difference in the number of total applications, 1931 showing 11,120 as compared with 9,426 in 1929. What chiefly distinguishes the two periods is the record of employer's orders which shows 5,572 in 1929 and only 1,123 in 1931. An examination of employment certificates issued by the Attendance Department of New York City showed a marked decrease in 1931 as compared with 1929. (Child labor laws in New York require the written promise of a job from an employer before issuing the child a work certificate.) At the same time there was a decided increase in the registration in secondary schools. This indicates a partial absorption by the schools of the unemployed among junior workers.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

5982. WIDENER, H. W. Attitude of employers toward the Bing Law. *Ohio State Univ., Bull. Business Res.* 6(11) Dec. 1931: 13-14.—Ohio's Compulsory School Attendance and Child Labor Law of 1921.

## WAGES

(See also Entries 5603, 5718, 5725, 5968, 6788, 6791)

5983. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. The brain worker in the U.S.S.R. *New Rep.* 69(886) Nov. 25, 1931: 34-36.—The article deals mainly with the economic status of the intellectuals under the regime of the Soviets. The author reviews in succession conditions as they affect writers, journalists, sculptors and painters, actors, engineers, school teachers, physicians, and lawyers. Average writers earn from 500 to 1,000 rubles a month, and authors of successful books may earn



considerably more. Journalists earn from 2 to 3 hundred rubles a month, and sometimes more for special additional articles. Crime, scandal, sensation and description of personalities are taboo. Sculptors and painters had hard sledding during the first years of the revolution when the Maecenas employing them were eliminated, but since then the state, municipalities and workers' clubs are keeping them employed and the artist receives generally a regular stipend amounting to a maximum of 360 rubles a month. All theaters are publicly owned and actors are paid from one to seven hundred rubles a month, and sometimes three or five hundred rubles in addition, after they reach stardom with the title of "Deserving Artist" or "People's Artist." Salaries of engineers have increased considerably since Stalin's new declaration of economic policy last June and range from 2 to 3 hundred rubles a month for beginners to a thousand or more for those of higher qualifications. Elementary school teachers receive 85 rubles a month in Moscow, high school teachers 110, and university professors more. Many increase their earnings through outside work. Practically all the younger physicians are employed on a panel system in state hospitals, salaries ranging from 125 to 175 rubles a month, and although private practice is frowned upon, some of the older doctors with established reputations obtain additional revenue in this way. So far as the purchasing power of the ruble is concerned, minimum necessities procured with government ration cards are priced moderately, rents are nominal for quarters assigned by the State, the sole owner of real estate, but luxuries, when obtainable at all, are high in price.—*P. J. Hacy.*

5984. ETTINGER, JANINA. Wskaźnik stawek płac zarobkowych w Polsce w latach 1923-1930. [Indices of wage rates in Poland 1923-1930.] *Statystyka Pracy*. 10(2) 1931: 105-117.—(French summary 118-119.)

5985. SIMIAND, FRANÇOIS. Le salaire, l'évolution sociale, et la monnaie. [Wages, social evolution and money.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1169-1189.—This article is the preface of the author's book which is about to be published under the same title. The unsatisfactory character of current wage theories has led the author to attempt to define a method better suited to explain reality, i.e. the experimental method. In economics this consists, not in a material manipulation of facts, but in an intellectual ordering of historical and statistical data in such a way that the mind may deduce relations. The experimental method applied to the wage data of France from the close of the eighteenth century to the present leads to the following conclusions: that the increases in wages in the period considered are, in their initial impetus, to be ascribed to (1) the discovery of gold in California, Transvaal and the Klondike, (2) to the American Civil War and (3) to so-called "alcoholism." The data show that the major wage trends, which in detail are made up of a series of contractions and expansions, and which are coextensive with many economic and non-economic trends, are principally conditioned by general price movements and these are in turn conditioned by general movements in the quantity of metallic and fiduciary money. The process by which the order of causation is established starts with pecuniary motivation which underlies the social psychology of the real *homo oeconomicus*, who values goods and income in monetary terms. Objections to the conclusions reached are based not on experimental evidence but on misleading preconceptions. As a result of these same preconceptions economists generally dissociate the expanding and contracting phases of economic fluctuations and they fail to see these phases as integral parts of the same process.

*W. Jaffé.*

5986. UNSIGNED. Movements in the general level of wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 584-597.

5987. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in foundries and machine shops, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 134-143.—The working week in foundries and machine shops in 1931 was shorter than in any other year for which the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected data, averaging 50.3 hours in foundries and 49.8 hours in machine shops, according to the latest survey by the bureau of wages and hours in such industries. The highest full-time hours per week were worked in 1923, when they averaged 52.4 in foundries and 50.8 in machine shops. The hourly wage rate of 60 cents in foundries in 1931 was less than in any other year since 1923, when it was 55.8 cents, but in machine shops the rate in 1931 (63.3 cents) was higher than in any preceding year except 1929, when it was 63.8 cents. The low point in full-time weekly earnings in foundries and machine shops occurred in 1923, being \$29.24 and \$28.40, respectively. In 1931 full-time weekly earnings averaged \$30.18 in foundries and \$31.52 in machine shops.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5988. UNSIGNED. Relative importance of check and cash methods of wage payments in Illinois. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 153-154.—A marked preference among employers for the payment of wages by check was found by the Department of Labor of Illinois in a survey of methods and frequency of wage payment in that State. Of the 1,173 reporting establishments represented in the survey, 86.1% paid their employees by check. The firms included in this 86.1% had 89.3% of the total number of wage earners represented, and disbursed 90.5% of the combined wages bill of the reporting firms. A weekly pay period was the rule in 68.3% of the establishments and of these over three-fourths paid by check; 25.3% of the firms paid semi-monthly, all but about 1% paying by check.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5989. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of silk and rayon goods, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 175-181.—Wages in the manufacture of silk and rayon goods averaged 40.6 cents per hour in 1931, according to a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, summarized on page 175. Hours of labor per week averaged 50.7. Since 1914, full-time working hours per week have decreased from 54.6, or 7.1%. During this period, average hourly wage rates have more than doubled, rising from 19.7 cents in 1914 to 40.6 in 1931. Owing to the decrease in working hours, full-time weekly earnings have not increased to quite the same extent as have hourly earnings, although they have nearly doubled, the average for 1931 being \$20.58 as compared with \$10.79 in 1914. Rayon has become a constantly increasing factor in this dual industry in recent years.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

5990. UNSIGNED. What do engineers earn? *Power*. 74(9) Sep. 1, 1931: 318-321.—A summary of a study undertaken by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in order to determine the professional earnings of engineers.—*H. O. Rogers.*

5991. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in cane-sugar refining industry. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #547. Dec. 1931: pp 27.—(U. S.)

5992. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Braugewerbe. [Principal results of the official wage census in the brewing industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(11) Jun. 1931: 425-427.—(Germany.)

5993. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der Süß-, Back- und Teigwarenindustrie. [Principal results of the official wage census in the confectionery, bakery goods and macaroni in-



dustry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (21) Nov. 1, 1931: 767-770. —(Germany.)

5994. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der zweiten amtlichen Lohnerhebung im der Textilindustrie. [Principal results of the second official wage census in the textile industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (12) Jun. 1931: 459-462. —(Germany.)

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 5696, 5849, 5852-5853, 5856-5857, 5978, 5981, 6059, 6250, 6375, 6396, 6399, 6429, 6688, 6716, 6719-6720, 6724, 6778, 6842, 6845)

5995. BICKHAM, MARTIN HAYES. Placement centers for handicapped workers. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5 (10) Oct. 1931: 246-254. —Facts presented in this article indicate that handicapped workers constitute a large section of the unemployed workers in the American labor market. Cyclical, seasonal, and technological unemployment are caused by factors essentially resident in the business and industrial system, but "constitutional unemployment" is largely resident in the person of the unemployed worker and its effects are more destructive and persistent and more difficult to overcome in some ways than other types of unemployment. There is now proposed a National Council for handicapped workers for research, study, and promotion of methods for solving this now large section of America's social and industrial problem. —*E. R. Hayhurst.*

5996. BURSK, J. PARKER. Seasonal variations in employment in manufacturing industries—A statistical study based on census data. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School Finance & Commerce, Indus. Res. Studies* #14. Oct. 1931: pp. 197. —With monthly figures of employment available in the census of manufactures for seven years, the author constructed seasonal indices for 126 industries. Discarding 27 which failed to show persistent regularity of seasonal movement, he analyzed the curves of employment for groups of industries and by separate industries. The probable causes of the fluctuations are presented briefly and attention is called to similar fluctuations in related industries. The figures are also discussed on the basis of whether the industry is engaged in the manufacture of producers' or consumers' goods. Comparisons are made with regional indices presented by R. S. Watkins and S. O. Bell in *Industrial and commercial Ohio* and by J. F. Dewhurst in *Employment fluctuations in Pennsylvania, 1921-1927*. The curves of the 99 industries are shown in separate sections of the 33 charts with the dispersion of the seasonal indices on which each curve was based presented in small inserts. (18 tables, 33 charts.) —*Miriam Hussey.*

5997. BUTLER, H. B. Unemployment problems in the United States. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep., Ser. C., Employment & Unemployment* #17. 1931: pp. 112. —The report is based in part on data collected during the author's recent visit to North America. The first chapter is devoted to an estimate of the actual extent of unemployment in the United States and an examination of the available evidence on which such an estimate may be based. The next three chapters examine the causes of unemployment in the United States, analyzing the various factors which have contributed to the decline of consumption, and also the effects of machinery and rationalization in industry and agriculture, with special reference to what is known as technological unemployment. The last two chapters describe the measures which have been taken for the relief of the unemployed, and the proposals which are being discussed for the stabilisation of employment in future. Two appendices contain respectively the report of the Unemployment Committee as adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in January 1931, and three resolutions adopted by the

International Chamber of Commerce at its Washington Session in May. —*Internat. Labour Office.*

5998. DeSCHWEINITZ, DOROTHEA. How workers find jobs—A study of four thousand hosiery workers in Philadelphia. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School Finance & Commerce, Indus. Res. Studies* #16. Jan. 1932: pp. 195. —An evaluation of the problems of securing employment in Philadelphia's largest manufacturing industry, which has a large field of workers to draw from but no well coordinated plan for drawing them. A plan for the reorganization of the full-fashioned hosiery labor market is worked out. Questionnaire material gives data on the sex, age, nationality, marital status, occupation, length of time in trade, length of time in occupation, method of securing present job, length of time between present and last job, and previous industrial experience of the 4,000 workers. Appendices include the questionnaires used and descriptions of the occupations. (21 tables, 24 charts, 27 appendix tables, 4 maps.) —*Miriam Hussey.*

5999. EHLERT, MARGARETE. Gegenwärtigen Fragen der öffentlichen Arbeitsvermittlung. [Present day questions of public employment exchanges.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (24) Aug. 25, 1931: II 468-II 471. —In spite of the drop in placements in 1930 due to the crisis, the significance of the public labor agency has increased not because of its economic, social, and legal aid in unemployment relief work, but because of a most efficient fulfilling of its original purpose. It finds all available openings, and makes the right selection from applicants, in spite of the great influx of labor and other difficulties, by improved methods of procedure. (Tables of comparative statistics.) —*Lina Kahn.*

6000. FERENCZI, EMMERICH. Az európai munkapiac és a világnépésedés iránsyasa. [The European labor market and the trends of world population movements.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 441-471. —The enormous development of business all over the world can be traced back to migrations of labor to a very large extent. In the course of the 19th century the attitude of the United States, the British Dominions, and the South American countries towards immigration became more reserved. The result is the overpopulation of Europe and unemployment. Organization of the European labor market would have to include: (1) an annual regulation of the distribution of seasonal labor; (2) fixing the route for seasonal migration for each year; (3) organization of the exchange of young workers, which is in the interest of better occupational training; (4) the problem of permanent immigration. These questions are connected with the population problems and with the political and economic organization of Europe. Migration must regain its historic task, namely, to carry production and consumption into new territories and to equalize conditions of work and of living. The present state of the problem makes it necessary that the League of Nations help with its prestige in the attempts to find a solution to the problem. —*Adam Schmidt.*

6001. HAWES, AUSTIN F. State forests and the unemployment problem. *J. Forestry.* 29 (8) Dec. 1931: 1191-1194. —Partial relief of unemployment in Connecticut was provided by an appropriation of \$110,000 for the improvement of the state forests and parks. Of this amount, \$88,000 was spent on the forests for fire line construction, improvement cuttings, and planting. Most of the men came from the industrial communities where the need for relief is greatest. Rates paid were 40 cents per hour but where camps were established, 30 cents and board. In thinning operations, piece work was introduced at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord. Besides mitigating unemployment the work has bettered conditions on the forests, and reduced fire hazard. Furthermore, the public interest in the possibilities of public lands for



labor outlets and for recreational opportunities has been greatly stimulated. The author suggests that improvements be undertaken during depressions, leaving the removal of the larger, better-grade timber for periods when market prices are more favorable.—*Bernard Frank.*

**6002. HODSON, WILLIAM.** Vocational training for unemployed adults. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(12) Dec. 1931: 1472-1475.—The general unemployment emergency emphasized in New York City the need for increased opportunities for adult vocational training in the public school system. The continuation schools were already well-equipped for this task. The Board of Education, with the cooperation of the Welfare Council of New York and the active assistance of several other agencies, opened emergency unit training courses at the East Side Continuation School in January 1931. Social agencies were asked to refer unemployed persons whom they thought would benefit by these courses and an assisting staff was provided by the Emanuel Federated Employment Service. Between January 12 and June 26, 1931, 1,000 trainees were enrolled. Ninety-six organizations referred unemployed persons for training. The ages of the enrolled ranged from 17 to 66, with the median age 25. All but 163 had finished elementary school and about 200 were high school graduates. Eighteen had graduated from college and an additional 39 had attended college. The school advisors undertook to recommend training only for occupations in which there was a reasonable assurance of employment. All those who trained for cafeteria work and power machine operating at this school found work. A commission has been appointed by the Board of Education to make a survey of vocational opportunities in New York City.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

**6003. JANKO, JAROSLAV.** Příspěvek ke statistice zaměstnanosti u nás. [Employment statistics in Czechoslovakia.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11(5-6) Jun. 1930: 373-390.—To determine the degree of employment, the representative method is used, based either on lists of wages, or on the declarations of agricultural associations, or on those of typical enterprises, as well as the objective method based on data on the number of members insured against sickness, which gives a very large base in a state with compulsory health insurance. In this article an index is constructed beginning with July 1, 1926 for Czechoslovakia, based on insurance data with the exception of the state employees and those of the public services. The employment index is stated in percentages of the number of insured persons July 1, 1927.—*French summary.*

**6004. LAWN, G.** Unemployment relief in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7(13) Nov. 1931: 304-307.

**6005. LOUCKS, WILLIAM N.** The stabilization of employment in Philadelphia through the long-range planning of municipal improvement projects. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School Finance & Commerce, Indus. Res. Studies* #15. Nov. 1931: pp. 341.—Loucks presents step by step the procedure of authorizing, planning, putting under contract, and financing municipal improvement projects in the city of Philadelphia, indicating the time necessary for each step. When it is realized that the rarely achieved minimum time for starting a project is 44 days and the reasonable maximum time extends to 312 days, both simplification of procedure and authorizing and planning of projects for future construction are seen to be necessary. The history of Philadelphia's expenditures for permanent public improvements from 1919 to 1928 is presented largely in the form of tables of expenditure by departments and by purposes yearly. A description of projects under way and planned in the summer of 1930 gives an up-to-date picture. An analysis of the number of unemployed, the

volume of expenditures, and the probable results which would have obtained from shifting some projects from previous good years to years of depression is followed by a detailed suggested program whereby future years can be cared for. (42 tables, 23 charts.)—*Miriam Hussey.*

**6006. PIETRI-TONELLI, ALFONSO de.** Prezzi e disoccupazione. [Prices and unemployment.] *Barometro Econ.* 3(11) Dec. 10, 1931: 45-48.

**6007. PROCHOWNIK, G.** Die jüdische Arbeitsnachweis in Berlin. [The Jewish employment agency in Berlin.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(6) 1930: 242-247.—The economic crisis brought an increase of 13.75% in unemployment. There were 11,543 applications and 5,896 assignments. The market for work was better for women than for men. There is an analysis of the total statistics with especial reference to new occupations chosen, the necessity for reschooling, and the differences between male and female help.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

**6008. REUSS, G.** Umsiedlung Erwerbsloser und Kleingartenbau. [Resettlement of the unemployed and small garden cultivation.] *Gewerkschaft.* 35(47) Nov. 21, 1931: 779-780.—This article deals with the possibilities of internal colonization and the provision of small gardens for unemployed persons in Germany. A legislative decree relating to the subject was issued by the Federal Government on Oct. 6, 1931, containing also provisions for the financing of settlement schemes. The author is sceptical in regard to the probable success of this legislation.—*H. Fehlinger.*

**6009. SLICHTER, SUMNER H.** Unemployment relief by business. *New Rep.* 69(891) Dec. 30, 1931: 181-184.—Among the various plans for the relief of unemployed workers, used by the plants investigated the following may be mentioned: rationing of work so that more can be employed on shorter hours; providing food, clothing and medical attention in cases of extreme need; remitting or postponing payments of rents in company houses; providing gardens for the raising of vegetables; selling on credit in company owned stores, and adding to the subscription money of workers for the relief of their unemployed fellow workers. The above provisions for relief are confined to regular employees. "Made work" is difficult for some companies to provide, and often is not additional employment, as when it takes away work from outsiders in favor of company employees. The fairest way to provide against unemployment is through the establishment of reserve funds administered by business enterprises in accordance with rules prescribed by the government.—*P. J. Haegy.*

**6010. TYSON, FRANCIS D.** The Pittsburgh plan for unemployment. *Survey.* 66(8) Jul. 15, 1931: 386-388.—The Pittsburgh plan, prepared by Edgar J. Kaufmann, was accepted by the Alleghany County Emergency Association, representing industry, as a project for financing public works and employment in general to which the unemployed men on relief lists of the agencies could be transferred. By the first week in May, 1930, 5,112 men were employed at a wage of \$4.00 a day for 3 days a week and some 350 women with dependents at a lower wage. Unneeded "made work" was avoided through the previous work of a citizens association, the Governmental Research Bureau, in studying city finances. This meant the speeding up of public work by the association offering to take over the wage bill for labor, amounting to \$750,000 in a few months, while the city used its available money for materials and supervision. Some similar projects were accepted in the county and plans made for stimulating deferred repair work on hospitals, settlements, churches and other institutions. About \$1,500,000 was raised in a special drive, over half of which came from corporations. Experience with work relief was so satisfactory that



plans for renewing the effort and using a \$3,000,000 wage fund, aided by the public appropriations, to employ 12,000 for a number of months this winter has been pushed.—*Francis Tyson.*

**6011. UNSIGNED.** Unemployment problems in 1931. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep. Ser. C., Employment & Unemployment* #16. Jan. 1931: pp. 280.—(A collection of memoranda submitted in January 1931 to the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body.) The volume contains all that part of the Report of the Director to the Fifteenth Session of the International Labor Conference which refers to unemployment, together with memoranda dealing with questions connected with unemployment. Some of these were prepared by officials of the Office and others by independent experts. The latter include a paper on *Inequalities in the international distribution of capital as a cause of unemployment*, by L. Albert Hahn, another on *Disturbances in international trade and their effects on unemployment*, by Maurice Ansiaux, a paper on *Population and unemployment*, by L. Hersch, and a paper on *Wages and employment* by G. D. H. Cole. The volume represents a thorough survey of the extent and causes of the present unemployment and the possible remedies for it.—*Internat. Labour Office.*

**6012. UNSIGNED.** Hours of work on board Netherlands vessels. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 573-576.

**6013. UNSIGNED.** Wage reserves to protect the stable labor force. *Law & Labor.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 3-5.

**6014. UNSIGNED.** Cost of filling jobs by California State employment agencies. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 27.—The average expenditure per job filled by the California State employment agencies was 61 cents during the biennium 1928-1930. If each of the 295,385 jobs filled at this rate, and secured free of charge by the workers through the public employment offices, had been obtained at the rate of \$4.17, the reported average cost to the workers per job received through a private employment agency, the total cost to the clients would have been \$1,231,755.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**6015. UNSIGNED.** Unemployment in foreign countries. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 29-33.

**6016. UNSIGNED.** Die Arbeitslosigkeit im Ausland. [Unemployment abroad.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(23) Dec. 1, 1931: 834-836.—(Countries other than Germany.)

**6017. UNSIGNED.** Die Arbeitslosigkeit im Dezember und im Jahre 1930. [Unemployment in December and in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 20-22.—(Germany.)

**6018. VREEDE, A. G.** De omvang der werkloosheid in Nederlandsch-Indië over de periode December 1930-Juni 1931. [The extent of unemployment in Dutch East Indies for the period December 1930-June 1931.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15(5) Oct. 1931: 503-541.—The prices of East Indian export products, such as rubber, sugar, coffee, tea and tin, have fallen so low as to mean actual losses for the producers. The percentage of unemployed among the Europeans increased from 6 to 7% during the half year, and is still increasing. Though thousands of coolies have been thrown out of work, the native society has apparently absorbed them without causing great distress. An abundant harvest has brought temporary relief. A Central Committee, to which the East Indian government has made a grant of money, is bringing relief to the unemployed. An improvement has been made in the employment bureaus.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

**6019. WEBER, WALTER.** Der Achtstundentag in Spanien. [The eight hour day in Spain.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(34) Dec. 5, 1931: II 670-674.

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 5666, 6381)

**6020. FÜRTH, FRANZ.** Veränderungen in der Lebenshaltung der Industriearbeiterschaft während der Krise 1930-31. [Changes in the standard of living of industrial workers during the crisis 1930-31.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10(3) Oct. 1931: 295-306.

**6021. GASSER, ELSA F.** Versuch einer Schätzung der Unterhaltskosten für eine Hausangestellte in der Schweiz, mitte 1931. [Attempt to measure the cost of maintenance of a house servant in the middle of 1931.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(3) 1931: 452-464.—A study of the cost of maintenance of a servant, exclusive of wages, was made by three independent methods. The first was a study from income tax returns of servants, who are expected to declare their "real income" as well as their wages, and indicated about 1,000 to 1,100 francs as the average cost. The second was a study from family accounts of persons in the salaried classes, made in 1922 and brought up to date by a correction for changes in the cost of living. This study indicated 960 to 1,180 francs per year as the cost. The third method, the pricing of a budget, indicated the cost to be between 900 and 1,250 francs per year. The author concludes that for a family with a small income the cost of maintenance of a servant in the home would be between 1,050 and 1,100 francs per year.—*C. Whitteney.*

**6022. GRÜTTER-MOJON, W.** Die Unterschiede der Lebenskosten in 587 Schweizergemeinden im Frühjahr 1929. [The differences in cost of living in 587 Swiss communities in the spring of 1929.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(2) 1931: 254-270.

**6023. HAYBALL, EDITH, and THOMAS, W. PRESTON.** Family living expenditures. Summit County, Utah, 1930. *Utah. Agric. Exper. Station, Utah State Agric. College, Bull.* #232. Nov. 1931: pp. 28.—This is a summary with 24 tables and 11 figures of the data on family living income and expenditure taken for the year 1930 from the farm management records kept by 51 farm families in Summit County, Utah. Particular attention was paid to the cash expenditures for living and the items produced for home consumption as the savings and investment items, other than life insurance, were classified as farm expenditures. Tables of age and sex group expenditures for clothing are presented in detail. Necessities dominated the expenditures until the group using at least \$1,000 per year was passed but, on the whole, the families adjusted expenditures to income producing power. (Detailed analyses.)—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

**6024. UNSIGNED.** An international enquiry into costs of living: A comparative study of workers' living costs in Detroit (U.S.A.) and fourteen European cities. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep., Ser. N., Stat.* #17. 1931: pp. 210.—This investigation developed out of a request from the Ford Motor Company, Ltd. which wished to have information of this nature for its various European establishments. A family budget survey was specially undertaken at Detroit by the U. S. government and on the basis of the figures shown by this survey the Office obtained, with the collaboration of the competent statistical authorities, the necessary data for each city. The cities covered were Berlin, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki (Helsingfors), Paris, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Manchester, Cork, Warsaw, Barcelona and Istanbul. Methods, together with the limitations and difficulties of dealing with a complicated problem of this nature are explained, and the extent to which living costs differed in each of these cities in January 1931 is estimated.—*Internat. Labour Office.*

**6025. UNSIGNED.** International cost-of-living inquiry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1932: 1-4.—The inter-



national cost-of-living survey just completed by the International Labour Office indicates that the cost of living of workers' families in several European cities is not very much less than in the United States, and in one city, Stockholm, it is estimated as being substantially the same as in Detroit. This inquiry, while subject to many limitations as to complete accuracy, represents the most comprehensive study of the kind ever undertaken.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

6026. UNSIGNED. Standard of living of 400 families in Amalgamated Housing Corporation dwellings. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 240-242.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 5636, 5719, 5760, 5884, 5903, 6045)

6027. MAXWELL, A. J. (chairman). Statistics of income. *N. Carolina Tax Commission Rep.* 1930: 441-610.

6028. REILLY, EDWARD J. Essentials in the supervision of trust investments. *Trust Companies.* 53 (5) Nov. 1931: 577-584.

6029. UNSIGNED. Wie verteilt sich der Volksreichtum in der Schweiz? [How is the national wealth of Switzerland distributed?] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 24(1) Jan. 1932: 23-27.—An examination of the distribution of earned income and capital from the recently published official statistics on the war tax during its second period, 1925-1928.—*M. E. Liddall.*

6030. ZAGON, SAMUEL S. Transfer of negotiable, quasi-negotiable, and non-negotiable instruments—security for antecedent debt as consideration. *So. California Law Rev.* 5(1) Oct. 1931: 51-59.

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 5622, 5823, 5892, 6506)

6031. BAROU, N. The need of co-operative credit. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 25-28.

6032. BIRKENFELD, L. I. Die jüngste Entwicklung und die neuen Probleme der internationalen Genossenschaftsbewegung. Eine kritische Würdigung anlässlich ihres 13. internationalen Genossenschaftskongresses vom 25. bis 28. August, 1930. [The recent development and the new problems of the international cooperative movement. A critical estimate of the 13th International Cooperative Congress in Vienna, August 25 to 28, 1930.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37(5) 1931: 129-143.—From 1927 onwards the development of the International Cooperative movement was directed towards closer cooperation between agricultural producers and consumers, in which the negotiations between the International Cooperative Alliance and the Canadian wheat pools played an important part. Statistics are given showing an increase of 47% in the turnover of the International Wholesale Society between 1926 and 1928; the value of the different commodities exported and imported by its members; and the development of cooperative banking.—*M. E. Liddall.*

6033. BIRKENFELD, L. II. Die jüngste Entwicklung und die neuen Probleme der internationalen Genossenschaftsbewegung. [The recent development and the new problems of the international cooperative movement.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37(6) 1931: 161-177.—The new problems before the Vienna Congress were the sale and financing of co-operative products in collaboration with the consumers' societies. The Congress was of the opinion that the two branches could be brought together without a conflict of

interests. The organized sale of agricultural products on cooperative principles has made most progress in the United States and Canada. The British Cooperative Wholesale Society is connected with the most important farmers' organizations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and Argentina. Denmark is a model for organized cooperative sale, and France has introduced a bill which provides for mixed organizations of producers and consumers. Relations now exist between the two in more than 20 countries.—*M. E. Liddall.*

6034. BIRKENFELD, L. III. Die jüngste Entwicklung und die neuen Probleme der internationalen Genossenschaftsbewegung. [The recent development and the new problems of the international cooperative movement.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung.* 37(7) 1931: 193-211.—Opinions differed on the question of cash payment or credit. A resolution in favor of the maintenance of the principle of cash payment by the consumers' societies was put forward, but amendments, based on the good work of the savings and credit societies and the difficulty of competing with capitalistic organization, showed that it could not be exclusively adhered to in an age of credit economy. The credit problem is a characteristic feature of the present development which will have to be worked out from the productive side when the crisis diminishes. Consumers' credit should be reduced to a minimum. The world crisis has promoted a tendency to cooperation between producers and consumers, but it cannot yet be foreseen how long it will last, or whether it will be able to stabilize the price of grain in times of fluctuation.—*M. E. Liddall.*

6035. FAJFR, FRANT. Stavební družstva v Praze 1928. [Building cooperatives in Prague during 1928.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11(9-10) Dec. 1930: 657-661.

6036. ILIMSKIĬ, D. M. ИЛИМСКИЙ, Д. М. Кооперация и ее этапы. [The cooperative societies and the steps of their development.] *Проблемы Экономики. (Problemy Ekonomiki.)* (1) 1931: 70-87.—The article traces the development of the cooperative movement. The pre-revolutionary cooperative societies have been designated by Lenin as "small addenda to the mechanism of the bourgeois society." The societies absorbed the wealthier peasants (the "kulaks") and were the bulwark of the "whites" during the civil war. The author cites a resolution of already soviet cooperative societies in 1924 that is thoroughly anti-communistic in its implications. According to the author the soviet cooperative societies lagged behind even after the movement for the collectivization of agriculture was under way. The societies were for a long time mistrusted by the communist party and the entire problem was more or less ignored in spite of the fact that one can find seventeen references to it in the speeches and writings of Lenin after the revolution. At present the societies are not to be just "small addenda to the communistic society" but an integral part of the collectivized state. According to the author the leadership of the societies lags behind the rank and file in its prognostication as well as in the rapidity with which it undertakes the right steps.—*V. D. Kazakévich.*

6037. LONG, CEDRIC. We're all in the breadline now. *World Tomorrow.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 14-16.—Attention should be shifted from production and finance to consumers' requirements, not now adequately met by the present profit-controlled order. A consumers' economy, operating through cooperative selling and producing societies provides not only a flank attack upon privilege, but a stable method of distributing the necessities of life. Cooperatives' business in Europe generally showed in 1929 (the last year for which figures are available) a decided gain in volume, in numbers of men



employed, and in gross and net income, while capitalist-controlled business was registering decided losses. Consumers' cooperatives will provide a more equitable distribution of income, so providing a valuable corrective to the business cycle.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6038. MAY, H. J. International co-operation and the world crisis. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-11.

6039. L., H. Co-operation in Finland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 293-306; (10) Oct. 1931: 309-325.—Cooperation developed in Finland from a central organization outward. More than a dozen kinds of co-operative societies have developed within the past 30 years. They include selling and purchasing and wholesale cooperatives. The societies have grown rapidly and met with more than ordinary success. Cooperative dairies were first organized in Finland in 1902; ten years later nearly all of the Finnish dairy industry had come under control of cooperative dairies. The dairies are now organized on the basis of limited liability. Most members of cooperative dairies are small farmers; 5% of the members own more than fifteen cows each. About 79% of the milk is used in butter making. The cooperative rural bank idea started about the time cooperative dairies were first organized. In 1929 there were in Finland 1,415 cooperative rural banks. The average membership is about 90 small farmers. The banks are organized somewhat on the Raiffeisen principles. The banks supply the needs of the farmers at a low rate of interest. Cooperative wholesale purchasing societies, societies for sale of livestock, and cooperative selling of eggs and forest products, are among the co-operative organizations which are serving a useful purpose in Finland.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

6040. SOEKARDJO. Coöperatie op Bali. [Cooperation in Bali.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 19 (9) Sep. 1931: 531-537.—At Bali the natives have founded several co-operative societies in the last few years. They feel a need for cooperation but they lack insight into the nature of the institute and are not always successful. The People's Credit Banks are encouraging the co-operative idea.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6041. TÄUBER, FRANTIŠEK. Konsumní družstva podle národnosti v ČSR. [Consumers cooperatives according to nationality in Czechoslovakia.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2 (1) Sep. 1931: 36-41; (2) Dec. 1931: 125-130.—Consumers' cooperatives are united in 14 leading Czech organizations, of which the largest is Great Buying Society of Cooperatives in Prague (VDP), with 221 cooperatives and 359,491 members. It is followed by *Sdružení* (Association) with 126 cooperatives and 114,149 members. The German cooperatives are united in 7 associations; the largest is the *Gec-Verband, Einkaufs-u. Produktionsgenossenschaft für Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsvereinigungen* in Prague, with 160 cooperatives and 217,907 members. The Poles have their associations in M. Ostrava and Český Těšín, with 15 cooperatives and 4,175 members. The cooperatives of Czechoslovaks, Germans and Poles already existed before the war; the Russians and Magyars followed after the war. (A historical description follows.) In 1919 the Czechoslovak cooperatives included 21.5% of inhabitants; in 1927 nearly 24%; the Germans reached the figure of 35.33% in 1919, but were reduced by 4.38%; the Polish membership was reduced by 50.4%; the Magyars were reduced by 28%. (Detailed analysis and statistics follow.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6042. UNSIGNED. Norfolk egg producers, Ltd. Experience of a national mark egg-packing station. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38 (7) Oct. 1931: 719-724.—This society was formed in October, 1928, under the auspices of the Norfolk branch of the Farmers' Union. Egg supplies are drawn from nearly 300 member-producers scattered over practically the whole county and are con-

signed daily to London (a distance of 100 miles) by hired motor transport. Producers receive National Mark prices less collection charges and a margin to cover costs. Profits, after providing for 5% on paid-up share capital, are distributed to members in proportion to the value of eggs supplied. For the first two years of the Society's existence the bonus paid out of profits was at the rate of 3d in the £.—*Edgar Thomas.*

6043. UNSIGNED. Die Sparkapitalbildung bei den Konsumvereinen 1924-30. [Savings in the consumers' cooperatives 1924-1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (10) May 1931: 399-400.

6044. WARBASSE, JAMES P. What is consumers' cooperation? *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (11) Nov. 1931: 423-427.

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 4013, 5648, 6041)

6045. FLERSHEIM, MARTHA, and KAHN, ERNST. Der Anteil der Miete am Einkommen. [The proportion of income spent for rent.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10 (2) 1931: 174-184.—A study of the ratio of rent to total expenditure and total income of skilled and unskilled workmen, professional persons, teachers and governmental officials in German states, before and after the World War. In general, after the war, in Germany, a noticeably smaller proportion of one's income is used for rent than was the average proportion before the war.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 4122, 4199)

6046. RAMSAY, HENRIK. Den statliga företagarverksamheten. [Government entry into business.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (21) 1931: 1-20.—The author contends that there is a fundamental distinction between the state as an entrepreneur and the private business man which prevents any true comparison. The chief factor in this distinction is the time element, which has an effect on the individual different from its effect on the state. The guiding principle of every state which does not wish to realize the socialistic ideal ought to be the rule of Léon Walras: *Liberté de l'individu; autorité de l'état. Égalité des conditions; inégalité des positions.*—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5904, 6116, 6308, 6311, 6317, 6327, 6329, 6331-6332, 6334, 6509)

6047. URIBURU, ENRIQUE. Exposición del Ministro de Hacienda de la nación sobre el estado de las finanzas nacionales. [Statement of the Minister of Finance of Argentina on the condition of the national finances.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 27 (160) Oct. 1931: 239-264.—This is a speech given in September, 1931, outlining the condition of the national finances, and presenting a program for balancing the budget in 1932. The minister urges higher taxation, a reorganization of the budget system, a reduction in the number of government employees, and opposes monetary inflation or further resort to loans. Extended English summary in Sep. 28, 1931 letter of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston.—*F. W. Fetter.*



## TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 5166, 5186, 5220, 5233, 5595, 5663, 6110-6111, 6119, 6129, 6138-6141, 6144, 6151, 6162-6163, 6165-6166, 6196, 6306-6307, 6309-6310, 6312-6313, 6318-6321, 6325-6326, 6330, 6429)

6048. D'ALBERGO, ERNESTO. Del principio "produttivistico" nei sistemi di imposizione personale del reddito. [The principle of maximum productivity in systems of personal income taxation.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (1) Jan. 1931: 53-63.—The author applies the principle of the productivity of taxes to the system of personal taxes, comparing the tax on the total produced income and that on the consumed income (the latter recently applied in Belgium and Greece). With reference to the effects of these two types on the economic equilibrium in general, and particularly upon saving and capital accumulation, the personal tax on income consumed appears more "productive" in the sense that this succeeds better in realizing the maximum advantage for the individual taxpayers and for society as a whole.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

6049. AUFERMANN, E. Die italienische Ertragssteuerbilanz. [The Italian corporation income tax.] *Vierteiljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 4(1) 1930: 151-163.

6050. AVERETT, LLOYD B. Local taxation of the insurance business in the United States. *Tax Mag.* 9 (12) Dec. 1931: 438-442; 453-455.—Taxes upon insurance companies may be levied by cities or counties in addition to those levied by states. The practice among these different units is very different. Three legal bases are used in the levy of taxes by both the city and county, the agent, for the privilege of engaging in the selling of insurance as an occupation; the agency, for the privilege of engaging in the selling of insurance as a business; and the company for the privilege of operating within a specified territory. Usually the taxes imposed upon the insurance business are levied either at flat rates or as a percentage of gross premiums. The size of the flat rate may be uniform for all kinds of companies, or it may vary in accordance with type. An examination of the methods used in different cities shows that there is no semblance of uniformity in method or burden imposed.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6051. AVERETT, LLOYD B. Local taxation of the insurance business in the United States. *Tax Mag.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-21, 31.—The burden imposed upon the insurance business by county taxation is not heavy. The greatest objection seems to be not in the rate imposed, but to the right of the county to exact such charges at all. While the reasons for municipal taxation are few, no justification for county levies seems possible. Most local licenses in the South are levied for purely revenue purposes, with almost no supervision of the licensees. Violation of the license ordinance is frequently attended with stringent penalties. Recent years have revealed a marked tendency to single out the company as the principal source of revenue, while the percentage of cities imposing taxes on the agent and the agency has materially declined. County taxation continues unabated. More attention should be paid to eradication of this phase of local taxation of the insurance business.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6052. BLODGETT, WM. H. Frailties of the net income tax. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(4) Jan. 1932: 109-111.—The present impaired condition of the Federal treasury is due in large measure to the frailties of the net income tax. A tax law so drawn and administered as to supply a reasonably certain return through periods of prosperity and adversity is required. Experience shows that our net income tax does not meet these requirements. The tax also lacks universality of application. Means of avoiding the payment of income taxes in this

country is lawfully provided for those who avail themselves of the opportunity to invest in tax-exempt securities. Our Federal tax imposes a rate upon capital gains and allows capital losses to be written off, which principle, from the standpoint of the government, is unsound.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6053. BOETTSCHER, CARL. Die Grundlagen des Herstellungspreises im Sinne der Einkommensteuergesetzes. [Cost of production for income tax purposes in German law.] *Vierteiljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 4(1) 1930: 36-110.

6054. BRATSCHI, R. Le tabac en tant que source de revenu pour le financement de l'assurance-vieillesse. [Tobacco as a source of revenue for financing old age insurance.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (11) Nov. 1931: 390-395.—Switzerland is one of the countries where the fiscal charges on tobacco are lowest. In 1929 they were 5.39 frs. per inhabitant, in Belgium 3.60. At the other end of the scale came the United States with 21.94, Austria with 40.75 and Great Britain with 45.59. The new Act will raise the Swiss rate to about 7.50 frs. The Act introduces a special tax on cigarettes—1/2 centime on cigarettes sold at less than 7 centimes, and 1 centime on those above that price. As 80 million francs are spent on cigarette smoking annually, and the new tax will bring in from 7 to 8 millions: it is a charge of 10% on the selling price.—*M. E. Liddall.*

6055. COMPTON, RALPH THEODORE. Fiscal problems of rural decline. *New York State Tax Commission, Spec. Rep.* (2) 1929: 1-283.—The report outlines the effects of the governmental and fiscal systems upon New York's agricultural problems and suggests a combined program of governmental reorganization and farm relief, including the following recommendations: Centralization of tax, highway and educational administration, as well as other functions of townships and school districts, in the county; abolition of township governments and local school districts; further study for the purpose of providing a plan of county consolidation; transfer of taxes on all but local public utilities to the state; development of a state land utilization program including zoning of rural lands; a constitutional amendment to permit proper development of state forests and reforestation of declining agricultural areas; a further shift of tax burden from property to income, but careful scrutiny of any further increases in state aid and avoidance of use of income tax receipts to extend state aid until it is certain that such extension will not result in the expansion of the agricultural margin or in arresting the contraction of this margin within areas in which agriculture is unprofitable. The necessity for such reorganization has become acute in New York as the result of the undermining of government by declining population in many areas, evidenced by narrowing tax bases and increasing per capita school and highway overhead.—*R. T. Compton.*

6056. FAIRCHILD, FRED R. Taxation in a period of economic depression. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(2) Nov. 1932: 42-47.—The doctrine of lavish government expenditure as a cause of economic prosperity is unsound. In the prosperity phase of the business cycle the government should exercise caution and refuse to be swept along on the wave of speculative optimism. In depression the government should adjust itself to bad times and by economy and careful control of expenditures seek to live within its income. Short term loans rather than increase in tax rates or new sources of revenue should be the means of tiding over whatever temporary deficits prove to be unavoidable. The best service the government can render the business community in period of depression is to perform efficiently its own peculiar functions, to keep within the narrowest possible limits its tax exactions upon a public impaired ability to pay, and to maintain unimpaired its own financial stability and credit.—*M. H. Hunter.*



6057. LONG, HENRY F. Local tax rates in Massachusetts. Current year made to pay current costs. *Tax Digest*. 10(1) Jan. 1932: 5-7.

6058. MUSSELMAN, D. PAUL. Installment house tax returns. *Tax Mag.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 8-10.—On installment sales the Treasury Department offers the installment basis for the computation and payment of the income tax, whereby the taxpayer is relieved of the necessity of paying his tax before receiving payment on sale. The involved accounting procedure is generally known, and is often very expensive for the taxpayer. What is desired is something less expensive, and more controllable for auditor and the revenue agent. The author proposes a return to the ordinary accrual basis, depending upon a consistent reserve method to defer the tax to the approximate period of realization of profit.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6059. PINCHOT, AMOS. Relief: 1931 style. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133(3467) Dec. 16, 1931: 660-662.—Attention is called to the returns of the Federal income tax of 1931 which show that 149 persons had incomes of over \$1,000,000 and 19,539 reported incomes of from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. Large incomes should be heavily taxed for relief of the unemployed.—*Lucile Eaves.*

6060. ROBERTS, CHARLES A. The income tax and business recovery. *Tax Mag.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 427-431, 453.—It is important to consider whether the effect of any proposed taxes may be to promote or retard business. The income tax cannot be shifted to the consumers; an income tax will collect from surpluses and will relieve taxes which now fall on production. By lessening surpluses it will act as a stabilizer in business—it will lessen the amount available for business expansion and increase the amount available for the purchase of goods.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6061. SEIDMAN, J. S. Tax status of fixed investment trusts. *Tax Mag.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 5-7, 30.—The question of whether a fixed investment trust has the same status in taxation as a strict trust is a vital one. Neither the law nor the regulations do more than deal in general terms. The rulings have been unsatisfactory and the subject is still a wide open one. It is reasonable to expect that border line cases will in time provide a source of decisions, as a result of which greater clarification will be secured.—*M. H. Hunter.*

6062. SINCLAIR, HUNTLY M. Paying the piper: a study of rural taxation. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 39(2) Jan. 1932: 200-206.

## BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 5611, 6305, 6316, 6322-6324, 6336)

6063. ALESSEANO, G. Economic aspects of the new laws on accountancy, control of the budget and of the public patrimony. *Correspondance Écon. Roumaine.* (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1-6.—*I. Adămoiu.*

6064. KNOX, ROY A. What is a good budget? *Amer. Accountant.* 16(11) Nov. 1931: 331-333.—The following contents are proposed for a governmental budget: (1) charts and graphs of income and expenditures; (2) organization chart; (3) statements of services rendered by various spending units; (4) organic law providing for the budget system; (5) budget message of executive; (6) departmental requests and allowances in totals; (7) summary of receipts and expenditures; (8) recapitulation of allowances on object basis; (9) detailed comparative statement showing expenditures for past year, estimated expenditures for years in progress, and allowances for coming year; (10) comparative statement of receipts for five years; (11) comparative statement of expenditures for five years; (12) recapitulation of allowances to departments from general and special funds; (13) comparative statement of cash operations; (14) statement of reserve fund receipts and expenditures; (15) balances returnable to reserve at end of

year in progress; (16) consolidated balance sheet; (17) bonded indebtedness; (18) recapitulation of budget on a functional basis; (19) budget of independent departments, if any; (20) Index.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 3-16067, 16118, 17745, 19187, 19658; 1085, 2999, 3914, 4410)

6065. KNOELLINGER, CARL ERIK. Huvuddragen av världskrigets finansiering i Tyskland, England och Frankrike. [Survey of World War financing in Germany, England, and France.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (22) 1931: 1-56.—The main portion of this discussion is taken up with a consideration of the finance methods adopted from year to year in the countries named.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

6066. WIDLUND, STEN. A productively invested national debt. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget (Sweden), Quart. Rep.* (2) Apr. 1931: 31-33.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 6539, 6557-6558, 6565, 6571, 6583)

6067. CLERY, A. ROBINET de. Il problema delle riparazioni germaniche e le idee economiche di Hjalmar Schacht. [The problem of German reparations and the economic ideas of Hjalmar Schacht.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(8) Aug. 1931: 594-602.

6068. ENE, ERNEST. Despăgubirile și reparațiunile cuvenite României după marele războiu din 1914-1918. [Indemnity and reparations owing to Rumania after the Great War of 1914-1918.] *Vita Românească* (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 290-306.—Rumania spent for the World War 49 billions of lei and her war reparations claims were set at 31 billions of gold lei. According to the Dawes plan Rumania receives 1% of the reparations payments, which represents only 1.3% of her claims.—*Ioan Adămoiu.*

6069. GRIZIOTTI KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. Le dottrine sui trasferimenti e il problema delle riparazioni germaniche. [Theories of transfer and the problem of German reparations.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(1) Jan. 1931: 1-38.—The transfer cannot take place according to the classical theory of the international displacements of capital, that is, automatically, given the amount to be paid and the nature of the payments (*imposto*). The different aspects of the problem cannot be divided, considering for example the transfer as independent of fiscal taxation; nor can the study of the balance of payments or of political and economic conditions of Germany be ignored. Finally the payment of the indemnity has occurred by means of foreign loans made to Germany, and it does not appear possible that this payment, in the near future, can be made solely from internal economic strength. For the increase of exports the stimulus of cautious monetary policy is not sufficient, but it is necessary to rationalize production, with the aid of foreign capital, and to favor the penetration of German goods in foreign markets.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 5415, 5590, 5601-5602, 5712, 5923, 6037, 6091-6093, 6097, 6250-6251, 6262, 6271, 6679, 6760)

6070. ANDREAE, WILHELM. Die sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Der staatssozialistische Ideenkreis. [The



social-philosophical and economic-philosophical theories of the capitalistic epoch: The state socialistic group of theories.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24 (1-2) Oct. 1930: 169-191.—A. Arthur Schiller.

6071. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. Die Entwicklung der Sowjetwirtschaft zum Vollsozialismus. [The development of the Soviet economy into complete socialism.] *De Economist.* 80 (6) Jun. 1931: 471-494.—A discussion (in German) of the five year plan. The attitude towards the five year plan has recently changed in foreign countries, due partly to increase in Russian foreign trade, and partly to the depression experienced in capitalist countries. The writer emphasizes the decline in quality in every direction in agriculture, industry, and capital construction. Russia, as in the time of war communism, has reached a position in which prices cease to fulfil their function. After two and a half years of the five year plan, it has arrived at a marketless and money-less economy. The workers are much worse off than before the inauguration of the plan. Statements to the contrary rest on a statistical error. Though wages may be nominally higher, the workers are rationed and the goods are not available. The defects admitted by Soviet leaders (in passages quoted in this article) are the defects of a socialist system in which goods are sent about the country, not according to the demand of the market, but according to a plan elaborated *a priori*. The question of the success or failure of the five year plan resolves itself into that of the possibility or impossibility of a market-less and money-less (i.e. a completely socialist) economy.—*Econ. J.*

6072. DELEVSKY, JACQUES. Les sources du marxisme. [The sources of Marxism.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1349-1391.—Marxism is a philosophical theory, an economic doctrine and sociological emphasis as well as a social ideal. In the field of economics, its idea of surplus-value also rests upon a moral criterion while its theory of value is incomprehensible without appreciation of its latent moral notions. Marxist materialism developed gradually from philosophical materialism to historical materialism to historical utilitarianism. Its dialectic encloses a mysticism *sui generis*. The idea of the class struggle was enunciated by pre-Marxist socialists without, however, the notion of its end through the proletarian revolution, which makes Marxism a conservative as well as revolutionary theory. The teleological and providential elements in Marx's materialism are to be found in the theories of Saint-Simon, Fourier, Pecquer, Proudhon, etc., as well as Hegelianism. And French classical socialism in turn derived many of these doctrines from theology and Christian philosophy. Likewise, the essential elements of Marx's theories of capitalist development in the preparation of the conditions for socialism can be seen in classical French socialism uniting them with more or less original ideas. Marx created nothing new in the way of a social ideal nor was his the first socialism to call itself "scientific." The prognostication of Marx is the repetition of that of the French socialists but under an unconditional form. The signal position of the proletariat was also recognized by these predecessors but they did not idealize the proletariat and present its victory as synonymous with that of all society. A celebrated antinomy in Marxism is the anti-democratic nature of the "dictator of the proletariat" and the implicit democratism of socialism, which again reflects the eclecticism of its origins. French utopians held for a pacific and legal transformation as against a revolutionary one.—*Nathan Miller.*

6073. KRIVITSKIĬ, М. КРИВИЦКИЙ, М. К вопросу об экономике переходного периода. [The problem

of the economics of the transitory period.] *Проблемы Экономии.* (*Problemy Ekonomiki.*) (1) 1931: 57-70.—The author analyzes the various theories of the transitory stage between capitalism and communism. The view of Trotskii, "the right opposition" and of other groups are taken up and criticized. One main contention of all those un-orthodox communistic theories, namely that the economics of transition represent the "fading away" of capitalistic economics is denied. According to the author the transitional period between capitalism and socialism contains no elements of capitalistic economics. Socialism is being built up gradually and the period between the two systems is the time when the communistic economy is created; therefore none of the economic doctrines of the preceding period (capitalism) apply. The doctrine of regarding the collectivized and non-collectivized sectors of the national economy of the transitional period as two separate entities, advanced by some of the critics of orthodox communism, is, according to the author, thoroughly fallacious, as a socialistic economy must be regarded, even in its construction stage, as a unit.—*V. D. Kazakévich.*

6074. MEUSEL, ALFRED. Die sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Der klassische Sozialismus. [The social-philosophical and economic-philosophical theories of the capitalistic epoch: classical socialism.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24 (1-2) Oct. 1930: 125-168.—A. Arthur Schiller.

6075. MORREAU, G. De economische structuur eener socialistische volkshuishouding. [Economic structure of a socialist economy.] *De Economist.* 80 (6) Jun. 1931: 445-470.—There is today a change in the line of criticism directed against socialism. In place of criticisms of the system of Marx, it is argued that socialism will necessarily lead to a diminution of economic well-being, and in particular that the absence of the mechanism of price-formation will deprive production of direction and control. The writer refers in particular to the works of Mises, Brutzkus, and Halm, and argues that these authorities overstress this argument in their criticism of socialism, and that, in fact, apart from the "motive of gain" operating by and through changes in prices, socialism would not be without a method of directing production. (This is the first instalment of a posthumous article by Morreau.)—*Econ. J.*

6076. ST. P. U kolebki marksyzmu. [The beginning of Marxian theory.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (182) 1929: 113-117.—The author discusses the genesis of the First International in 1864 and the role which Marx played in its organization.—*A. Walawender.*

6077. SEREBRIĀKOV, V. СЕРЕБРЯКОВ, В. Капиталистическая конкуренция и ее новейшие сдвиги. [Capitalistic competition and its latest changes (shifts).] *Проблемы Экономии.* (*Problemy Ekonomiki.*) (2) 1931: 28-48.—The article deals with the various aspects of the problem of competition in capitalistic society. The author first presents a theoretical discussion of the benefits and evils of competition. After that a variety of economists beginning with Adam Smith are quoted. Their discussions of competition are given and interpreted in the light of the Marxian doctrine. Next the author traces the development of capitalistic society from one in which competitive forces had an unrestricted sway to that of the present day, where competition is interwoven with monopolistic tendencies. A discussion of the contradiction of competition and monopoly in present day capitalism follows. The author stresses that point as one of the main factors instrumental in the self-destruction of capitalism.—*V. D. Kazakévich.*



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 5333, 5592-5593)

### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 3611, 3693, 3730, 5141, 5479)

6078. GROSS, ANNEMARIE. Der Streit um das Widerstandsrecht. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der englischen Revolution. [The right of resistance. A contribution to the history of the English revolution.] *Abhandl. z. Mittlere u. Neueren Gesch.* #70. 1929: pp. 127.—The author traces the development of the ideas of "divine right" monarchy and the right of the people to rebel against a ruler who placed himself above the law. She is unable to find for one of these theories to the total exclusion of the other, and, therefore, comes to the conclusion that there is much good evidence in support of each. The period of the reign of Charles II was a critical one as it saw the meeting of these two contradictory points of view, both of which became so highly developed that neither would give way without a conflict.—*W. Palmer.*

6079. RÁDL, EMANUEL. Národnost. [Nationality.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (6) Mar. 1930: 349-353.—Czechoslovak nationalism is of German origin (Herder and Fichte) and the cult of the Czechoslovak language comes from the famous *Reden an die deutsche Nation*. The conception that nationality must be accepted as fate, into which man is born, is the survival of absolutism. It is objective and not subjective.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6080. SHIRLEY, F. J. Hooker and the Jesuits. *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (225) Oct. 1931: 12-37.—The purpose of this article is to outline the political teachings of the Jesuits, mostly expressed by Mariana and Suarez, in the light of Hooker's general political theory. The Jesuits could picture religion as external to the state, not its concern. Hooker could not. He must consecrate the state as the other aspect of the church. It is divine in origin, in purpose, in function. The polity, existing certainly for temporal purposes as the state, exists as the church also, consecrated to divine ends. The Jesuits came to their conclusion because their idea was universal, greater than any state. Hooker's conclusion is national; his state is divine, omniscient, with its own religion; the Jesuits' is secular, temporary, for material ends, not concerned with religion, save as a member, if it be one, of the Christian commonwealth. So Jesuits could teach that the king had no concern with religion; Hooker is satisfied that the king's religion is his religion; almost as if from the right of the monarch comes the right of religion. Rebellion is never in Hooker's thought. The theological teaching of Suarez is not that of Hooker and Aquinas. Mariana and Suarez both helped to perpetuate the breach between religion and politics which has not yet been successfully repaired.—*F. J. Dilworth.*

6081. THORNDIKE, LYNN. Giovanni Garzoni on ruling a city. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (2) Jun. 1931: 277-280.—This hitherto unnoticed tract by Giovanni Garzoni (1419-1505), addressed to Giovanni Bentivoglio II, despot of Bologna, exists in BN MS lat. 6694. Although its content depends largely on Aristotle's *Politics*, Roman political experience is added thereto. In his use of Roman precedent and example and classical allusion he antecedes Machiavelli. Particularly noteworthy for the period in which he wrote are his recommendations of judicial clemency for lawbreakers and the consideration he would give to the criminal's whole character in administering punishment.—*H. P. Lattin.*

### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 6120, 6168, 6434, 6500)

6082. CHARDON, H. Les deux forces dans une démocratie: Le nombre, l'élite. [The two forces in a democracy: quantity and quality.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 4 (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1931: 562-566.—A democracy can exist and develop only if it has two organs, one as essential as the other: political power and administrative power. Political power, based on the will of the greatest number and realized through elections, assures the supreme control of the people in all public affairs. Administrative power, based on competence, honesty, and devotion, and realized through intelligent selection, assures progress of the nation. Control and action are the two terms that apply to these two powers, and they must be carefully separated by a democracy: control to the administrators, and action to the elected. The co-existence and the coordination of these two powers constitute the superior form of government of a nation; one is completed and corrected by the other.—*Joseph Pois.*

6083. FREYER, HANS. Ethische Normen und Politik. [Ethical norms and politics.] *Kant Studien.* 35 1930: 99-114.—Many are the conflicts that arise between moral and political demands. But they can be harmonized in principle by regarding the state after the Hegelian manner as the realization of super-individual values and individual morality as a stage in that process.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

### CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 6251, 6572-6573, 6577)

6084. ALLEN, DEVERE. Pacifism in the world crisis. *World Tomorrow.* 14 (12) Dec. 1931: 392-394.—The trend of social and political developments today is away from political democracy and constitutionalism toward some form of dictatorship, whether fascist or Left. Gradualism of the socialist type is increasingly discredited. Undoubtedly this impatience with the slow processes of education and political agitation is in part due to the critical stage in capitalist development in which we have been living. Non-violence is the most feasible technique for the future.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6085. BEARD, CHARLES A. The myth of rugged American individualism. *Harpers Magazine.* 1631 (979) Dec. 1931: 13-22.—Some of our economic leaders charge our government with interference in business affairs. But all measures which put the U. S. government into the business of railroads, waterways, aviation, and others have been supported by rugged individualists—business men or farmers or both—through the powerful assembly of lobbyists. While the individualist creed was ideally adapted to Jefferson's agrarian America and Cobden's early industrial England, where individual initiative and energy were absolutely indispensable to the successful conduct of any enterprise, it is principally responsible for the present distress in which Western civilization finds itself. Today the prudent business man and farmer know that proper management and adjustment of production to demand are necessary to keep the economic machine running steadily and efficiently.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

6086. DVORNIKOVIČ, VLADIMIR. Státní či nestátní duch jižních Slovanů? [Do the southern Slavs



have state or non-state spirit? *Naše Doba*. 37 (5) Feb. 1930: 263-273.—The Slav is accused of being unable to establish a higher form of the state or church. There is no proof of this. The process is delayed because of geographical and cultural factors which were negative for centuries. The Slav entered the political arena of Europe late and conflicted with strong types; accommodating himself to the foreign forms, the Slav had to build up his own type of state.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

6087. FOSDICK, HARRY EMERSON; CATT, CARRIE CHAPMAN; HOLMES, JOHN HAYNES. Can the church stop war? *World Tomorrow*. 14 (6) Jun. 1931: 187-191.—Fosdick: Militaristic nationalism is the greatest single rival of Christianity today. Christians must choose between loyalty to Christ and loyalty to country in the event of war. Holmes: The church can not be relied upon at present since it is too conservative and too heavily obligated to the *status quo* for the revolutionary measures which will end war. If it does attempt to stop war, it should rely upon the technique of the earliest Christian centuries, the method which Gandhi has used in his fight for Indian freedom.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

6088. FOSDICK, RAYMOND B. The two roads to disarmament. *World Tomorrow*. 14 (11) Nov. 1931: 350-351.—The direct method of effecting disarmament by the restriction of visible weapons will prove of little value even if accomplished. Only as the basic causes of international friction are attacked and pacific means for the settlement of international disputes are developed and used, can disarmament be really effective. The U. S. should join the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Office.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

6089. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. Mr. Justice Brandeis and the constitution. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (1) Nov. 1931: 33-111.—The opinions of Brandeis reveal an organic constitutional philosophy resulting from his reaction to profound social and economic issues. He is a lawyer statesman, insisting that law be sensitive to life. He has diverted the technique of presentation of constitutional questions from abstract dialectics to a marshalling of the facts. He gives free play to states and nation in their respective spheres, believing that the constitution can meet the changing needs of each generation. Within their sphere, the states should have the widest opportunity for experimentation in the solution of problems resulting from our highly developed *laissez faire* industrialism. To require uniformity in law where there is none in fact prevents effective legislation; and differences between corporate and individual enterprise, between cooperative and profit seeking enterprise, are sufficiently significant to gain legitimate reflection in the state taxing systems. An important contribution has been his insistence on abandoning the old methods of valuation in rate making in favor of prudent investment. Although an enterprise be bound up in interstate commerce, its local abuses should be removable by local remedies. In this realm of interstate commerce he subjects federal and state statutes to precise examination to determine whether both or only the national law may survive. Safeguarding state interests, he is quick to detect selfish attempts to obstruct or burden interstate commerce. The court has no greater duty than to refuse to decide, or to decide only within its circumscribed authority. When finally a decision is rendered, not the language explaining it, but the terms of the controversy evoking it alone determine its extent. Problems, for Brandeis, are never solved; civilization is a sequence of new tasks.—*Theodore H. Skinner*.

6090. HELLPACH, W. Partei und Weltanschauung. [Political parties and world views.] *Kant Studien*. 35 1930: 76-99.—The opposition of parties in the chief countries is subjected to dialectical examination and is treated as opposing concepts are in the Hegelian dialectic.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

6091. LOISEAU, CHARLES. L'encyclique "Quadragesimo anno." [The encyclical "Quadragesimo anno."] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (696) Jun. 13, 1931: 808-810.—An analysis and discussion of the principal points of the encyclical of May 15, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6092. MERTENS, H. Die Enzyklika "Quadragesimo anno." Ein Beitrag zum Thema: Kirche und Faschismus. II. [The encyclical "Quadragesimo anno." A contribution to the subject of church and fascism. II.] *Arbeit*. 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 756-760.—The polemical treatment of socialism is in keeping with the political character of social theory. The pope distinguishes between communism and more moderate socialism, but nevertheless rejects even the latter as anti-christian in its conception of society. He makes no binding recommendations to Catholics in other countries on their attitude towards fascism. In Protestant Germany the Catholic church could only lose under fascist rule, and the democratic republic offers it the greatest power. It will therefore maintain this position as long as possible. Should fascism prove unavoidable, however, the idea of a corporative state, on the fascist pattern, can serve as a model.—*M. E. Liddall*.

6093. MURRAY, STEWART L. Socialism. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (630) Aug. 1929: 145-154; (631) Sep. 1929: 318-327.

6094. SCHUMAN, FREDERICK L. The ethics and politics of international peace. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 42 (2) Jan. 1932: 148-162.—Philosophers, moralists, and ethical reformers have sought to apply the precepts of private morality to state action, and have envisaged a solution for international peace which has no relation to the political realities of international relations in the Western state system. Statesmen and political leaders have always been motivated by considerations of state power and prestige and have been interested in peace only as a means thereto. A synthesis of these two equally ineffective orientations requires a closer analysis of the nature of morality and a more adequate appreciation of the political process on the part of the philosophers of peace, as well as a perception on the part of the politicians of peace of the possibility of states engaging in competitive quests for power without resort to violent coercion. The ethical issue involved is one of the particular interests of national territorial states versus the general interests of the world society. When the latter can be envisaged in terms of general interests common to all states, conflicts over particulars can be pacifically adjusted by reference to these general values.—*Frederick L. Schuman*.

6095. SCHWEIZER, WILHELM. Die wirtschaftspolitischen Strömungen der Nachkriegszeit. [Politico-economic currents of the post-war period.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 67 (3) 1931: 371-407.—Individualism and universalism are overshadowed by two fundamental movements, nationalism and the tendency toward international cooperation. Nationalism includes restricted liberalism, protection, and the socialistic state plan idea. Under the heading, restricted liberalism, is included a discussion of the breakdown of free trade and the growth of cartels. That cartels have influenced price is indicated by Cassel's discovery that prices of finished goods have risen more than prices of raw materials since 1913. In spite of this, unskilled workers are receiving less purchasing power than they did before the war. Some favored groups of workers however, have increased their wages so that there is a wide spread between the lowest and the highest wages. Some governments, notably Germany and Italy, have reduced wages and prices, particularly retail prices, simultaneously. There has been some increase in laws against price fixing activities of cartels but they are few and ineffective. In the U. S. the post-war period is marked by exceptions to the old anti-trust laws. That protectionism has been gaining ground is shown by the tendency to



regard all trades, groups, etc. as part of a national unit, rather than as individuals. Protection has also taken on new forms. Great increases in the scope of social insurance are one manifestation of this. Protection of certain industries through government subsidies has been very popular. State planning as a form of nationalism is illustrated by Russian experience. The tendency toward internationalism is illustrated by an increase in treaties on trade matters, such as tariff unions, a growth in international movements of capital, and the formation of international combines for producing and dealing in raw material, such as petroleum.—*C. Whitney.*

6096. THOMAS, NORMAN. Removing economic barriers to peace. *World Tomorrow*. 14 (11) Nov. 1931:

358-359.—The peaceful community of nations of the future must be one in which there is economic planning and a considerable measure of international economic control. Immediate steps may be taken to eliminate certain pressing dangers to world peace, reparations, and inter-Allied debts, the anomalous position of Russia which should be either assailed outright or admitted into ordinary trade relations, "imperialism," and tariffs.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6097. UNSIGNED. L'encyclique "Quadragesimo anno." [The encyclical "Quadragesimo anno."] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (705) Aug. 15, 1931: 1118-1132. French text.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## JURISPRUDENCE

### HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 3-18581, 18598, 18608, 18664, 18671, 18792; 147, 260, 285, 362, 393, 400, 405, 545, 554, 1896, 1900, 1912, 1955, 2059, 2070, 2081, 2153, 2222, 2257, 2300, 2325, 3518, 3583, 3585, 3604, 3685, 3697-3699, 3720, 3872, 5033, 5051, 5110, 5143, 5158, 5166, 5174, 5176, 5181, 5204, 5209, 5366, 5408, 5524, 6099, 6351)

6098. HORVÁTH, BARNÁ. Die ungarische Rechtsphilosophie. [Hungarian legal philosophy.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24 (1-2) Oct. 1930: 37-85.—The legal philosophy of Hungary may be said to begin with Virozsil, a follower of the natural law theory, his fundamental principle of natural law being the equality of mankind. The best representative of the natural law theory was, however, Esterházy. In his opinion, reason, nature of mankind, and society are the sources of natural law. Since, however, he considered that natural law did not cover all juristic relations, it was thus not a system of pure reason. Legal positivism began in Hungary with Pulszky, whose methodology was positivistic but whose theories were natural law. Related to Pulszky, but with the end of law being the maximum happiness rather than the maximum self-expression, was Pikler. Somló was the exponent, far above the European average, of formal logic in the description of the law. Fundamental with him was the differentiation of necessary and general juristic concepts, between concepts of legal form and concepts of legal content. At the present time the leading legal philosopher is Julius Moór, whose legal philosophy may be termed cultural-philosophical positivism, but who is also significant for his critique of socialism, anarchism, and pacifism.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 4920, 6107, 6352, 6393)

6099. BEALE, JOSEPH H. Juristic law and judicial law. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 37 (3) Apr. 1931: 237-249.—The idea of the lawyer "in the street" that modern civil law is based on a code and chiefly developed by the writings of jurists and to a small extent by court decisions, while the common law is based for the most part on court decisions and little influenced by the writings of jurists, is not a true representation. During its development the Roman law has served as a common imperial law, supplemented by court decisions of the local units. Legal training, both in Europe and in England, has been of a highly theoretical nature. However, in the U. S. the law, developed almost exclusively by judges, has become a joint enterprise of judges and jurists. The same thing is happening today in Europe, as shown by the reference of counsel and judges to opinions. In the U. S. both juristic and judicial law have a broader basis than mere local law.

To a certain extent this is true of Europe. Juristic reason provides intellectual premises and a means of criticism of former process. Judicial reasoning, historical and inductive, checks the juristic conclusions.—*Horace Bacus.*

6100. HAMILTON, WALTON H. The jurist's art. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (7) Nov. 1931: 1073-1093.—To understand the work of Brandeis one must strive to catch sight of the influence the jurist has had on the structure upon which he is working. As the masters of other arts, he not only creates superbly, he guides as well. The scarcity of his dissents of late indicates a change, but not in the master. It is his purpose to bring the sanctions of law to common-sense judgment. "The language Brandeis speaks is that of the jurist; the thought he expresses is that of the man."—*Charles Aikin.*

6101. HARVEY, A. B. Tendencies in legislation. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 711-723.—Canada like England is a conspicuous example of the prevalent trend away from old established legal principles. There is conspicuous evidence in three instances: (1) The separation of powers is being broken down by the practice of confiding the making of laws to executive ministers and civil servants; (2) the old doctrine that an act to be criminal must be committed with a guilty mind is now often ignored; while (3) the presumption of innocence until proof of guilt has been adduced is likewise rendered impossible by the provisions of many statutes.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6102. SALIERS, EARL A. The Louisiana civil code. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 294-297.—Unlike most of the states in the union which have adopted the common law as the foundation of legal system, the civil law is the accepted system in Louisiana. The law of contracts is derived primarily from, and is influenced by, the French and Roman law, but has had new features, common to those of other states.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

6103. SIOTTO PINTÒR, MANFREDI. Quelques aperçus sur les rapports entre le fait et le droit. [Notes on contacts between fact and law.] *Egypte Contemporaine*. 22 (129) May 1931: 529-555.—This is a discussion of the extent to which the course of events results in mere facts overriding the strict demands of formal legal rules in the process of their application to the varied situations to which life gives rise, a tendency found in all legal systems. The thesis is abundantly illustrated by historical materials drawn largely from the field of international law and international relations in which an accomplished fact situation not in accord with the law applicable to it is allowed the force of legality. The author finds a partial explanation for these phenomena in human inertia and in the fact that law depends for its effective enforcement upon the activity of those whose interests are affected by changes contrary to the strict legal rule, with the result that where a sufficient interest is lacking the rule is waived. The validity of tempering law in the light of fact is admitted, yet law as rule is a



more efficient instrument for rational control in the long run.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

**6104. UNSIGNED.** An evolutionist on the bench: the story of Justice Holmes. *World Tomorrow*. 14 (7) Jul. 1931: 219-222.—Holmes applied the evolutionary concept to societies, and, reasoning that changed conditions required changed responses, held consistently on the bench that the fullest possible freedom of thought should be maintained, that "free trade in ideas" should prevail.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**6105. WINFIELD, PERCY H.** Ethics in English case law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (1) Nov. 1931: 112-135.—The author, after a brief discussion of the province of ethics apart from law, shows by an analysis of the English case law the points at which, and the devices through which, moral and ethical considerations have helped in giving content to judge-made law. The devices through which this infusion has been effected include the employment in the judicial formulation of rules of such concepts as natural justice, reasonable, fair and just, good faith, and others, and broad definition of the field allowed to judicial or executive discretion in the application of legal rules and standards. The influence of ethical ideas is especially marked in the fields of equity and quasi-contract. Judges have made no attempt to develop any all inclusive ideal ethical standard, but have usually been content to apply the practical morality prevailing for the time being in the community. Nor are problems presented to judges in a purely ethical form untrammelled by other considerations. The cases show a constant attempt to effect some reconciliation between the demands of justice and those for certainty

in the law. The result is that even the ethical conceptions employed in judicial thinking tend to receive a technical meaning.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

**6106. YNTEMA, HESSEL E.** The rational basis of legal science. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (6) Jun. 1931: 925-955.—To consider the law as a science, a working hypothesis may be adopted that (1) thinking about law is referable to experience; (2) that it is a logical, postulating process whether the propositions are stated categorically or hypothetically; and (3) that symbols and propositions of legal thinking both are to be considered measurable by experience with regard to content and certainty and yet assumed to be invariable. In the light of this basis, the suggestion of Adler in his review of Frank's book *Law and the modern mind*, that law in discourse may be assumed to furnish that certainty in law which Frank finds to be desirable and yet lacking, is valueless as it admittedly assumes law in discourse to be purely a formal science, not referable to nor measured by experience, hence, inadequate for a science like law which is essentially applied and normative. Answering Cohen's criticism of the empiric method of finding a rational basis for legal science (see Entry 4: 2798) the author criticizes Cohen's normative theory of the law as follows: (1) the norm is difficult to define or to discover; (2) it is based on a metaphysic integrating legal science with ethics; (3) it ascribes to descriptive legal science the exclusion of the use of concepts, which is not inherent in that method; and (4) it is illiberal, flowing from the identification of legal science with the imperative conception of law.—*D. M. Freedman.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 5482, 6089, 6100, 6104, 6182-6184, 6189, 6295, 6306, 6407, 6414, 6453, 6456, 6460)

### GENERAL

**6107. DODD, WALTER F.** Extra-constitutional limitations upon legislative power. *Yale Law J.* 40 (8) Jun. 1931: 1188-1218.—Many of the constitutional limitations on the power of the legislature are worded so broadly as to have no objective meaning. Judges have gone outside the ambiguous declarations of constitutions and found reasons believed to rest on natural law for limiting the action of legislatures. The constitution may supply the ostensible basis, while the actual grounds for denying power to the legislature rest on some fear or firm mistrust the particular court feels toward the legislature. At times courts have ignored possible constitutional bases for their dogmatically stated decisions denying power to the legislature. Natural rights, the social compact, or some equally abstract and illusive concept, satisfies the judge speaking for the court. The process is subjective; it is indulged in by all judges, good and bad, liberal and conservative. The growth of constitutions is based to a considerable extent on the extra-constitutional elements.—*Charles Aikin.*

**6108. HOFFMAN, WILLY.** European legislation and judicial decision in the field of copyright in 1930. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 369-384.—General statutes were promulgated in Norway and Yugoslavia in 1930, and in Austria in 1929. Finland and Greece amended their acts. Strenuous efforts are being made in Germany and Austria to obtain new laws. Yugoslavia and Germany accepted the Berne Agreement in a bilateral treaty in 1927. The two 1930 statutes describe the subject matter protected as "literary, scientific or artistic creative works." The Norwegian act omitted motion pictures, choreographic and pantomimic works which the other included. Incoming foreign telegrams and radio messages are protected against reprinting. Both laws contain the usual provisions as to ownership and accept the German view that

the author is only entitled to the fruits of his work if a valuable use can be brought within one of the grants of protection. Third parties may make such use of protected works, without consent, if the works are incorporated into national life without damaging the author's business exploitation. Litigation has not been so important. A Danish decision established that an author may forbid third party business of lending out his books. In Germany a book title may enjoy protection if it stands out as an intellectual creation. There an opera guide infringes the opera copyright. French courts held that an extension of the period enures to the author and heirs and that a film may be copyrighted.—*H. Bacus.*

### RUMANIA

**6109. POULOPOL, E. A.** La justice administrative roumaine. [Administrative justice in Rumania.] *Bull. Mensuel de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée.* (7-8-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 508-527.—Administrative justice in Rumania is patterned after that of France, as is the entire Rumanian legal system. The committees of revision are the administrative tribunals. There are seven district committees and a central committee at Bucharest, subject to final review by the court of cassation. These committees have jurisdiction over all questions arising out of administrative actions. They call attention of administrative officials to their negligence and require them to change their ways. They may take over an office and remedy the acts complained of. They may act as agents of conciliation in disputes between communes, cities, departments, and the state. Procedure is simplified and decisions must be rendered within 15 days, or when additional examination is required, after a further period of 45 days. While the Rumanian constitution appears to forbid any such special courts, it is claimed that the real purpose of the provisions in question is merely to subordinate all special administrative courts



to control of the court of cassation, and to avoid a hierarchy of administrative courts distinct from the judicial order as is the case with the French council of state.—*Theodore H. Skinner.*

## UNITED STATES

**6110. BELL, JULIUS RAYMOND.** Public purpose in taxation and eminent domain. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (1) Nov. 1931: 50-67.—Public roads are of sufficient interest to the inhabitants of a city that money raised by taxation within its corporate limits may be expended on roads leading into them; a road may be public within the purposes of eminent domain and taxation even though it is established upon petition of a few interested persons and kept in repair by them. Private roads which are necessary to improve valuable tracts of land and to provide persons with means to enjoy the privileges and discharge the duties of a citizen may be public as to eminent domain and taxation, but roads established for the private use of an individual alone and not subject to public control are not to be considered "public" highways. Bridges serve the public in the same way as roads and eminent domain and taxation may be exercised for their construction, but the public may not be taxed to construct a bridge for the exclusive use of private parties although the public may derive incidental indirect benefits.—*Alonzo H. Tuttle.*

**6111. BELL, JULIUS R.** Public purpose in taxation and eminent domain. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 47-63.—The powers of taxation and eminent domain may be used to establish and support common schools, state and local, and higher institutions of learning when these are public in character. Where such institutions are private, they cannot be supported by taxation and eminent domain unless the public have a free and equal right to their benefits, and participate in their control. Special and local taxes may be levied to maintain general public education. The question of public purpose arises also in such matters as separate schools for colored children, pensions for school teachers, scholarship endowments for the needy, technical schools and problems, such as transportation, connected with the so-called consolidated schools.—*Leon Sachs.*

**6112. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.** The problem of stare decisis in our constitutional theory. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (4) Jun. 1931: 589-639.—The immutability of the higher law conflicts with the policy idea of stare decisis where the judge may regard or disregard past decisions in order that the law may be settled, even if not settled correctly. In actual practice both bench and bar consider the upholding of decisions, once announced, more important than a correct exposition of the constitution. The question of reversal depends upon whether or not the return to the true rule would outweigh the inconvenience of change as to property rights. Since the case of *Sturges v. Crowninshield* in 1819, the alignment of the opposing forces may be seen. In *Ogden v. Saunders* the opinion of the judges as well as that of the court showed that they considered themselves bound by stare decisis. In *Knox v. Lee* a new kind of policy appears—that of protecting the interests of the judicial and legal professions. The idea of stare decisis, however, has not gone unchallenged. Field, in the *Legal Tender Cases*, did not hesitate to reject the doctrine of *Ogden v. Saunders*, and Daniel dissented consistently in cases where the citizenship of corporations arose and in the extension of admiralty jurisdiction. The revolt of most of the state courts of the pre-Civil War period was based upon the defense of the constitution against stare decisis, rather than states' rights.—*Horace Bacus.*

**6113. CARMAN, ERNEST C.** Is there a new era in the law of interstate waters? *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (1) Oct. 1931: 25-35.—It is now established that equitable apportionment is the rule for the division of inter-

state waters rather than the old doctrines of prior appropriation, riparian rights, or sameness of municipal law. Of greater importance than the elimination of past error is the basis laid for future adjustments of specific disputes to the needs of the times. In fact, though not in theory, the U. S. Supreme Court has now become a board of arbitration in deciding controversies over interstate waters and may retain jurisdiction to supervise the fulfillment of the conditions imposed. The court may thus practically legislate so far as necessary in each particular controversy between states over the use of interstate waters. This accords with the intention of the framers of the constitution to invest the supreme court with jurisdiction in controversies between the states co-extensive with the powers of pacific settlement given up by the states in forming the union.—*J. H. Marshall.*

**6114. CARPENTER, DELPH E.** Conflict of jurisdiction respecting control of waters in western states. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 2 (3) Apr. 1930: 162-172.

**6115. CAVERS, DAVID F.** "Questions of law" in lake cargo coal rate regulation. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 37 (4) Jun. 1931: 391-421.—Certain questions of law, hardly distinguishable from questions of fact, have arisen in the dispute between the coal districts of Pittsburgh and southern Ohio and those of West Virginia and Kentucky. The northern group claims that the rate on their shipments has been fixed among the railroads to discriminate against that section. The reasonableness of rates is not the issue in the lake cargo coal case, but the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to act under Sec. 3 (1) of the I. C. C. Act, where the commission is given power to prohibit carriers from giving undue or unreasonable preference to any person or locality. As the same carriers do not participate in both the alleged preferential and prejudicial rates, the question of jurisdiction arises. The supreme court has enunciated the doctrine that discrimination may be effected only by the same carrier, but this case may offer it an opportunity to repudiate that position. The defendants claim that no discrimination can be unduly prejudicial unless the preferred shippers must necessarily employ the carriers complained against. In this struggle legal technique is of value in formulating the issues but it is the economist, political scientist, and statesman who will render the decision.—*Horace Bacus.*

**6116. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P.** The constitutionality of federal aid acts. *State Govt.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 5-7.—No state rights are invaded merely by extending an option to take or not to take federal aid. The interest of a taxpayer in money in the federal treasury is so minute, and the effect of payment of the funds to the states as aid on future taxation is so remote, that no action can be maintained to prevent enforcement of a federal aid appropriation. It seems likely that the supreme court would also hold such legislation valid under the power of congress to tax and spend money for the general welfare.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6117. CORMACK, JOSEPH M.** Legal concepts in cases of eminent domain. *Yale Law J.* 41 (2) Dec. 1931: 221-261.—It has often been suggested that in legal thinking mental concepts should be used instead of physical. The two varieties of concepts have been used in the field of eminent domain. Originally the courts did not feel that private property had been taken for public use unless land or other tangible objects had been physically removed from the custody of the owner to that of the condemning authority. Gradually many courts have come to see that property consists of legal relations, and that when these have been interfered with the property of individuals has been taken. This has caused the awarding of compensation in instances of actual financial loss which otherwise would have been unre-



lieved. The problem how far society can properly go in awarding compensation in such cases is one of practical expediency in determining where to draw the line between proximate and remote consequences. The decision should be reached upon grounds of policy, and not because of legalistic considerations.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

**6118. DAWSON, CHARLES I.** Conflict of decisions between state and federal courts in Kentucky and the remedy. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 3-17.—Sec. 721 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. provides that the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties, or statutes of the U. S. otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the U. S. in cases where they apply. The supreme court, in spite of vigorous dissents by Holmes, has repeatedly construed the phrase "laws of the several states" as meaning only the written law of the state and the unwritten or common law where the matter involved is of purely local concern, or is a well settled rule of property law. Thus, in any case coming before a federal court, sitting in a particular state, the court applies its own law if there be no constitutional enactment or statute declaring the law of the state, and if the question does not fall within the other two above categories. In many instances, the "laws of the several states," as announced by their highest courts, have not been followed by the federal courts. If a non-resident sues a resident in a federal court and if two residents have the same litigation in the state court, we may and do get different results in many cases. Several notable illustrations in Kentucky of contrary conclusions reached by the federal and state jurisdictions are given. (1) The federal courts apply "injury by a fellow-employee" as a defense to a suit by an employee against an employer for injuries sustained. The state courts apply a modified doctrine known as the "association theory." (2) If a common carrier grants to a particular taxi company the exclusive privilege of soliciting business at the depot grounds, the federal courts uphold the grant, although the court of appeals has repeatedly ruled to the contrary. Uniformity is needed. The remedies, naturally, lie with the state legislature. If there be a written pronouncement of state law then the federal courts must apply this law.—*Leon Sachs.*

**6119. DIETZMAN, PRIEST.** Constitutional limitations on public indebtedness. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 75-92.—One of the major defects in the present Kentucky constitution, a result of judicial construction, is the provision limiting public indebtedness. The maximum rate provided for local taxing districts, counties, municipalities, etc. is 75¢. Sec. 157 stipulates that no county, city, etc. is permitted to become indebted to an amount exceeding in any year, "the income and revenue provided for such year." By judicial construction, if the locality levied a 40¢ tax as the tax for the year—still there could be increased indebtedness to the extent of 75¢. As a result the localities are overburdened with debt, for current taxes have rarely equaled current expenses, and the present financial status of the local divisions is sinister indeed. The people of Kentucky are scheduled to vote upon the proposition whether a convention shall be called to revise the present state constitution or adopt a new one.—*Leon Sachs.*

**6120. DODD, WALTER F.** Judicially non-enforceable provisions of constitutions. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (1) Nov. 1931: 54-93.—The national constitution and the constitutions of the various states contain many provisions which are not enforceable by the courts. Among the cases in which the courts distinguish these provisions are those which differentiate between the mandatory and the discretionary clauses of constitutions. The identical provisions of state constitutions are sometimes differently interpreted in different states.

Among the many examples are clauses dealing with the need for emergency legislation, general and special legislation, legislative procedure, finality of enrolled bills, set terms of schools, and taking of censuses. The nature of a republican form of government and other so-called political questions are similarly treated. Safeguards of constitutions are fundamentally not judicial in nature but are rather those bound up in the political organs of the government.—*F. Edwin Ballard.*

**6121. FIELD, OLIVER P.** Government bonds and private promises under unconstitutional statutes. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-23.—Promises made by one individual to another under unconstitutional statutes are of various types. Adoption agreements will not be enforced when made in pursuance of an invalid statute. Agreements to pay for services rendered will be enforced if there is an express promise to pay apart from the statute. Appeal and attachment bonds are often enforced where the obligor has accepted benefits. The bonds could not be enforced as statutory obligations alone. Materialmen's and contractor's bonds may be enforced as common law obligations if they were entered into voluntarily and were supported by some consideration. An action on a government bond will be defeated if the bond was issued under an invalid statute. Despite the manifest unfairness of this ruling, Kentucky alone departs from it, basing her decision on broad equitable grounds. On the other hand, private borrowers from the government are generally compelled to repay the money even though the statute authorizing the lending was declared unconstitutional.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

**6122. FIELD, OLIVER P.** State constitutional law in 1930-31. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 650-670.—This survey covers: (A) Amendment of state constitutions; (B) structure and functions of government: (1) separation of powers, (2) the judiciary, (3) the legislature, (4) the administrative branch, governor, pardon, administration, (5) finance and taxation, (6) local government; (C) relation of the government to the individual: (1) suffrage and elections, (2) freedom of speech and press, (3) freedom of religion, (4) imprisonment for debt, (5) protection of persons accused of crime, (6) searches and seizures, (7) suits against states.—*Oliver P. Field.*

**6123. FOSTER, GEORGE, Jr.** The 1931 personal liberties cases. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9 (1) Sep. 1931: 64-81.—Prior to the Personal Liberties Cases of 1931 the individual enjoyed protection against arbitrary interference by the federal government with free speech and free press under the 1st amendment. Now, he is insured against arbitrary state action under the 14th. Although an attempt was made in 1870 to bring about this extension it was not until 1925 that the supreme court, in considering the validity of a New York criminal anarchy law in *Doyle v. Atwell*, accepted the proposition that liberty under the 14th amendment included free speech and free press. The due process and equal protection clauses were resorted to during the last part of the 19th century since the court refused to consider the cases on the basis of the privileges and immunities clause. Success was not had in pressing the claim in the state appellate tribunals, where the right was claimed under the state constitutions, prior to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is probable that the right of peaceful assembly and exercise of religion will follow, and there is a possibility that the other liberties included in the bill of rights may likewise be included.—*Horace Bacus.*

**6124. GENDEL, MARTIN.** Corporations: Blue sky laws: Regulation of the sale of personally owned securities under the corporate securities act. *California Law Rev.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 84-89.—A conflict exists as regards the constitutionality of blue sky laws which seek to regulate individual *bona fide* security owners who sell exchange securities in the course of repeated and suc-



cessive transactions. In states like California, where such attempted regulation has been held to violate due process of law, the door has been opened to sales by unscrupulous owners or agents of stock issued without supervision in a foreign state. California has amended its blue sky law to include sales or exchanges by an individual attempting to evade the law or to promote some business enterprise. But it remains doubtful whether too big a loophole has not been left to those seeking to sell worthless securities.—*J. H. Marshall.*

**6125. HERMANN, L. EDWARD.** The importance of the opinion in *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company*. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 476-480.—This opinion deals with holding company operations, depreciation, and the scope of state powers in regulating intrastate rates of telephone companies doing an interstate business. Earlier cases held practically that the test of reasonableness of charges under the license contract for services or equipment rendered to the subsidiary was the value of the service or of the equipment. Lack of state jurisdiction was urged because congress had delegated the power to prescribe depreciation rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission. However, the court upheld the view that since the commission had not actually acted, the power still remained with the states. Throughout the opinion there is evidence of a well defined policy upholding the state power over the intrastate operations of companies owning property within a state where property is used for more than one service; it definitely holds that the intrastate property and its operations must be dealt with alone in fixing the just and reasonable rates within the state.—*H. Bacus.*

**6126. HOWLETT, HARRY E.** Creating a diversity of citizenship to obtain federal jurisdiction. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 108-121.

**6127. HUNTER, ROBERT M.** Are public utilities persons? *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (8) Jun. 1931: 745-764.—The application of the 5th and 14th amendments of the constitution protecting the utility company against the confiscation of property has been differently interpreted by the supreme court as to whether the corporation is the person to be protected or whether it is the persons comprising the corporation that are to be protected. If it is the former, the rate of return allowed need not consider the types of securities making up the capitalization individually. If it is the latter, the rate of return must recognize the capital structure and allow in addition to and above interest on bonds, and dividends on preferred stock, dividends on the common stock representing the owners who are the persons to be protected. This is particularly a problem where the spread of ownership of the common stock of an operating company is considerably enlarged through the pyramiding of financial structures through one or more holding companies. The determination of a fair return then requires either regulation of the holding company or placing the burden upon the utility to remove the corporate veil of the holding company and allow a study to be made of their capital structures and its effect upon rates.—*H. Zinder.*

**6128. JARRETT, JAMES M., and MUND, VERNON A.** The right of assembly. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9 (1) Sep. 1931: 1-38.—In English law the act of assembly was an inherent right dealt with by the courts as distinct and recognized by statutory amendment. The guarantee was made a part of the U. S. constitution by the addition of the bill of rights. At that time only four state constitutions included the right, whereas now all but four include it. The right has never been absolute. The test of unlawful assembly is usually purpose to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a tumultuous manner where firm and rational men would have a reasonable ground to fear a breach of the peace. States may not prohibit assembly in an arbitrary man-

ner, either directly or by granting discretion, but peace officials may act to disperse or forbid assemblies in the exercise of fair and honest discrimination. Their action may be reviewed by the courts, but relief is uncertain. Injunction and mandamus have been attempted to prohibit official intervention but courts are reluctant to enjoin officials. Municipalities control assemblies under shelter by the use of the license power and the demand of structural requirements.—*Horace Bacus.*

**6129. K., A. P.** Constitutional law—due process—equal protection—legality of classifications. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 87-91.—A state may classify and differentiate objects for the purpose of taxation, yet such classifications must rest upon a difference having a reasonable and just relation to the object of the legislation. The majority opinion in a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision involving chain stores asserts that the difference between the ownership of a single establishment and the ownership of several establishments is a sufficient difference to warrant different treatment by the legislature. The minority opinion, on the other hand, adheres more closely to prior decisions and to the rule that the difference in classification must bear a reasonable relationship to the ends in view—in this case revenue. It points to the fact that an individual store operating in the same city with the chain was taxed, under the Indiana statute, 1/18 of 1% as much as the chain, although doing an annual business 8 times as large. The tax, really, is a tax based upon differences in ownership, for voluntary chains are exempt. Prior decisions, however, have held that taxes based upon differences in ownership are invalid. The minority cannot differentiate the Indiana statute from those declared invalid in these prior cases.—*Leon Sachs.*

**6130. LARDNER, RICE.** Executive pardon for contempt of court. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 2 (3) Apr. 1930: 137-152.

**6131. LOGAN, GARRETT.** The use of martial law to regulate the economic welfare of the state and its citizens: a recent instance. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (1) Nov. 1931: 40-49.—Because of extravagant over-production, the price of crude oil in Oklahoma declined dangerously. After other measures had failed, the governor declared martial law and shut down most of the wells. It is claimed that the governor had an inherent right to take whatever steps he thought necessary to safeguard the interests of the state in oil and oil lands. But in this instance he used the militia to effect a taking of property. Although economic distress might conceivably become so acute as to give rise to mob violence and thus justify the calling out of the militia, the circumstances in this case did not warrant such action. The shut-down order was merely an attempt to aid the economic welfare of the state, and military force exerted for such an end is in contravention of the spirit and principles of the constitution.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

**6132. LOOSLI, CHARLES C.** Copyright: radio: public performance for profit. *California Law Rev.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 77-84.—Under a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, loud speaker reception of a copyrighted song by a hotel equipped with a master radio set has been held to constitute "a public performance for profit" under the Copyright Act of 1909. The decision furnishes an excellent example of the expansion of an old statute to cover a situation not contemplated at the time of its enactment. And while the decision may seem somewhat harsh, it at least suggests the extent to which courts recognize property in ideas.—*J. H. Marshall.*

**6133. M., J. C.** The supreme court. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 74-86.—A descriptive enumeration of several important cases pending before the supreme court in its fall (1931) term.—*Leon Sachs.*

**6134. MOFFATT, ABBOT LOW.** Will your next congressman be elected illegally? *State Govt.* 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 5-8.—The recent action of the New York state



legislature in re-apportioning the New York state congressional districts by concurrent resolution instead of by bill requiring the signature of the governor, has raised an interesting constitutional question upon which the supreme court of New York will soon be asked to pass. There is a great deal of precedent for the position that the word "legislature" as used in the U. S. constitution and the acts of congress passed thereunder means only the two houses of the state legislative body. The Democrats of New York, however, contend that precedent has established the right of the governor to participate in the determination of congressional districts. The attorney general of New York has ruled that the resolution is ineffective. A mandamus action will be brought against the secretary of state to compel the printing of the ballots for the next election of representatives in congress in accordance with the terms of the resolution.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6135. NILES, RUSSELL DENISON.** Legal background of the Colorado River controversy. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 73-101.

**6136. P., G. E.** Compelling witness duty from absent nationals. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (1) Nov. 1931: 137-142.—The Walsh Act of 1926 provided that when the U. S. government desired as a witness in a criminal action a person abroad, being a citizen of the U. S. or domiciled therein, a subpoena might be issued to the U. S. consul to be served by him on the person with travelling expenses tendered. In cases of failure to appear a court order might be issued directing his appearance to show why he should not be held guilty of contempt and property belonging to him might be seized and held to satisfy judgment against him. The basis of the act was the assumption of jurisdiction over a non-resident citizen, which is beyond serious dispute. The consular treaty with France does not affirmatively authorize such functions, but they need no recognition since their exercise is not a sovereign act. Due process does not permit the government to punish until the national has come within its territorial jurisdiction, but contempt proceedings are not restricted by the constitutional requirements of criminal proceedings.—*H. Bacus*.

**6137. PATTERSON, EDWIN W.** Mr. Justice Brandeis—75 years old. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133 (3462) Nov. 11, 1931: 513-514.

**6138. POWELL, THOMAS REED.** An imaginary judicial opinion. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (6) Apr. 1931: 889-905.—Presents the question of whether an income from royalties from licenses of films protected by copyrights granted by the U. S. may be included in the measure of a state tax denominated a franchise tax on corporations based on net income.—*Allene Thornburgh*.

**6139. ROTTSCHAEFER, HENRY.** The power of states to tax intangibles. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15 (7) Jun. 1931: 741-766.—The decision of the supreme court in *Farmers Loan & Trust Co. v. Minnesota*, 280 U.S. 204, that a state could not impose its inheritance tax upon the transfer by a non-resident of bonds of the state and its municipalities was followed by several other decisions extending the prohibition of the multi-state inheritance taxation to bank accounts, notes, and credits evidenced by open accounts. These decisions involved the express overruling of *Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U.S. 189, and have cast considerable doubt on whether various others of the court's past decisions can still be regarded as law. Part of the reasoning in the recent decisions seems to rest on the premise that present conditions warrant construing the due process clause of the 14th amendment as prohibiting multi-state taxation of intangibles to the same extent that it prevents multi-state taxation of tangibles. If this premise is to constitute the basis for future decisions the multi-state inheritance taxation of shares of stock, partnership inter-

ests, seats on exchanges, etc., is certain to be condemned. The adoption of that premise would also involve considerable changes in the existing law defining a state's power to impose property taxes on such intangibles. The uncertainty on these matters is enhanced because the members of the court are not in agreement on the construction of the due process clause in this respect. The recent decisions are likely to lead to considerable litigation to determine the scope of the changes in the law introduced by them. They mark a recognition of the importance of maintaining a free capital market within the U. S. The whole problem seems likely to be re-examined on the basis of more fundamental considerations than those invoked when the earlier decisions were made.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

**6140. ROTTSCHAEFER, HENRY.** State jurisdiction of income for tax purposes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1075-1101.—The federal supreme court has passed on the power of the state of domicile of the recipient of the income in but one case, in which it sustained a tax imposed on a resident beneficiary's income from intangible trust property held by a trustee in another state. There have been decisions in several state courts evidencing a tendency to deal with the problem on the basis of analysis drawn from the field of state taxation of property and to prevent the taxation of the same income to the same person by more than a single state. It is quite probable that the recent tendency of the supreme court to curb multi-state taxation will be extended to state taxation of income. States other than that of the domicile of the recipient of the income can tax only income derived from sources within the taxing state. This has given rise to the problem of developing principles for defining sources of income, and has led to judicial restriction of the principles such state can employ for allocating to itself a portion of the net income derived from business conducted in more than one state. The supreme court has shown a tendency to admit as constitutional any allocation formula that is not shown to be manifestly unfair or arbitrary. This problem of allocating income will also arise in the case of taxation by the domiciliary state in so far as it may hereafter be limited to taxing income from local sources. Courts have shown a willingness to ignore technicalities in cases where intercompany contracts and manipulations of the corporate device have been resorted to to siphon income from states having income taxes into those not imposing such taxes.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

**6141. RUNK, LOUIS BANKROFT.** Differing federal and state interpretations of the transfer inheritance tax applied to trusts *inter vivos*. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (2) Dec. 1930: 185-200.—The federal and state statutes covering transfer inheritance taxes applied to trusts *inter vivos* frequently contain similar language. Certain combinations of the following provisions often found in trusts render it difficult for the courts to determine whether within the meaning of the statute there has been a transfer before death, which is not taxable, or at or after death, which is taxable: (1) whether the trust is revocable by the settlor or is irrevocable, and (2) whether the trust reserves the income to the settlor for life or is payable to others. A comparison is made of the interpretation of identical provisions by the federal and state courts with the result that divergent tests of taxability were found to have been adopted by these courts; the federal placing emphasis on the parties entitled to the income, and the state on the revocability of the trust. These differences in tests have resulted in opposite interpretations being placed on the same expressions in the trust.—*C. R. Tharp*.

**6142. SCHWADRON, MAX B.** Interstate commerce—Appointment of agent to accept process. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 485-489.—A Rhode Island statute of 1909 provided that all non-



resident persons engaged in intrastate transportation should make an irrevocable appointment of a resident agent to accept service of process within the state. The court of appeals of New York, in considering a suit brought upon a Rhode Island judgment upholding jurisdiction, held the provisions void in so far as persons engaged in interstate commerce were concerned. This regulation was not similar to another considered by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Davis v. Farmers Co-Operative Co.*, since in the latter decision an actual burden was imposed upon interstate commerce. The Rhode Island regulation could not become a burden: convenience should not serve as a basis for the sacrifice of state rights.—*H. Bacus.*

**6143. TOLMAN, EDGAR B.** Review of recent supreme court decisions. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(1) Jan. 1932: 876-881.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6144. TRAYNOR, ROGER J.** Taxation problems in branch banking. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(7) Jun. 1931: 767-791.—Apparently no peculiar tax difficulties are presented by the use of holding companies for interstate banking enterprises. Direct branch banking appears to require the amendment of Sec. 5219 of the federal statutes. Likewise neither the share method nor the dividend method of taxing national banks, as now allowed, is satisfactory if interstate branches are established by state banks. The unit rule method of taxation as applied to national banks with interstate branches is rendered unsatisfactory as long as the share and dividend methods in Sec. 5219 remain unchanged. Otherwise some use might be made of the unit rule technique. A federal commission to approve state taxes on banks and ratios of bank taxation is favored.—*Simeon E. Leland.*

**6145. UNSIGNED.** The consequences of failure to register a motor vehicle. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1931: 94-98.—The Massachusetts supreme court recently arrived at the conclusion that an unregistered or improperly registered motor vehicle is an outlaw, its drivers and occupants are trespassers on the public highway and are shorn of their right to recover for acts of negligence. In so holding, the Massachusetts court departed from the view of other courts and violated principles of statutory construction. The legislature is already taking steps to decrease the rigor of the new rule.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

**6146. UNSIGNED.** Constitutionality of the referendum. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1, 1931: 132-135.

**6147. UNSIGNED.** Control of railroad reorganizations by the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(5) Mar. 1931: 838-841.—For the protection of railroad investors exclusive control over railroad securities was given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Transportation Act of 1920. A record of firm, rigorous action might be expected, but has not appeared. No reorganization plan has been flatly rejected. Bonds have been authorized in an excessively high proportion to total capitalization, thus endangering the interests of shareholders. Reorganization expenses are hard to regulate; occasionally the capitalization of these expenses has been vigorously condemned. The supreme court decision in the recent St. Paul reorganization is merely symptomatic of the tendency to make difficult of ascertainment the policies of the commission in a field of great importance but largely without guideposts. Supervision of the railroad financing by the commission is not effective.—*J. F. Davison.*

**6148. UNSIGNED.** Disclosure of trade secrets in litigation. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 144-146.

**6149. UNSIGNED.** Extending utility regulation by commission control of contracts with holding companies. *Yale Law J.* 40(5) Mar. 1931: 809-815.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company* insists upon indirect control of the

holding company through a close scrutiny of all dealings between the company and its subsidiary. Not the cost to the utility of procuring the services but the cost to the holding company of furnishing them is to be the standard of reasonableness. If this is not a reversal of *Southwestern Bell* (262 U.S. 276) in which the local commission was estopped from inquiring into the terms of the contract with the holding company in the absence of a showing of bad faith, it at least is a wide departure therefrom in the direction of more effective local control of utility rates. The next step—that of methods to determine the fairness of contracts between holding companies and their subsidiaries—rests with the commissions.—*F. H. Dixon.*

**6150. UNSIGNED.** Finality of awards under workmen's compensation laws. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 148-149.

**6151. UNSIGNED.** Income tax evasion by lease of corporate property. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 130-132.

**6152. UNSIGNED.** Indefinite criteria of definiteness in statutes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(1) Nov. 1931: 160-164.—The requirement by the courts of definiteness in statutes is as indefinite as many of the condemned statutes. Certainty to the judge trained in common law would seem to be the real criterion. However, the standards in modern regulation have no precedent in the common law. There are certain acts ill-considered, such as making it a crime to do anything contrary to the public welfare, that should be checked by the doctrine of uncertainty, but in other cases proof showing practical administration should be considered by the court. Statutory indefiniteness moreover is not always irremediable. Administrative agencies might assist in eliminating some uncertainty, if not held to have been delegated legislative power. In some cases the legislature may consider indefiniteness desirable and necessary.—*H. Bacus.*

**6153. UNSIGNED.** Interstate riparian rights under the Boulder Canyon Project Act. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 137-139.

**6154. UNSIGNED.** Liability of directors as a means of securing the solvency of banks. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 994-996.—The constitutionality of several preventive and remedial statutes is considered.—*W. W. Wernitz.*

**6155. UNSIGNED.** Limitations on the right of the lessor under an oil and gas lease to protection against drainage. *Yale Law J.* 41(2) Dec. 1931: 286-293.—From an early date courts imposed a duty upon the lessee of oil and gas lands to develop the premises and protect them from drainage by drilling. Courts were influenced in the imposition of such duties by the desire of the lessor to secure the early payment of royalties, the migratory nature of petroleum, and the public benefit thought to accrue from the rapid development of natural resources. However, in a recent Kentucky decision, the court took judicial notice of the nation wide depression and refused to compel a lessee to protect the lease against drainage by drilling additional wells. Commendable as the result may at first seem, if the lessee's duties are to be defined in terms of a highly fluctuating market, courts will find themselves functioning as supervisory industrial commissions. The difficulties presented by the case serve to emphasize the need of governmental supervision and control of unit operation.—*J. H. Marshall.*

**6156. UNSIGNED.** Moral turpitude and the eighteenth amendment. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1931: 76-81.—Whether the violation of the 18th amendment is an act involving moral turpitude is a controversial question of some importance since an attorney may be disbarred and a physician may have his license revoked for the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude. The soundest solution of the difficulty would seem to be



a classification by the legislature of the violations of the 18th amendment as to their moral turpitude and thus the establishment of a guide for the courts.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

**6157. UNSIGNED.** The overcapitalization of public utilities through the issuance of stock to cover bond discount. *Yale Law J.* 40(5) Mar. 1931: 821-824.—In *In re Central Maine Power Company*, 153 Atl. 187 (Me., 1931), the Maine supreme court, affirming the prior ruling of the Maine public utilities commission, held that bond discount and brokerage costs are not proper items of capitalization by a public utility. There is no uniformity in decisions of commissions on this matter, and the instant case is the first decision of a court directly on the point. The decision is sound, and through the interrelationship of capitalization, rates, and credit, looks to the maintenance of utility credit at the highest possible point.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

**6158. UNSIGNED.** The patent monopoly and patent pools: The end of one and the beginning of the other. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(1) Nov. 1931: 150-156.—The approval of the U. S. Supreme Court of the "tying clause" in the distribution of patented articles in the early cases seemed to conflict with the policy of the Sherman Law and resulted in a legislative change of the law by Sec. 3 of the Clayton Act. With the case, *United States v. General Electric Co.* 279 U. S., 476 (1926), the court affirmed its previous policy; namely, that the use of the license restrictions was not an abuse of the patent monopoly unless employed as a means of securing control over unpatented supplies. With the start of cross-licensing patent pools, however, the court was confronted with a combination of patent monopolies which may be in violation of the anti-trust laws. In attempting to determine whether combinations do contravene the law bringing about an illegal restraint of trade the court has held the patent pool not to be illegal unless one industry had a predominance sufficient to control prices.—*John W. Boatwright*.

**6159. UNSIGNED.** Power of the state to alter corporate charters. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(7) Nov. 1931: 1163-1169.—Power of a state to alter corporate charters lies either in the reservation of that power by statute or constitution or in the right to exercise police power in protecting public health, safety, and general welfare. If the power to alter is reserved by statute or constitution, it operates as part of the contracts between the stockholders, the corporation, and the state, and is, therefore, applicable where police power would be inadequate to insure control. Statutes altering stock voting proportions and statutes decreasing dividend rates on guaranteed stock have been held valid under the reserved power, and, in general, the exercise of the reserved power has served to substitute equities for contract rights.—*Merwin H. Waterman*.

**6160. UNSIGNED.** The presumption of constitutionality. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(7) Nov. 1931: 1136-1148.—Recent decisions by the supreme court involving the presumption of constitutionality indicate that the theory may have a decisive influence on the position of attorneys assailing the validity of statutes. If these cases establish precedent, the opponent of a statute will be forced to present in both pleading and proof the factual basis of his attack before the court will consider the constitutional question on the merits. This is important where the issue is first raised on the pleadings, no testimony having been heard in the lower court, or where the case is submitted to the lower court on an agreed statement of fact. Constitutional problems are so tied up with economic theory and governmental policy that presumption of constitutionality may at times prove a frail support. But as a means of forcing attorneys to present the complete background of a case to the court, thus protecting legislation from invalidation based on

insufficient information, it has great possibilities.—*Theodore H. Skinner*.

**6161. UNSIGNED.** Statutory construction in deportation cases. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1283-1297.—Congressional acts vest wide powers in administrative officials in control of deportations. The supreme court has shown a disposition in the past to refrain from meddling with administrative discretion. But with the increasing volume of deportations the wisdom of this attitude may be questioned. The statutes controlling deportations are in many instances subject to a variety of interpretations, and the fear is expressed that administrative functionaries will not always choose the wisest and most humane interpretation. A system which contemplates the exercise by administrative officials of wide powers which are conferred on immigration officials in deportation cases will be in the long run strengthened rather than hampered by a vigilant insistence on the part of the courts that these powers be not abused.—*Charles Aikin*.

**6162. UNSIGNED.** Transfer tax on contracts for sale of land. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 140-141.

**6163. UNSIGNED.** Validity of chain store license tax. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1931: 72-76.—The question of the constitutionality of the license tax was set at rest by the decision of the supreme court upholding an Indiana statute imposing a graduated license tax on chain stores. This decision indicates a definite change in the policy of the court. At the present time it may fairly be said that any classification on economic grounds will be upheld whereas the court will condemn any discrimination against individuals, races, religions and sects as such.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

**6164. UNSIGNED.** Vicarious liability: statutes as a guide to its basis. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(1) Nov. 1931: 171-175.—The courts and the legislatures have been continuously widening the scope of vicarious liability. Political subdivisions of certain states have been made accountable for damages resulting from mob violence. Negligent operation of municipal motor vehicles, irrespective of governmental capacity, in some jurisdictions affords recovery. The responsibility of railroad owners has been expanded, as well as that of operators of motor vehicles generally. Liability as to passengers has been limited. Vicarious liability of aircraft owners and other potentially dangerous enterprises is greater. The acts of persons of less competence and financial stability should require greater responsibility. Where the master may be capable of easily spreading the loss, as with public utilities and municipal corporations, liability should be on a larger scale.—*H. Bacus*.

**6165. WILLIS, HUGH E.** Chain store taxation. *Indiana Law J.* 7(3) Dec. 1931: 179-187.—On May 18, 1931, the U. S. Supreme Court by a 5-4 decision upheld the classification of chain stores for purposes of state taxation by finding dubious distinctions in the characteristics of quantity buying, greater turnover, special accounting, standard displays, number of stores, and unified control. Formerly the court, though liberal, had insisted upon a real and substantial difference clearly distinguishing one class from another, and the result of this departure may be far reaching in opening the door for arbitrary and unreasonable classification. (Citation to cases.)—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

**6166. Z., M.** Retroactive application of federal estate tax laws. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(1) Nov. 1931: 150-153.—The decisions in the cases of *Milliken v. United States*, *Nichols v. Coolidge*, and *May v. Heiner* are the foundation of the discussion. Transfers in contemplation of death and transfers to take effect after death should both be taxed on the same basis as death transfers and for administrative convenience the theory of *Milliken v. United States* should be applied.—*Simeon E. Leland*.



## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5027, 5176, 5317, 5338, 5382, 5412, 5415, 5425, 5429, 5500, 5518, 5772, 6101, 6113, 6134, 6220, 6224, 6372, 6432)

## CANADA

6167. EWART, JOHN S. Some further comments on dominion-provincial relations. *Proc. Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn.* 3 1931: 248-258.—The British North America Act was arranged in England by delegates from Canada, who although bound by the Quebec resolutions departed widely from them. In the case of Nova Scotia the delegates were known not to represent the province. Delegates purposely kept secret their intentions from the electorate who might be opposed. Therefore the act can hardly be regarded as a contract. The provincial trend in Canada as contrasted with the federal trend in the U. S. may be explained by the fact that the developing authority in the U. S. is the supreme court, at the head of which for 35 years was John Marshall, a man with remarkable mental endowment who lived at a time when federalism was the chief subject of political discussion and of constitutional importance, with the advantage of having witnessed the confederation attempt. The developing authority in the case of Canada was the privy council, a body composed of able men, not one of whom had lived under a federal system, or had developed any special interest in comparative government. The record of their decisions makes clear the difficulty which they experienced in understanding even the fundamentals of the federal system of government.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6168. ROGERS, N. McL. The compact theory of confederation. *Proc. Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn.* 3 1931: 205-230.—Neither the legislatures nor the people of the provinces of British North America gave their consent to the terms of union as set out in the British North America Act. The Canadian legislature had accepted the Quebec Resolutions, but was not given an opportunity to consider the changes made at the London Conference. The provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had expressed their desire to be federally united, but approval of the terms of union was expressed only by the governments of these provinces. The only agreement of provincial legislatures was confined to the acceptance of the principle of a federal union. It is significant that the use of the term "treaty" as applied to the Quebec Resolutions is confined to the delegates from the United Provinces. In certain cases amendments affecting a certain province or a group of provinces have been passed after consultation, but the only case in which all the provinces were consulted as a preliminary to an amendment was on the occasion of the revision of provincial subsidies in 1907. Canada is a federal government to which the compact theory of unanimous consent cannot be attached. On grounds of practical convenience the compact theory of confederation is wholly untenable as applied to the conditions existing in Canada. With abdication by the imperial government of legislative authority over the dominions in accordance with the terms of the Statute of Westminster, a constitutional void will be created which must be filled by something more substantial than the compact theory, with the alarming feature of the doctrine of unanimous consent which has been based upon it.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6169. SCOTT, F. R. The development of Canadian federalism. *Proc. Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn.* 3 1931: 231-247.—In the original constitution the dominion parliament was endowed with a general grant of power intended to enable it to meet new national needs as they arose. This general residue of power has been taken

away and given to the provinces under the heading of property and civil rights, a bad tendency. Constitutionally, Canada has grown disunited in spite of increased facilities of communication, the rise of international status, and the general spread of national consciousness. Distinction between matters of general and of local interest is too vague to be pleasing to a court of law, the provincial legislatures have a not unnatural desire to seize legislative power, and the leaders of the dominion parties in recent years have wished to hand over as much as possible to the local legislatures. The evil is probably too great to be remedied by anything short of constitutional amendments.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

## CHINA

6170. UNSIGNED. Constitution provisoire de la république chinoise. [The provisional constitution of the Chinese Republic.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (695) Jun. 6, 1931: 786-788.—Text of the constitution approved by the central committee of the Kuomintang on May 1, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6171. ADLER, FRANZ. Das parlamentarische Regierungssystem in der tschechoslowakischen Verfassung. [The parliamentary system of government in Czechoslovakia.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 10 (7-8) Apr. 1930: 297-306.

6172. —ESO—. Prohloubiti demokracii. [Deepen democracy.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (7) Apr. 1930: 385-390.—Plenary sessions of the Czechoslovak parliament have very meagre attendance during important debates. This reduces the control by democracy. The use of experts and more democracy are needed.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6173. KALOUS, JAN. Československé presidentství a T. G. Masaryk. [Czechoslovak presidency and T. G. Masaryk.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (6) Mar. 1930: 324-334.—No constitution is put into practice according to the conceptions of its authors, but corresponds to the needs of the times and to the conceptions of individual constitutional organs. According to the Czechoslovak constitution the extent of presidential powers is very wide. Masaryk is especially influential in foreign policy, and in his function as a commander in chief of the army. He does not come often to cabinet councils and is reserved in his relations with parliament. He vetoed eight laws of the national assembly and has vetoed three of the subsequent parliament. The appointment power is scarcely used.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6174. VČ. Opět diskuse o hospodářském parlamentu. [Renewed discussion of an economic parliament.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (10) Sep. 1930: 601-604.—The advisory committee for economic questions, created in 1922, is criticized because of participation of active politicians; its dependence on one ministry only; lack of personnel; lack of consideration shown it by legislative bodies; lack of publicity; no initiative.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## GERMANY

6175. DAMGREN, K. A. Brüning och parlamentarism. [Brüning and parliamentarism.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (7) 1931: 332-337.—The new parliamentary methods in Germany are intimately bound up with the personality of the chancellor. By means of Art. 48 the responsibility of the cabinet has been associated with a "negative" responsibility of the Reichstag. Parliamentary government has not been suspended. Rather, the working of the multi-party system as a basis for cabinet responsibility has been modified by a dictatorship which will not so readily be repudiated by the supporting majority as the decisions of the cabinet might be if it were



more closely associated with the Reichstag groups. A new and interesting departure in parliamentary government is taking place within the frame of what appears to be a successful constitution.—*Walter Sandelius.*

## INDIA

6176. ROY, NARESH CHANDRA. Federalism in India. *Hindustan Rev.* 56(22-23) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 50-53.—The idea of uniting the whole of India on the basis of federalism commands the support of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## ITALY

6177. BASSANI, GEROLAMO. Il consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni e alcune istituzioni affini di altri stati. [The national council of corporations and certain related institutions in other countries.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(1) Jan. 1931: 41-52.

6178. BASSANI, GEROLAMO. Le attribuzioni del consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni nel campo economico. [The powers of the national council of corporations in the economic field.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(3) Mar. 1931: 203-232.

6179. BASSANI, GEROLAMO. Il consiglio nazionale delle corporazioni nell' economia corporativa. [The national council of corporations in corporative economy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(9) Sep. 1931: 649-658.

## JAPAN

6180. COLEGROVE, KENNETH W. The treaty-making power in Japan. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(2) Apr. 1931: 270-297.—Almost unique among modern constitutions is the Japanese emperor's absolute power in the conclusion and ratification of treaties. The emperor has voluntarily submitted all treaties concluded since 1888, excepting a few politically important as well as routine postal conventions and various executive agreements, to the privy council for its advice, which he has invariably followed. Although the council is not responsible to the diet, it has not in recent years permanently withheld approval of a treaty whose ratification was desired by the ministry. In practice a treaty containing legislative matter has full effect as law upon its promulgation in the name of the emperor without seeking the diet's consent. When subsequent legislation to fulfill treaty obligations has been demanded by the government, it has always been passed. Treaty matters have frequently been discussed at considerable length in the diet. As treaty law encroaches more and more on legislative subjects the diet will probably extend its supervision over this legislative process by means of its control of the ministry.—*Howard White.*

## RUMANIA

6181. ROUČEK, JOSEPH S. Reorganization of the governmental structure of Roumania. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 700-703.—Two new administrative laws were passed in 1929. The ministries of health, public works, and religion are merged with others, and the ministries for Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukovina are abolished. The presidency of the council of ministries coordinates various functions. The director of the press bureau, Eugene Filotti, is one of the most important functionaries of the cabinet. The decentralization resulted in the formation of seven administrative directorates for Muntenia, Moldavia, Oltenia, Transylvania, the Bukovina, the Banat, and Bessarabia, governed by a ministerial director, having the rank of under-secretary of state, who presides over seven departments directly responsible to the Central Ministries which they represent. The smallest administrative unit is the commune; the rural commune is an association of villages, each village having its own administrative machinery. There are 14,744 urban and

rural communes, of which 16 are municipalities, 154 urban communes, 116 suburban, 4,802 rural (having village councils), and 9,387 small administrative units. Municipalities have special county status. A rural communal council is composed of councillors elected by universal, direct, and secret vote, with minority representation. The administration of the county is vested in the county council. The elected delegation of the county councils and municipalities, together with the heads of the local ministerial services, forms an administrative council, which coordinates the entire administrative activity of the territory.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## UNITED STATES

6182. ALBERTSWORTH, EDWIN F. Extra-constitutional government. *Kentucky Law J.* 20(1) Nov. 1931: 18-46.—Some of the extra-constitutional developments that have attached to the executive branch of the federal government center about the following: (1) the cabinet, (2) the actual operation of the electoral college, (3) the relationship between the president and the senate as regards the advice by the senate with respect to appointments and treaties, (4) the practice of senatorial courtesy in the making of appointments, (5) the appointment by the president of agents, but with the rank of ambassadors, thus dispensing with senate ratification, and (6) the so-called executive agreements negotiated by the president with foreign countries. With respect to the extra-constitutional practices evolved by congress, we find (1) resolutions requiring the president to acquire specific authority from congress before participating in international congresses, (2) the senate's refusal to seat senators who in the judgment of the senate are not qualified to sit, (3) the procedure adopted by senate committees in calling witnesses in order to get information for purposes of legislation, (4) the method by which an individual senator may prevent consideration, and even enactment, of important legislation, (5) the districting of the states into congressional districts, (6) reapportionment, and many others.—*Leon Sachs.*

6183. BURDICK, CHARLES K. The treaty-making power. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 265-279.—Traditionally the treaty-making power is an executive function. The Continental Congress, which was executive in nature, used this power. Under the Articles of Confederation the consent of nine states was necessary to the ratification of a treaty. The constitution requires the consent of two-thirds of the senators present for ratification. Though the constitution would seem to demand that the president consult with the senate before entering into negotiation with a foreign power, it is seldom done. A treaty when ratified annuls previous congressional legislation on the same subject, and vice versa. No treaty has yet been declared unconstitutional. Any subject of international relations could be made the subject of a treaty, except when it would conflict with the constitution. Another limitation on the treaty-making power is the fact that it could not provide for the appropriation of money or raising of revenue, functions which require the consent of the lower house. Treaties are superior to state laws in the sphere of legislation reserved to the states. Though the treaty-making power would thus seem to be very wide the subject of the treaty must be appropriate.—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

6184. DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. Special courts for administrative cases. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(12) Dec. 1931: 691-693.—The U. S. Supreme Court should not be called upon to decide appeals from federal administrative agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission or from state public utility commissions. Such appeals should be heard by a separately organized administrative court with a personnel drawn from the



most accomplished representatives of the employers, the employees, and consumers. The training of the judges should include intensive study in economics and accounting, public administration, administrative law, and specialization in one of the phases of regulation which comes under the commerce clause. Appointments might be made by the president from a list of nominees submitted by the interest groups concerned. Appeal might lie to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. Congress should clarify and complete the commerce law relative to matters now under its control, and express its will relative to the valuation theory to be applied by the commerce court.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6185. KOHLER, MAX J.** Enforcing our deportation laws. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 495-505.—An analysis of 16,631 deportations taking place during the year ending June 30, 1930, shows that 40% had entered without proper papers; 15% belonged to the criminal and immoral classes; 15% were illiterates over 16 years of age; 12% had overstayed their allotted time; 5.9% were public charges; 4% were mentally defective, and of the remaining 7% only one person belonged to the "red" class. The increase of deportation since 1924 is due largely to the abolition of all statutes of limitations for illegal entry after the quota act was passed, or for overstaying the period of authorized admission. War and economic depressions have stimulated the anti-immigration sentiment. Recent investigations have revealed considerable incongruity between the deportation laws and the manner and facts of their enforcement. The constitutional right to adduce evidence in one's behalf in some instances has become a mockery.—*O. D. Duncan*.

**6186. MITCHELL, WILLIAM D.** Appointment of federal judges. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(9) Sep. 1931: 569-574.—A discussion of the functions of the president and senate in the selection, nomination, confirmation, and appointment of federal judges.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**6187. SOBOTA, E.** Diktatura Lincolnova a Wilsonova. [The dictatorship of Lincoln and Wilson.] *Naše Doba*. 38(1) Oct. 1930: 11-16; (2) Nov. 1930: 76-80.—The elasticity of the rigid constitution of the U. S. is evident from the history of the presidential office.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5452, 5464, 5468, 5523, 6119, 6122, 6131, 6294, 6309, 6312, 6330, 6338, 6378, 6777, 6851)

## UNITED STATES

**6188. GILLIS, W. D.** Buried by laws. *State Govt.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 8-10.—The laws passed by any session of a legislature can be listed in the following classes: (1) laws that repeal laws; (2) appropriation measures; (3) tax levies; (4) emergency measures limited in their life and effect; (5) local laws affecting only a very few persons; (6) payment of claims; (7) corrective laws; (8) administrative laws, affecting only the governmental machine; (9) amendments to existing laws; (10) a few new laws. Not over 15-20 new laws are passed in the average state legislative session. Much of this legislation is uniform as between the states.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6189. LADD, MASON.** Commentary on recent Iowa legislation affecting courts, procedure, and practice. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1931: 24-39.—Iowa courts may now acquire personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant in a suit for damages arising out of the use of motor vehicle in Iowa by restricted registered mail sent to his last known address. The term of the chief justice has been shortened to six months in order to give each member of the court the opportunity of occupying the office. A new act provides the details of the

procedure to bring before the court an action to test the constitutionality of any proposed constitutional amendment before submission to the voters. The court is by statute given jurisdiction of a person not in being through appointment of a guardian to represent the rights of the unborn. Miscellaneous acts relating to law practice, making the soliciting of law business a ground for disbarment, and prohibiting fee splitting in estate proceedings were also passed.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

**6190. LYONS, RICHARD J.** Bills, bills, all kinds of bills. *State Govt.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 11.—During the 1931 regular session of the Illinois legislature 2031 bills were introduced, 492 bills became laws, but only 43 were new laws.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6191. MCGILL, J. TYSON.** New York's land title registration law. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(10) Oct. 1931: 689-692.—With the passage of the Messer-Nunan bill the state of New York has perfected an ideal system of establishing judicially all titles to land within the state where the owners thereof decide to take advantage of the statute. An analytical and historical discussion of this legislation is given.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**6192. MERRIAM, CHARLES E.** Breaking the clinch. *State Govt.* 4(12) Dec. 1931: 8-9.—The urban-rural situation has grown steadily worse at various points. Ways out include: (1) ending the gerrymander against the cities; (2) giving the cities constitutional home rule; (3) the creation of city states; (4) experimentation with a new type of rural-urban area; (5) closer organization of cities for the purpose of obtaining political recognition; (6) mixed commissions, state and national, to agree on sounder policies. The grip of the rural group is slipping.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6193. PUTNAM, C. E.** Governmental reorganization for economy. *Civil Engin.* 2(1) Jan. 1932: 30-33.—A study of the problem of government of the state of Washington, from the engineer's point of view, led to a plan by which the present 39 counties would be consolidated into 7 districts. The legislature would be reduced from 98 representatives to 21 (three from each district), and the senate from 21 to 7. The schools system would be reorganized with seven district deputy supervisors under the state superintendent of schools. The office of county sheriff and justice of the peace would be abolished, their places being taken by state police and state courts respectively. The 30 county engineers would be replaced by 7 district engineers. The Justices of the supreme court would be appointed for life. The state police would police the entire state except for incorporated towns and cities. A complete financial analysis of the possibilities of savings under this plan is now being made. A preliminary estimate places savings at \$25,000,000. (5 charts.)—*R. R. Shaw*.

**6194. SANBORN, JOHN B.** Wisconsin legislation, regular session 1931. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1931: 3-14.

**6195. SAYRE, PAUL L.** Proposed integration of the bar in Iowa. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(1) Nov. 1931: 50-63.—For several years the members of the bar in Iowa have indicated an interest in an integrated bar which would command the membership of every practicing lawyer and would have control of admission to practice and disbarment proceedings. Several statutory proposals have been made as to the organization, differing in the form of control, the detail with which they seek to direct association activities, and the degree of power granted for summoning witnesses in disbarment actions. In framing the statute, it would seem that proper caution would demand that general limits of power should be granted, leaving it to the profession to work out the details. Control should be vested in a board of governors who would correspond to the directors of a corporation, and a president and other necessary officials who would serve as do corporation officers. The action of the governors would be subject to supreme court review. The in-



tegrated bar is particularly suited to Iowa with its homogeneous population and it would offer a real opportunity to young lawyers to develop a much needed *esprit de corps*.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

6196. SHORT, LLOYD M. The Missouri state survey commission. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 20-25.—Among the findings of the state survey commission were: (1) serious overcrowding in the penal and eleemosynary institutions; (2) low salary schedules in state educational institutions, inadequate facilities, and lack of provision for normal expansion; (3) several thousand rural school districts, most of them with one room schools, with poor equipment, poorly paid and inadequately trained teachers, and insufficient taxable wealth to permit any appreciable improvement; (4) diffusion of responsibility for tax administration among several state agencies and local officers, with inadequate personnel and authority for effective state supervision over assessments; (5) a flagrant abuse of the special fund system in handling state finances, a confusion of the functions of accounting and auditing, and an ineffective system of budgeting and fiscal control; and (6) state capacity to pay taxes not much if any below the average for the U. S., with a per capita tax burden 20% below the average for all the states. A graduated tax on individual incomes and an increased flat rate tax on corporate incomes are the major achievements of the commission. Additional state equalization aid to poor school districts is provided. A building program involving \$2,000,000 per year for construction at the state institutions will begin in 1933.—*Harvey Walker*.

6197. UNSIGNED. Minnesota legislation 1931. Appeals to supreme court. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (1) Dec. 1931: 82-93.—A brief summary of important legislation.

6198. WALKER, HARVEY. Governors' messages, 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (2) May 1931: 346-364.

6199. WHITE, HOWARD. Ohio's constitution needs revision. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (4) Nov. 1931: 5-13.—The numerous obsolete and antiquated provisions in Ohio's constitution can be most expeditiously removed by a convention which will be held if a majority voting on the question so decides at the general election in 1932.—*Howard White*.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5053, 5178, 5609, 5723, 6192, 6210, 6227, 6301, 6308, 6316, 6328, 6333, 6335, 6366, 6375, 6384, 6394, 6401, 6404, 6415-6416, 6420, 6422, 6425, 6427, 6430)

### GENERAL

6200. HARTMAN, EDWARD T. How to start legal planning. *City Planning.* 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 255-257.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

6201. UNSIGNED. Selecting judges in large cities. *J. Amer. Judicial. Soc.* 14 (5) Feb. 1931: 155-158.—*F. R. Aumann*.

### GERMANY

6202. NORDEN, WALTER. Berlin's new government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (12) Dec. 1931: 697-703.—The law of 1920 which set up a metropolitan government for Greater Berlin was revised in March, 1931, to provide for greater centralization of executive power, but involves no really thorough reform. The men who have been chosen to administer the new plan are of the highest qualifications, and should give improved government. The municipally owned utilities have been converted into mixed enterprises by the sale of an interest in them to private financiers in order to relieve the city's financial embarrassment.—*Harvey Walker*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

6203. ALLEY, JOHN. The government of an English city. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (9) Sep. 1931: 260-263.—*Ruth A. Gallaher*.

6204. WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS. British mayors. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (10) Oct. 1931: 588-592.—An explanation of the historic symbolism of the office of mayor in Great Britain and Canada. Recent mayoral elections in Great Britain seem to show that the office is now tending to become political in character.—*Harvey Walker*.

## UNITED STATES

6205. FESLER, MAYO. Why Cleveland abandoned the council-manager plan. *Pub. Management.* 13 (12) Dec. 1931: 399-403.—The director of the Citizens League of Cleveland lists the causes of defeat of council-manager government as follows: the vote cast was less than half the registered vote; the plan was never given a fair trial due to political influences; the council interfered with administration by demanding control over the personnel and over contracts; Manager Morgan permitted the Republican machine to dictate his appointments; Manager Hopkins trespassed on the council's function; proportional representation was unpopular.—*Milton V. Smith*.

6206. FORBES, RUSSELL. Report on activities and accomplishments of the National Municipal League from November 1, 1930 to October 31, 1931. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (12) Dec. 1931: 745-752.—*Harvey Walker*.

6207. GREENE, WESLEY. Freedom of the city. *State Govt.* 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 9-11.—In 7 states neither statutory nor constitutional provisions permit cities to adopt city management; in 21, only part of the municipalities may adopt this new form of government; in 20, all municipalities of more than 2,500 population may adopt the plan. In 5 of these, the charters must be approved by the legislature or governor before becoming effective. In 11 states, all cities over certain specified sizes may secure city manager charters. In 4 states the law permits cities with certain population ranges which have both lower and upper limits to adopt manager charters. In 6 states, the only manager charters are those authorized by special act of the state legislature. There are 10 states in which city manager charters may be adopted only under home rule provisions contained in the state constitution. In 4 others which have constitutional home rule, cities may also secure this plan of government under a statute. In Illinois the law applies only to municipalities under 5,000 population. In Maryland only Baltimore is affected. In Connecticut and Vermont only towns may adopt the plan. A majority of the present city manager cities secured the plan through the adoption of home rule charters. (Map.)—*Harvey Walker*.

6208. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E. Appraising municipal reports. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 26-29.—During 1931, 14 cities in the U. S., all of them operating under the city manager plan, issued reports worthy of review. An appraisal is made upon the basis of the following criteria: (1) date of publication; (2) physical make up; (3) content, including diagrams and charts, maps and pictures, distribution, table of contents, organization chart, letter of transmittal, recommendations and accomplishments, length, literary style, arrangement, balanced content, statistics, comparative data, financial statements, and propaganda. (Table.)—*Harvey Walker*.



## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3727, 4451, 4492, 5183, 6314, 6357, 6365, 6401)

## UNITED STATES

6209. LOWDEN, FRANK O. Fewer and better. *State Govt.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-5.—The salaries of county officials absorb a very large percentage of the total revenues of the county, running in Illinois as high as 50%. These officials could serve a much larger territory. Even without consolidation contiguous counties may be unified for the performance of certain functions, such as revenue administration, schools, highways, health, charities.—*Harvey Walker.*

6210. LUTZ, HARLEY L. County-municipal segregation plan proposed for New Jersey. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (10) Oct. 1931: 584-588.—By this plan the city remains in the county, and the latter's chief function would be to govern the rural area outside the city. There would be no more county taxes on city property; the city would perform the present county services for itself. Some county functions would be transferred to the state, such as highways, care of penal and welfare problems, and courts. New funds are needed and it is assumed that state is superior to local administration of new sources of revenue. Cities would be given complete power to annex territory, without county consent.—*Harvey Walker.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 4872-4873, 4952, 5333, 5361, 5500, 5553, 6296, 6313, 6323, 6347, 6362, 6368, 6481, 6484, 6606, 6609, 6656)

## GENERAL

6211. REYNAUD, PAUL; ANTONETTI, R., et al. Les colonies à l'heure de l'exposition. [The colonies at the time of the exposition.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (697) Jun. 20, 1931: 826-868.—Contains a declaration by the minister of the colonies, Reynaud, an editorial on various aspects of France's colonial effort, and articles by Gosselin, chief engineer of public works in Tunis ("Hydraulics in Tunis"), Victor Demontès, professor at the Collège de France ("Two Algerian cultures; vineyards and tobacco"), Léon Baréty, former deputy, president of the Morocco-Tunis parliamentary group ("The development of the sub-soil of Morocco"), Prince di Scalea, Italian senator ("The colonial domain of Italy"), Jules Brévié, governor general of French West Africa ("The opening up of the Sudan: two great ports: Dakar and Abidjan"), R. Antonetti, governor general of French Equatorial Africa ("The opening up of French Equatorial Africa"), Louis Roubaud ("The organization of obligatory civil service in Madagascar"), P. Pasquier, governor general of French Indo-China ("Agricultural credit in Indo-China"), M. R. Bouvier, ("The crisis in rubber"), Paul Fidès ("The Mesopotamian petroleum agreement"), P.-B. de la Brosse, resident general in Indo-China ("Two wonderful tours: Indo-China and North Africa"), and Georges Hardy, director of l'École Coloniale ("The Colonial Exposition, an historical moment").—*Luther H. Evans.*

## DENMARK

6212. NICHOLSON, E. M. About Greenland. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1931: 723-734.—An appreciation of the manner in which the Danish experiment has saved the Greenlanders from civilized exploitation and from the extinction other Eskimos have faced.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## FRANCE

6213. ANGOULVANT, G. Étapes asiatiques. [Asiatic impressions.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (423) Feb. 10,

1930: 219-242; (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 430-460.—Changes in Indo-China noted by the author, a former administrator, on his travels through the country 30 years later.—*Allene Thornburgh.*

6214. ARCHIMBAUD, LEON. Le protectorat du Laos. Un modèle d'administration coloniale. [The protectorate of Laos. A model of colonial administration.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 8 (7) Jul. 15, 1929: 385-389.—The protectorate of Laos was set up on request of the inhabitants of the territory who were in a state of decadence due to repeated invasions from Burma, Siam, and Annam. Under French administration, which began in 1893, peace has been maintained and the country has made progress. Good roads, navigable rivers, education, restoration of ancient culture, and a system of native consultative councils have served to keep the people contented and to make Laos the model protectorate.—*William C. Johnstone, Jr.*

6215. LABOURET, HENRI. A la recherche d'une politique indigène dans l'Ouest africain. [In quest of a native policy for French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 45-48; (2) Feb. 1931: 119-123; (6) Jun. 1931: 402-405.—In building up an administrative system for an exploitation colony, the mother country should use every endeavor to erect it in harmony with native institutions. The French government has followed the policy of carefully educating the sons of native chieftains, so as to establish important contacts, during most of the past three quarters of a century. The great Faidherbe opened a school for that purpose in 1856 and trained 103 young blacks in it. Eleven subsequently became tribal heads, nine translators, two native officers, and most of the others occupied petty posts in the administration. After a lapse of some years, a series of such institutions were opened for the general use of the élite. Best known of all today is the one at Saint-Louis. See also Entries: 2: 16471; 3: 3047; 7483; 9839.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6216. LYAUTEY, MARSHALL. France and the International Colonial Exhibition. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (651) May 1931: 529-540.—An account of France's mission in her colonial empire.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6217. UNSIGNED. La réglementation du travail aux colonies. [The regulation of labor in the colonies.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (699) Jul. 4, 1931: 929-930.—Texts of the decree regulating compulsory labor for public purposes (Aug. 21, 1930), and the model three-year contract of indentured laborers in Indo-China.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

6218. CRADDOCK, REGINALD. The tragedy of India. Quo vadimus? *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1931: 667-680.—With increasing education the youth of Bengal sought further influence in the government. Lord Morley's reforms worked well, but Montague with complete misunderstanding forced on India further reforms. The totally irresponsible leadership of Gandhi and his Non-cooperators wrecked these plans by demanding Swaraj. Lord Reading successfully crushed the anarchy, 1921-26, but Lord Irwin by his mistaken policy permitted a return to turbulence. Full dominion status was demanded Jan. 1, 1930. A further mistake was made in announcing a conference before the Simon report was published, for this pushed the wise proposals out of the discussion. The conference revealed rival interests and resulted in indecision. Released agitators are again boycotting and plotting treason. The British government which has to decide is unfitted to do so.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6219. DAVIS, E. Der Bericht der Untersuchungskommission für Palästina. [The report of the investigation committee for Palestine.] *Menorah (Vienna).* 8 (5-6) 1930: 294-300.—The commission appointed by Great Britain to investigate the Arab excesses of 1929



was suspected in advance of unfriendliness to the Zionist cause. In treating of the wailing wall as a cause of agitation the report does not include the fact that from the day of atonement, 1928, when the Arabs drove the Jews away from the wall until Aug. 15, 1929, when the Jewish youth arranged a public demonstration, there was no public gesture on the part of the Jews; and that the motive of the last was to call public attention to the danger of the Jewish position after the passageway to the Mosque of Omar was opened. The report does not comment on the questions: how the Arabs got firearms which are prohibited; the utter ease of passage from Transjordan into Palestine; the motives of plundering; the everlasting question of the nomadic Bedouin; the possibility of intrigue on the part of religious or political demagogues. Instead it jumps into the question of the displacement of the fellahin and the lack of arable land and counsels the stoppage of Jewish immigration. It calculates that there are 10,000,000 dunams of arable land available for the Arabs. The author computes that at the maximum only 6,921,000 dunams are being cultivated today. Furthermore, possible lands in the Negeb, south of Beersheba, are not included. If the Arab proletariat becomes landless it is due to the tremendous birth rate. Because of Jewish colonization Arabs can live off the Jews to a great extent, since the land produce is for export primarily. With the money obtained from the sale of his land the Arab can, and frequently does, buy a grove and employ more of his family. If the large influx of Jews in 1925 is held responsible for the economic depression, it appears like a *post hoc* argument; there is no way of knowing what constitutes an excessive immigration. Would the crisis have occurred without the fall of the zloty and the Grabcki currency law, which robbed a considerable number of the immigrants of part of the means left in Poland, and made it impossible to transfer the remainder to Palestine; if the government had not been so supine and had done something to make immigration easier; had prohibited speculation in land or distributed the emigrants through all parts of the territory; helped with cash loans from the surplus derived from Jewish taxes, and with light taxation. The commission speaks as though there were no mandatory obligations, as though its only duty were to see that the Arabs be not disturbed by anything.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

6220. GANDHI, M. K. The future of India. *Internat. Affairs*. 10(6) Nov. 1931: 721-739.—The British people have no time to study the problems that affect distant India. If untouchability is not rooted out of Hinduism, then Hinduism must perish. The removal of untouchability is now an integral part of the Congress program, and much is actually being done to help untouchables, such as teaching them to weave. Eighty-five per cent of the population of 350,000,000 is dependent on agriculture, with individual holdings up to about three acres. The rainfall is uneven and sometimes uncertain. About half the year there is no occupation for these people. The average income for India's population is twopence per day. The villages, which are India, are very self-contained and stable. The Congress has become largely a peasant organization, and it places the fundamental well-being of the peasants first. The future government of India should look after the economic welfare of these people, and the first step is to find an occupation for the idle half-year. Spinning and weaving are offered to fill the need. Hygiene and sanitation must be looked after. India is more illiterate to-day than 50 or 100 years ago, became the British rooted out the old village schools. Irrigation works on the British model are too expensive, but much could be done by the village system of canal irrigation. The military burden is insupportable—about three-fourths of it should be lifted. The civil expenditure must also be reduced. A normal increase of population is not

an evil; the western methods of birth control are death-traps which can only do immeasurable harm to India. Indians must be given control of the army, foreign relations, and finance.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6221. MARRIOTT, JOHN. India: the task ahead. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (778) Oct. 1931: 432-444.—An increasingly serious communal problem, deterioration in the efficiency of Indian administration, and the passionate attachment of the Indian princes for sovereignty within their states are the most serious problems in the future of India. In any planning the following items must be considered: the unshakable loyalty of the Indian princes, the absolute necessity for adequate representation of the states in both houses of the federal legislature, the preservation of the principal Indian states as separate political entities, the complete internal autonomy of the states, and the solution of the communal problem. The Simon Report should be made the basis for any planning.—*Harold Zink*.

6222. OEHLRICH, CONRAD. Die geopolitische Bedeutung Palästinas, besonders für das Britische Imperium. [The geo-political importance of Palestine—with particular reference to the British Empire.] *Memoranda (Vienna)*. 8 (3-4) 1930: 107-120.—When with the publication of Herzl's *Judenstaat* in 1896 and the convocation of the first Zionist Congress in 1897 Zionism came into being, Palestine was little more than a forlorn province of the Ottoman Empire. Much more important to Zionism than Pan Arabianism is Palestine's importance to the political interests of great empires, especially of England, due to its geopolitical position as a bridge between Africa and Asia. This need was felt during the building of the Suez Canal, but England was unwilling to arouse the ire of the Mohammedans in India by wresting Palestine from the caliph. This was changed during the war; but England's plan of an Arab realm in the Near East, through the suzerainty over which it would control the route from Cairo to Bagdad, was impeded by Wilson's objections to annexation, the promise to the Zionists, and the political incapacity of Hussein. But the war taught England how necessary the land route was and when with the victory of imperialist politics mandates were permitted England got Iraq, Palestine, and Transjordan. Palestine was necessary as a land bridge and as an oil station for the Mediterranean fleet, the oil deriving from England's possessions in Mosul. To strengthen her position there have been projected and initiated plans to develop transportation by rail and air, and the building of the Haifa harbor. There is little chance that England will give up its mandate over Palestine for her control of that territory was her most important victory of the war. It was perhaps a mistake for the Zionist leaders to have gotten England to help in 1916-17 for at that time her interest in Palestine was different from that of 1896 or 1902-3. Still the enterprise has been established, and to insure its permanence some scheme of constituting Palestine a dominion, and the consequent need for a large Jewish immigration into Palestine, should be considered.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

6223. UNSIGNED. Doubts and difficulties in India. *Round Table*. (84) Sep. 1931: 821-835.—An analysis of conditions and events in Indian politics between the ratification of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement in March, 1931, and the meeting of the London Conference on India.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

6224. VILLIERS, E. The European Association and the future constitution of India. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (5) Sep. 1931: 652-665.—The situation in India as viewed by the president of the European Association is that progress must be made in the direction of dominion status. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms taught irresponsibility, and Indians must now be given the opportunity and the necessity of assuming responsibility. Ethical and practical arguments combine to support a forward



movement. Four safeguards are favored: (1) indirect election to the central legislature; (2) equality of representation from each province; (3) the unitary cabinet; and (4) the provision that 66% should be necessary for a vote of censure of the cabinet. Lord Irwin saved the British Empire by his greatness and his largeness of view.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## THE NETHERLANDS

6225. HARLOFF, A. J. W., Een raad van experts voor Nederlandsch-overzee. [A council of experts for the Netherlands overseas.] *Rykseenheid*. 3 (2) Oct. 1931: 11-13; (3) 1931: 20-22; (4) 1931: 25-27; (5) 1931: 36-38; (6) Nov. 1931: 42-44; (7) 1931: 53-56.—The working of the French *Conseil supérieur des colonies françaises*, the Belgian *Conseil colonial*, the British Council of India, and the Italian *Consiglio superiore coloniale* is discussed and the appointment of such a college, to advise the minister of the colonies in Holland, urged. The constitution of such a council is planned; the yearly costs are estimated at f. 33,000.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6226. JANSEN, A. De strafwetgevende macht des konings voor Nederlandsch-Indië. [The power of the king as regards penal legislation for the Netherlands East Indies.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht*. 134 (4) 1931: 403-416.—Since 1927 the power of penal legislation in the Netherlands East Indies is attributed to the people's council in agreement with the governor general, without prejudice to this power attributed to other bodies in or by virtue of the Netherlands East Indian Government Act. Penal legislation by virtue of a royal decree has not been mentioned in the Government Act; jurists do not agree as to whether the possibility exists, and the history of the legislation cannot give a solution. It exists at any rate in case of a conflict between the governor general and the people's council, when the crown has the ordinance making power.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6227. LOGEMANN and HAGA, B. J. Tegen de "Hoogere Inlandsche verbanden-ordonnantie." [Against the ordinance regulating the higher native communities in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Stuw.* 2 (22) Nov. 1931: 1-6.—A draft ordinance has been proposed in the people's council of the Netherlands East Indies, which aims at making the native municipality in the Outer Districts the basis of governmental organization. The fusion of existing native municipalities and the establishment of new ones are proposed. The native municipality is still a closed village community from which no real action as an autonomous community can be expected at present. The fusion of the municipalities will not change this situation and a regulation of this kind will not result in the stimulation of action which does not arise from the communities themselves. This can only be obtained by establishing other modern communities. Haga disagrees with these conclusions.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## UNITED STATES

6228. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Freedom for the Philippines. *Forum & Century*. 68 (5) Nov. 1931: 305-307.—Philippine independence has become a popu-

lar movement actuated by the valid expectation that the U. S. will fulfill her many promises of freedom. Free trade has proved the most serious blow the Philippines have suffered. It has prevented Philippine development of home industry and closed valuable Japanese markets to Philippine trade. Besides violating the principle of the open door it has produced a Philippine economy dependent on the U. S. The only sound policy for the U. S. to pursue is to grant independence in such a way as to prevent economic disaster. This can be done through a transitional regime, giving opportunity for the Philippines to build up oriental markets for their goods. Foreign advisors should be freely employed and the Islands should be neutralized either under the League of Nations or a special Pacific pact.—*William C. Johnstone, Jr.*

6229. KALAW, MAXIMO M. Why the Filipinos expect independence. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 304-315.—This is a chronological development of America's attitude toward the granting of independence to the Philippine Islands from the first instructions of President McKinley to the Philippine Commission on January 20, 1899 to the recent statement of Secretary of War Hurley to Senator Bingham of the committee on territories. The Jones Law of 1916 contained in its preamble that the purpose of the U. S. was to withdraw its sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government could be established. The U. S. and the League of Nations have recognized governments providing they maintain a stable organization; in the case of Cuba the criterion was primarily that it be duly elected by the people. Further elaborations and amendments have been added to the conditions for Philippine independence and these the Filipinos hold are unfair and unwarranted.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

6230. MCINTYRE, FRANK. American territorial administration. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 293-303.—American territorial administration is carried on by the war, navy and interior departments. At various times it has been suggested to govern all territories by a single agency so that a trained staff could be developed for the benefit. However, each territory is administered for different purposes and under different conditions, and the future in prospect for these territories is not at all the same. Alaska and Hawaii will probably become states. The department of interior should therefore govern them as it did the continental territories. Philippine affairs are in the hands of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, which also is in charge of Porto Rico and the Canal Zone. The war department has done well with the territories in its charge. Islands for naval defence should be governed by the navy. The Virgin Islands, strategically unimportant, should be joined to Porto Rico for their own benefit. Actually, authority over outlying territories conferred by congress on executive departments is almost negligible. Even under different bureaus an efficient staff is being developed, and it would therefore be inadvisable to change the method of administration.—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 5483, 5511)

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6175, 6205, 6223, 6331, 6370, 6522, 6529, 6547)

#### GENERAL

6231. CHMELAŘ, JOSEF. Zahraniční přehled. [Foreign survey.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 105-114.—A summary of the development of the prob-

lem of minorities in the League of Nations, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, the Balkan Conference, Poland, and the Baltic states.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6232. CHMELAŘ, JOSEF. Národnostní menšiny v evropských státech. [National minorities in European states.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 81-88.—A criticism of the publication prepared under the auspices of the fifth congress of the European minorities, *Die Nationalitäten in den Staaten Europas*.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*



6233. PIÉRARD, LOUIS. Le quatrième congrès de l'Internationale. [The fourth congress of the International.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (706) Aug. 22, 1931: 1152-1153.—An account of the Congress in Vienna, July 25-Aug. 1, 1931, by a member, a Belgian socialist deputy. The resolution on the political situation in Germany is given.—*Luther H. Evans*.

### ABYSSINIA

6234. PALIERI, MARIO. Le origini del nuovo Imperatore d'Etiopia. [The origin of the new emperor of Ethiopia.] *Oltremare*. 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 499-501.—The family tree of Haile Selassie I, with a genealogical table.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

### THE BALKANS

6235. BATOWSKI, HENRYK. Balkánští Slované a všealbánské hnutí. [The Balkan Slavs and the All-Balkan movement.] *Slovanský Přehled*. 23 (10) Dec. 1931: 737-742.—The movement for a Balkan union has a tradition of more than a 100 years, based on the activities of the Greek society *Philiké Hetairia* which wanted to unite the Balkan nations against the Turk. Then a conception of having only some Balkan states united was propounded. Today Rumania, with the acquisition of southern Dobruja, Turkey, and Albania are the new factors. The first and the second Balkan Conferences were handicapped by the insistence of Bulgaria and Albania that the problem of minorities be solved. The interests of the Slavs of the Balkans are contradictory.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

### CANADA

6236. EGGLESTON, WILFRED. Canadian Farm-Labor politics. *World Tomorrow*. 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 18-20.—The Farm-Labor group first appeared in dominion politics in 1921, when a post-war reform psychology was responsible for a group of 64 in a house of 235. Reduced to 26 in the election of 1925, they none the less held the balance of power and were able, in cooperation with the Liberal government, to carry through a number of important measures, notably the Farm Loan Act of 1926. They now number only 15, but their personnel is of high quality and this reduction seems to be nearly the minimum. The Farm-Labor group is strongest in Alberta where the United Farmers of Alberta have a vigorous cooperative society and a highly democratic but coherent organization. It is not improbable that the prevailing mood of discontent with the old parties, heightened by the depression, may bring popularity to the Farm-Labor group with their socialistic program of legislation and that in the next election they may even be able to control the house.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

6237. UNSIGNED. Canada: an immigrant's impression. *Round Table*. (81) Dec. 1930: 106-124.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

### CUBA

6238. GRUENING, ERNEST. Cuba under the Machado regime. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 214-219.

6239. UNSIGNED. A Cuba: Les difficultés du président Machado. [Cuba: The difficulties of President Machado.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (707) Aug. 29, 1931: 1183-1184.—*Luther H. Evans*.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6240. ES. Demokracie stále v počátcích. [Democracy in its beginnings.] *Naše Doba*. 37 (10) Sep. 1930: 577-580.—Czechoslovakia will stay democratic because of the democratic influence of Masaryk, the social structure of the republic, and the minorities which would be afraid to favor any dictator.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

6241. KUDELA, JOSEF. Dnešní situace v legio-

nářstvu. [Present situation of the legionnaires.] *Naše Doba*. 37 (10) Sep. 1930: 581-588.—The Czechoslovak legions after their return from Siberia, Italy, and France became divided into communists (1920), radical-socialists, populists (1923) (called later Catholic legionnaires), then the Independent Unity of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, and from the end of 1929 into the Republican party. There is a marked decrease of radicalism. Several attempts have been made to form a unified organization. While legal privileges have been granted to the legionnaires, their economic situation is getting worse.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

6242. MACEK, JOSEF. Politika v jiné oblasti. [Politics in a different sphere.] *Naše Doba*. 37 (7) Apr. 1930: 391-393.—Czechoslovak politics have been concerned recently almost exclusively with economic problems. The language and constitutional problems which dominated the last ten years of Austria-Hungary are hardly mentioned. The Czechoslovak economic policy has no solid basis, favors class interests, and sticks to mercantilistic doctrines.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

6243. MACHRAY, ROBERT. Beneš: A diplomat of the new Europe. *Current Hist.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 399-403.—Beneš rose in world politics with the creation of Czechoslovakia. His education was obtained variously, but out of it all emerged an attachment for France and a hatred of Prussia as well as the Habsburg Empire. The war brought him to the fore with Masaryk and together they worked for independence. Since the birth of his state he has been foreign minister, but does not have the support of the National Democrats. He is partly responsible for the Little Entente and fought the *Anschluss*. He is opposed to any treaty revision. As a great nationalist he is often considered an obstacle to world peace.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

6244. SVOBODA, EMIL. Čtvrt století Perkova zákona. [A quarter of a century of the Perk law.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 88-99.—Criticism and application of the *lex Perka* of Nov. 27, 1905, concerning the language qualification of school children.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

### DENMARK

6245. K. Úprava jazykových poměrů v Dánsku. [Settlement of language conditions in Denmark.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 120-123.—Analysis of legal provisions concerning the territory of North Slesvig, inhabited by approximately 164,000 persons.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

### FRANCE

6246. GUÉRIN, ANDRÉ. Le septennat de M. Doumergue. [The septennate of M. Doumergue.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (691) May 9, 1931: 636-638.—Doumergue, the 12th president of the Third Republic, served through the term most heavily laden with political difficulties. Beginning with the Herriot cabinet, and running through those of Painlevé, Briand, Poincaré, Chautemps, Tardieu, Steeg, and Laval, the outstanding political events of the period are outlined. Fifteen cabinets served under Doumergue, the longest being that under Poincaré from July 24, 1926 to Nov. 7, 1928. Laval is at the head of the 81st cabinet of the Third Republic.—*Luther H. Evans*.

### GERMANY

6247. HEJRET, JAN. Polsko-německý poměr. [Polish-German relations.] *Čechoslovák*. (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 254-256.—In 1928 Germany had 115,978 Polish school children, of whom 506 (0.44%) were attending schools with Polish tongue, 3,146 (2.71%) courses in Polish, and 2,142 (1.85%) Polish in German schools. Hence 99.56% of the Polish children were instructed in German. In 1927, the Germans in Poland had 753



German schools for 68,249 children; in 173 Polish primary schools were 23,311 German children taught in German; there were 38 German gymnasiums with 370 classes having 9,490 pupils, and 3 Polish with 44 classes and 1,489 German pupils.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6248. LAIR, MAURICE. *Erzberger. Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 321-347.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

6249. SFORZA, CARLO. *Tableau de l'Allemagne. [The German scene.] Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (710) Sep. 19, 1931: 1275-1279.—German parties are rigidly organized, and allow little scope for the personalities of their members. Young men of enthusiasm are rare in German politics today. Many have joined the *Nazis*, the principal points of whose program are: (1) union of all Germans in a Greater Germany on the basis of self-determination; (2) equal rights for Germany as compared with other nations and the cancellation of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain; (3) that Germans should be of German race, may have the religion of their choice,—but that no Jew should be able to acquire German nationality; (4) that all non-Germans who have come to live in Germany on German incomes since Aug. 2, 1914, should be expelled; (5) the abolition of incomes not founded on labor; (6) the confiscation of all war profits; (7) the nationalization of all industries and companies now in the hands of trusts; (8) the expansion and conservation of the middle classes; (9) agrarian reforms, with the possibility of an eventual rationalization; (10) re-establishment of conscription; (11) control of the press; and (12) strong governmental centralization. Most of the points are vague; the only real bond between *Nazis* is anti-Semitism. Communism is not a political danger in Germany. Many evidences are present that the Germans still lack political sense.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6250. SPEARS, EDWARD LOUIS. *The Germany of today. Current History.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 377-392.—Formerly a champion of the empire, Hindenburg is now the greatest strength of the republic. He has the respect of all the German people, and it is upon him that the German nation has been built since he became president. Undergraduate life is much different from that found in American universities, and the students are older and more serious. The German universities are all state-owned and state-regulated and there is little "popularization" of courses. Expenses are less than in this country and there is little social life as we know it. Law, government, economics, and sciences are the most important courses. There are still many dangers of revolution. The communists are gaining numerical strength daily, in part because of the great unemployment. Housing is inadequate and sanitary conditions are bad. Costs and standards of living are low. It is costing the German government \$2,225,000 a day to keep the unemployed alive.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

6251. WIENER, M. *Vom nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftsprogramm. [Economic program of National Socialism.] Morgen.* 7 (1) 1931: 42-69.—A detailed analysis of the economic program of the German National-Socialist party with quotations from official texts and a bibliography. This program, which dates essentially from the year 1920, is a mixture of *Rassen-theorie* and *Nationalökonomie*—of Hitler's anti-Semitism and Feder's economic suggestions. This composite doctrine is anti-socialist and anti-capitalist. There is a detailed analysis of the concept of *Zinsknechtschaft* and the means for overcoming it—which the author asserts would lead to disastrous inflation. The achievement of a universalistic economic order entails the giving of concessions to every group; thus, the worker is to get increased wages, the middle class the most careful insurance, the entrepreneur the preservation of large projects, the agriculturist the recognition of his land

rights—and the pushing back of capitalism to an earlier stage by socializing trusts and syndicates. There is a peculiar contradiction in this mixture of bourgeois ideals and revolutionary ambitions.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

6252. GRIGG, EDWARD. *Should Liberal Unionism be revived? Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (651) May 1931: 509-520.—Anticipations of the government's shaky position during the winter of 1930-1 have not been realized. The position of Labour maintained in office by the Liberal party is compared at length to that of the Liberals under Gladstone in 1886, when they were supported by the Irish Nationalists. The crisis on that occasion came when the Liberals split over the home rule bill, and the Liberal Unionists joined the Conservatives. Today, however, there is no clear issue, so the Liberals should force one as did the Irish Nationalists. Lloyd George might force the adoption of his spending program. Such a Liberal-Socialist policy must be opposed by Liberal Unionists joining the Conservatives to defeat it in the Commons and at election time. Association with the Conservatives can be upon either economy or tariffs. But the lead must come from the Liberals.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

6253. VARANDIAN, M. *Jeknazham me yev anor Herahanknere. [A crisis and its lessons.] Hairenik Amsakir.* 10 (3) Jan. 1932: 124-132.—The economic and political crises which threaten England are unusual. When national leaders of a world empire, such as MacDonald, are willing to abandon their party allegiance for the sake of national well-being, then there is a valuable lesson for the leaders of small and weak states.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## HUNGARY

6254. X. X. X. *La démission du comte Bethlen et l'Europe Centrale. [The resignation of Count Bethlen and Central Europe.] Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (707) Aug. 29, 1931: 1181-1182.—Hungary has been a political anachronism in Central Europe for ten years, owing to Bethlen's policy of friendship with Italy in order to export grain to her, his hopes of restoring the ancient domains, and the limitations of liberty and civic rights. A large program of industrialization has doubled the number of Hungary's industries in ten years. The parliamentary situation does not explain Bethlen's resignation, since he had a strong majority after the June elections. The real explanation lies not in pressure from France, but in Bethlen's attempted defiance of the all-powerful laws of economics. In private and in governmental finance Hungary has been tottering on the edge of the abyss for some time. The budget has been much too large, and the artificial creation of industries has killed part of the former market for the grain surplus. Hungary knows that she cannot solve her problems without French aid, but it is time she realized that she can get French aid only by cooperation with the Little Entente.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## INDIA

6255. GANDHI, MAHATMA. *Autobiography. The story of my experiences with truth. Indian Rev.* 27 (3) Mar. 1926: 177-194 through (3) Mar. 1929: 201-208.

6256. MOOKERJI, RADHAKUMUD. *Indian minorities and reference to League of Nations. Modern Rev.* 50 (6) Dec. 1931: 668.—The nationalists of India feel strongly that the constitutional progress of 250,000,000 Hindus should not be blocked by less than 100,000,000 Mohammedan, Sikh, and other minority groups. They declare that since India and England are both members of the League of Nations, the Indian minorities problem should be referred to the League.—*Sudhindra Bose.*



## ITALY

6257. MALAPARTE, C. Technique du coup d'état: la tactique mussolinienne. [Technique of a coup d'état: Mussolini's tactics.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(701) Jul. 18, 1931: 979-981.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6258. SFORZA, CARLO. D'Annunzio et les origines du fascisme. [D'Annunzio and the origins of fascism.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(714) Oct. 17, 1931: 1409-1411.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## LIBERIA

6259. CASSELL, NATHANIEL H. B. Liberia defended by a Liberian. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 880-886.

6260. SMITH, RENNIE. Negro self-government at a crisis in Liberia. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 732-736.

## POLAND

6261. KRASIN, A. КРАСИН, А. Господство Польского фашизма. [Fascist dictatorship in Poland.] Советское Государство и Революция Права. (*Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava*.) (3) 1931: 100-112.—The methods applied by Polish fascism against the Ukrainian national minorities are criticized. As to the Ukrainian nationalistic movement itself, there is a split between the Ukrainian bourgeoisie and the peasants. The latter, or part of them, are ready to follow the communist lead.—*G. Vernadsky*.

## RUMANIA

6262. GITTEL, L. ГИТЕЛЬ, Л. Борьба с революционным движением в Румынии. [Struggle against the revolutionary movement in Rumania.] Советское Государство и Революция Права. (*Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava*.) (3) 1931: 83-99.—Post-war Rumania is in a permanent social and economic crisis. Both the peasants and the factory workers are discontented with the administration. The revolutionary movement is in the ascendancy. Its development is prevented, however, by the dictatorship of the political police, or *siguranza*, which is especially harsh in the provinces annexed to Rumania after the World War, i.e., Transylvania and Bessarabia. The Communist party has been outlawed by the government. Communists are regarded as common criminals and not as political opponents of the government, and are subject to constant trials and imprisonment. The author gives a rather detailed analysis of the Rumanian penal code, the methods of the courts, and a dark picture of Rumanian prisons.—*G. Vernadsky*.

6263. HORVÁTH, PAVEL. Naši v Rumunsku. [Our countrymen in Rumania.] *Naše Zahraniči*. (5) Nov. 1931: 203-206.—The Czechoslovak minority in Rumania lacks schools and teachers. In June, 1931, on the occasion of King Carol's visit to Transylvania, the Slovak evangelical church in Nadlak submitted a memorandum to the king asking for the redress of grievances. The economic situation of some settlements is desperate. A Czechoslovak-Rumanian Association has been founded in Sibiu. The organization of cultural activities has made some progress.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## SPAIN

6264. ALLEN, DEVERE. Spain will make good. *World Tomorrow*. 14(6) Jun. 1931: 184-186.—The Spanish revolution was marked by the absence of violence and the close cooperation of the various elements of the revolutionaries. This state of affairs is due to the idealistic, but practical, leadership of the working classes.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

6265. LERROUX, ALEJANDRE. Une déclaration du ministre des affaires étrangères d'Espagne: Les tâches de la république espagnole. [A declaration by the

minister for foreign affairs: The tasks of the Spanish Republic.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(694) May 30, 1931: 742-743.—A declaration made by Señor Lerroux for *L'Europe Nouvelle*.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6266. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. L'Espagne républicaine. [Republican Spain.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(708) Sep. 5, 1931: 1212-1213.—A brief statement of the abuses of the dictatorship and the principles of the republic.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6267. NOGUER, N. La escuela única, el proyecto de constitución y el decreto de libertad de cultos. [Escuela única, the draft constitution, and the decree on freedom of worship.] *Razón y Fe*. 97(1) Oct. 10, 1931: 89-111.—While the system of *Escuela única*, proposed in the draft constitution of Spain, offers free public education, it gives to the government a monopoly and drives religious instruction from the schools. It is, therefore, difficult to reconcile it with the ideal of freedom of worship promised by the provisional government in the decree of May 22, 1931. The minister of public instruction seeks a parallel in the concordats of Poland and Bavaria; but in reality in both these concordats religious teaching is strongly emphasized. While the Moors of Marruecos are allowed to have their own schools it is not easy to see on what grounds Catholic schools are denied to Catholics.—*G. G. Walsh*.

6268. PETRIE, CHARLES. The Spanish revolution. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(651) May 1931: 540-548.—The Rivera regime, though accomplishing more in 6 years than others had in 60, failed to keep its hold on public opinion and the support of the army. The king's original mistake was his failure to have the cortes meet to confirm the dictatorship and thus render it constitutional. The first vote therefore, the municipal elections of Apr. 12, 1931, was of necessity one for or against the king. Nothing has been settled by the revolution, except autonomy for Catalonia, the industrial province. Many difficulties will have to be faced—the problem of tariffs, the army, the church, and communism. Not much can be expected from the revolution.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

6269. UNSIGNED. La bufera anticlericale spagnola. [The anti-clerical hurricane in Spain.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1953) Nov. 7, 1931: 212-228.—The author discusses the anti-clerical projects of the new Spanish Republic. They are contrary to natural law and harmful to the Republic, causing a profound split among the Spaniards. Among the documents discussed, the most important is the letter which the Jesuits of Spain sent to the government protesting against the threat of persecution.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

## USSR

6270. MALAPARTE, C. Technique du coup d'état: Lenine et Trotsky. [Technique of a coup d'état: Lenin and Trotsky.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(700) Jul. 11, 1931: 952-953.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6271. X. X. X. Un "tournant" dans la politique bolchéviste. [A "turning" of Bolshevik policy.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(702) Jul. 25, 1931: 1016-1019.—A commentary on Stalin's speech to the conference of the directors of industries on June 23, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## UNITED STATES

6272. SEARS, KENNETH C. A Minnesota judgeship. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(2) Jun. 1931: 121-144.—This article traces the various steps in the controversy between President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell on the one side and Senator Schall of Minnesota on the other side over the appointment of a judge to fill a newly created federal district judgeship in Minnesota. The constitutional theory on which Schall based his claims as to the senate's part in the appointment of judges is quite erroneous. Facts are set forth showing that the attorney general was una-



ware of the vote being taken by the Minnesota Bar Association at the time he issued the statement which opponents alleged to have been made to influence said vote; 98% of the votes had been received when the statement was issued.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

6273. UNSIGNED. American politics and the Hoover plan. *Round Table*. (84) Sep. 1931: 793-806.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

6274. UNSIGNED. President Hoover at mid-term. *Round Table*. (83) Jun. 1931: 554-569.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

## YUGOSLAVIA

6275. MOÛSSET, ALBERT. A l'occasion d'un anniversaire.—Dix ans d'histoire yougoslave. [An anniversary.—Ten years of Yugoslav history.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (707) Aug. 29, 1931: 1179-1180.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6276. VRBACKÝ, ANDREJ. Položenie našej menšiny v Juhoslávii za režimu terajšieho. [The Czechoslovak minority in Yugoslavia under the present regime.] *Čechoslovák*. (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 250-251.—The regime of Jan. 6, 1929, abolished the Slovak National party, formerly known as the Slovak Peasant National party, and its archives and property were confiscated. This party, formed after the war, tried to gain by uniting with other parties, and was looked upon with distrust.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 6289)

## GREAT BRITAIN

6277. WHYTE, A. GOWANS. Conservatism under review. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (778) Oct. 1931: 482-491.—Financial difficulties, lack of initiative, disloyalty on the part of certain business and industrial interests, virulent opposition to Baldwin, the conflicting interests of the Rothermere and Beaverbrook groups, and frequent internal revolutions at the central headquarters, involving investigations, plans for reorganization, and a rapid change of personnel, stand out as glaring weaknesses in the Conservative party.—*Harold Zink*.

## ITALY

6278. POLSON NEWMAN, E. W. The future of fascism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (780) Dec. 1, 1931: 754-764.—If a free vote were taken in Italy today the majority would vote against fascism, not because fascist achievements of the last decade have been unappreciated but because of the policy of authority and discipline which fails to moderate. The continuance of such an oppressive policy may well cause the overthrow of the fascist government with all of its good work. On the other hand, a more liberal policy might be regarded as a sign of weakness and hence lead to uprisings. Whatever course Mussolini pursues, rough sailing seems to be ahead.—*Harold Zink*.

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 5334, 5956, 6385, 6783)

## GENERAL

6279. DUNKELBERGER, GEORGE F., and RUMBERGER, ELTON K. Who are the voters? *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (3) Nov. 1931: 159-161.—To ascertain just what types and classes of people do the voting, the voters' check lists of various voting precincts in five different counties of central Pennsylvania were studied. The study showed that only about one half of the registered citizens vote. The unskilled laboring classes are the poorest voters and the professional groups the most interested. Education sustains a high positive relationship to good citizenship as shown in the exercise

of the suffrage. A program of education which would include adults as well as children would aid in the improvement of citizenship.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

## CANADA

6280. STEVENSON, JOHN A. Political campaign funds. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 635-647.—Party election funds in England have since the 18th century been corrupt, though decreasingly so. In Canada attention has recently been focussed on the problem owing to the revelations of the enormous though quite legal contributions made by officers of the Beauharnois Corporation. Election contests unquestionably involve the expenditure of considerable sums, often from the central party organization. State subsidies, as in Colorado, are not desirable. Probably the remedy lies in utilizing suggestions from the practice of England and the U. S., and especially in legislation requiring adequate publicity and restricting the amount which may be contributed by any one individual or corporation.—*H. D. Jordan*.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6281. SOBOTA, EMIL. Národnosti v ČSR. [Nationalities in Czechoslovakia.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (2) Dec. 1931: 114-117.—The communal elections of Czechoslovakia of Sep. 27, 1931, were held under the influence of economic depression. None of the leading parties wanted to make an issue of the participation of the German parties in the government, a cooperation now of five years standing. Even the National-Democratic party of Kramář and the National League modified radically their anti-German arguments. The Republican and Social-Democratic parties, favoring German cooperation, as well as the German parties, kept their strength. The German Social-Democrats lost some votes to communists and the German Nationalist party to National Socialists. In the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Windirsch again proclaimed the standpoint of German parties in the government that the Czechoslovak state is their homeland, though many changes are necessary. The German Catholics demand the creation of a new diocese in Opava, while the Czechs want the bishopric created in Moravská Ostrava. At the beginning of Oct. 1931, the congress of German teachers voted for national school autonomy.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## EGYPT

6282. PERNOT, MAURICE. La politique égyptienne et les élections. [Egyptian politics and the elections.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (694) May 30, 1931: 743-745.—A review of the Egyptian political situation, including relations with Great Britain, in relation to the parliamentary elections of 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## FRANCE

6283. LYAUTEY, PIERRE. The French presidential election. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1931: 692-697.—Brief accounts of the political chances and background of the candidates at the 1931 election.—*H. McD. Cloukie*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

6284. DAVRAY, HENRY D. Réflexions sur la crise britannique. [Thoughts on the British situation.] *Mercur de France*. 232 (803) Dec. 15, 1931: 513-525.—In the astonishing elections of last October, Great Britain's antiquated electoral system, which is suitable only when there are but two candidates, gave the Labour party with 6,615,000 votes only 50 seats in the House of Commons. The 7,298,000 votes of the Conservative, Liberal, and National Labour parties gave the MacDonald ministry 555 seats. The Labour party



in the country is as strong as ever. It was defeated in the districts only by the combination against it of all conservative elements and of everyone who believed it responsible for the disastrous economic situation of Britain and powerless to remedy it. The causes of this situation, however, go back to 1885, when the British began to surrender their less profitable foreign markets to Germany, who speedily became Britain's most formidable rival. Short-sighted bankers financed Germany's foreign trade, believing that their profits as agents made up for the loss to British trade and industry. After 1918, they resumed the same misguided policy and rushed with huge loans into the German financial market. Later they favored the German thesis that private debts must have precedence over reparations. The U. S. is now becoming persuaded that European solidarity must be built up along the lines of Briand's policy of Franco-German rapprochement.—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

### RUMANIA

6285. WEISS, L. Les élections roumaines. [The Rumanian elections.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (696) Jun. 13, 1931: 797-799.—The Jorga-Argetoiano government, allied with the Liberal party, obtained over 50% of the votes, and under the electoral law received 287 seats out of 387. The Liberal party, under Duca, has almost 100 seats. The National Agrarian party has been weakened by two years in office, but it has maintained a strong position, particularly in Transylvania and the Banat—and has about 30 seats in parliament. The minorities received their normal representation. The new fact in the situation is the absence of such an excessive majority as Rumanian governments usually have, in view of the government's dependence upon the liberal alliance. The present situation approaches more closely that of western parliamentary states. The prewar patriarchal system is being transformed to conform more to the agricultural character of the country. More respect for economic realities is needed by the people and the governing classes.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### LEGISLATION

#### PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 2099, 4454, 6152, 6188, 6190)

6288. DICKINSON, JOHN. Legislation and the effectiveness of law. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (10) Oct. 1931: 644-650, 694-696.—In a great democracy like the U. S. many of the ideas employed as the groundwork of current thinking about public affairs stand in need of constant examination and reexamination to determine whether or not they have become infected with the fallacy of over-simplification. The subject of legislation stands in this position. Certain criticisms of legislation and remedies are suggested.—*F. R. Aumann.*

#### PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 3698, 4361, 6172)

6289. BARCLAY, THOMAS S. The split session of the California legislature. *California Law Rev.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 42-58.—The number of bills introduced during the first part of the session is too great to permit intelligent study of them by the electorate. Pressure groups, however, are active, and the "new lobby" has been encouraged. The introduction of skeleton bills during the first part of the session, completed in the second, provides a method of evasion. "Changed bills," introduced upon one subject in the first part of the

### PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 5287, 6090, 6513, 6644-6645, 6650, 6827)

#### CANADA

6286. WOODWARD, J. S. Wheat and politics on the prairies. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (4) Autumn 1931: 733-744.—The dependence on wheat of the three Canadian prairie provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, has resulted since 1920 in several economic and political movements and experiments, including the suggestion of their secession to become a separate free trade colony of the British Empire. Organization and opinion in the three provinces, however, has not always been parallel, and the condition of rural opinion in them is not easy to ascertain with precision.—*H. D. Jordan.*

#### LATIN AMERICA

6287. COHEN, B. South American journalism in 1931. *Journalism Quart.* 8 (4) Dec. 1931: 429-434.—There has been a general improvement in 1931 in the mechanical transmission of news and production of the newspaper. Political revolutions in six South American countries have affected freedom of the press, curtailing it by censorship, the subsidizing of periodicals by the government, and the creation of a condition of fear among editors and publishers leading to self-censorship of news and editorials. There is a growing public opinion against this condition. Among journalists the demand is increasing for a press federation of America. There is need for greater care by resident correspondents in preparing dispatches from South American cities if South American life, culture, and customs are to be portrayed to the world in unbiased light.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

the session and changed to an entirely different subject in the second, constitute another method. The press has been helpful in carrying digests of pending bills. It is almost unknown for the houses to refuse a member permission to introduce the constitutional limit of two bills in the second part of the session. More than half of the legislation is passed during the last ten days.—*W. Reed West.*

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5329, 6147, 6161, 6181, 6184, 6193, 6209, 6227, 6230, 6368, 6387-6388, 6399, 6430, 6505)

6290. BLACK, RUSSELL VAN NEST. Better zoning for easier administration. *City Planning.* 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 225-233.—Many administrative difficulties in zoning result from deficiencies in the original ordinance and zone map. Too many ordinances are pieced together from others and not properly related to problems of the individual city. Zoning and general planning studies should be carefully correlated and carried on by the same organization. Boards of adjustment, essentially administrative, should not make amendments or rezone. They frequently exceed their legal authority in allowing unnecessary exemptions, threatening the effectiveness and legal stability of zoning. Extreme



classification of districts based on types of buildings is difficult to justify on aesthetic or social grounds. It is feasible to include all types of dwellings in a single residential district. The problem is one rather of the relationship between the open spaces and the individual building than of segregation by types. This would make zoning administration much less difficult and our cities architecturally more interesting.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

6291. BRECHT, ARNOLD. La réforme administrative du Reich. [German administrative reform.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(706) Aug. 22, 1931: 1154-1155.—Three defects are present: (1) the enormous difference in the size of the *Länder*; (2) the dualism of governments; and (3) the dualism of administration. These defects are the most marked where the functions of *Reich* and *Länder* touch, as in social expenditure and financial matters. The official committee (*Verfassungsausschuss der Länderkonferenz*) which labored from 1928 to 1930 recommended that (1) the governments of the *Reich* and Prussia be reunited; (2) the central administration of Prussia should pass almost totally to the *Reich* and the *Länder* should be subjected directly to the *Reich*. Their functions would be increased, but police, justice, supervision of municipalities, and inspection of schools should be wholly in the control of the *Reich*. (3) The small *Länder* should be made into provinces. (4) Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and Baden should remain with most of their present powers, but with some changes.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6292. COVINGTON, PLATT W. Western state boards of health. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*. 21(10) Oct. 1931: 1112-1116.—With a comparatively small population scattered over a vast area the cost of conducting health work is great. Securing adequate appropriations is the chief problem. In the west the state health officer is usually appointed by the governor. Such organization has proven to be a detriment to public health work. In some of the western states the health department is maintained as a bureau within the welfare department under the supervision of a layman, an unfortunate condition inasmuch as the state's public health policies are formulated by insufficiently prepared persons. The most significant of recent developments is the policy of giving state aid in providing efficient full-time local health service. In this the percentage of increase is the same in the eastern and western states. There has been a tendency to decentralize the state health department. The ideal state health department is one that maintains the most essential bureaus with an expert in charge of each for advice to local departments.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

6293. FORBES, RUSSELL. Measuring the efficiency of a governmental purchasing department. *Pub. Management*. 13(10) Oct. 1931: 329-334.—As a furtherance of the object the author suggests the following criteria: (1) The number of purchase orders and contracts should tend to decrease; (2) the average amount of each order and contract should tend to increase; (3) the number of regular and emergency requisitions should tend to decrease; (4) the number of emergency orders should tend to decrease; (5) the average number of competitive bids per order of contract should show an increase; (6) the amount of goods in storage, the value of goods salvaged or transferred between departments, and the amount of adoption, revision, and enforcement of standard specification must all be taken into account. The volume of work should be kept at a steady flow, thus enabling the minimum personnel to perform the maximum work.—*Milton V. Smith.*

6294. GARDINER, WILLIAM T. 20th century administration. *State Govt.* 4(9) Sep. 1931: 3-4.—Legislators are seldom in a position to see the administrative structure which they have reared in proper perspective. Even a governor is often too close to the problem to

plan a comprehensive reorganization single-handed. This work should be entrusted, as in Maine, to an impartial and well equipped group of experts aided by well informed citizens acting without partisan purpose. The 1931 Maine legislature, after considering the report prepared by the experts and approved by the citizen committee, passed an act reorganizing the state government. Provisions are listed.—*Harvey Walker.*

6295. HOTCHKISS, E. W. The Interstate Commerce Commission and its work. *Detroit Law Rev.* 2(1) Nov. 1931: 1-22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has grown in power and prestige since its creation. The principal duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when established in 1887, were to regulate rates, and correct inequalities, preferences, and discriminations. Narrow jurisdiction was restricted in the early days by adverse court decisions. Various amendments have been made. The Elkins Act dealt with discriminations and deviations from published tariffs. In 1906 the Hepburn Act, giving to the commission the power to prescribe reasonable maximum rates and regulations, applied to express companies, sleeping car companies, and pipe lines. The Mann-Elkins amendment (1910) created the commerce court, authorized the fixing of rates after hearing upon the commission's own initiative, and added the regulation of telegraph, telephone, and cable companies. The Valuation Act directed the commission to ascertain the value of all property owned by the carriers. In 1917 membership was increased to nine and provision made for subdivision. By the National Defense Act and the Transportation Act its fostering guardianship was made more complete, and certain pooling arrangements were permitted. The commission is organized by six numbered divisions. It is not a court, does not follow its own decisions, previously made, but accepts the facts.—*H. Bacus.*

6296. MEIJER, D. H. Politie en politiek. [Police and politics.] *Koloniale Studien*. 15(5) Oct. 1931: 578-610.—On the grounds of political considerations it must necessarily be concluded that the command over court and safety police must remain in the hands of officials who are not responsible (for a part of their task) to political bodies like regency, municipal, and provincial councils. This is generally true, but even more so in dependencies like Netherlands-India. Practice indicates that a police corps stands strongly under the influence of the local conflict of interests whenever it is locally oriented.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

6297. UNSIGNED. Indirect censorship of radio programs. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 967-973.—While the Federal Radio Commission is forbidden the power of censorship or interference with the right of free speech, in passing on renewal of licenses it has become increasingly necessary to take into account question of what a station may broadcast. Competition will tend in some degree to eliminate those stations which fail to serve the public at large. Solution of curbing stations used in spread of "propaganda" lies in assuring creeds, doctrines, and beliefs a place on the air only if the stations which they control are in general devoted to the public service. In facing the problem of the broadcast of advertising, the commission has found it is impossible to do more in remedying the commercialized character of programs than to give preference in assignment of channels to those stations which are qualified to give superior programs.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

## PERSONNEL

6298. BLOG, LEON, and TELFORD, FRED. Does the Probst rating system rate? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(10) Oct. 1931: 581-584.—A presentation of the argument on the merits of the Probst service rating system for determining the service value of employees, as applied



to the engineering department of Los Angeles.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6299. DE WOLF, CHARLES C.** How Berkeley handles personnel problem. *Western City*. 7(9) Sep. 1931: 35-36.—Personnel administration at Berkeley is directly under the manager to whom is responsible a personnel and research assistant. There is being developed a comprehensive personnel system following the lines recommended by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration and the International City Managers Association.—*John M. Pliffner*.

**6300. HALL, ALBERT H.** Training schools for municipal officials in New York. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(10) Oct. 1931: 596-599.—An account of the work of the New York State Conference of Mayors in promoting training classes for amateur and semi-professional public officials in the state of New York, an activity made possible by a grant from the Spelman Fund.—*Harvey Walker*.

**6301. MARX, FRITZ M.** Training municipal officials in Germany after entry into the service. *Pub. Management*. 13(10) Oct. 1931: 334-337.—The tradition for excellence and stability in the civil service and the relative uniformity of municipal government are basic factors in the system of training municipal officials in Germany. To aid in training there exist numerous special schools sponsored by the federation of German civil service trade unions; in addition there are the new administrative academies.—*Milton V. Smith*.

**6302. MITCHELL, Mrs. EDITH J.** Certification and reclassification in the civil service. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 563-570.—Selection of appointees by civil service plans has already reached huge proportions in the federal and some of the state governments. Social work has not yet clearly enough defined the fundamental qualifications of the worker to give the public an understanding basis on which it may judge the qualifications of social workers, and civil service commissions have as yet no basis for their classification. A scheme of this sort would naturally vary for public social workers in the different states. In New York the plan of certification follows that laid down for other professional workers, some of whom are certified by boards already in existence. Differentiation may be sought as professions multiply. Certification in some professions does not prohibit the practice of persons not certified, but carries with it the endorsement of responsible authority and definite status. Such certification could be used by the civil service commission.—*O. D. Duncan*.

**6303. MURPHY, LIONEL V.** The training of municipal officials. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 10-13.—Includes references.—*Ruth A. Gallaher*.

**6304. STOWELL, ELLERY C.** Examinations for the American foreign service. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 24(3) Jul. 1930: 577-581.

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 5186, 5611, 5723, 5731, 6051, 6055, 6064, 6110-6111, 6116, 6119, 6129, 6138-6141, 6144, 6151, 6162-6163, 6165-6166, 6196, 6373, 6429, 6509)

**6305. ALLARY, JEAN.** Le budget exceptionnel de M. Snowden ou la symphonie héroïque du cancelier de l'échiquier. [The extraordinary budget of Snowden or the heroic symphony of the chancellor of the exchequer.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(710) Sep. 19, 1931: 1279-1281.—*Luther H. Evans*.

**6306. BARTON, WALTER E.** The effect of state laws on federal tax laws. *Tax Mag.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 11; 29.—If the state laws are to be recognized, and if they happen to be diverse, it is conceivable that taxpayers in different states may be affected differently by the same federal revenue act. After the examination

of several cases it is concluded that where congress does not manifest a contrary intent, state laws control as to the sale, descent, and title to property generally. This would include the construction of wills, deeds, leases, mortgages, etc., and the rights of the various parties thereunder; but where a difference is manifested, the congressional mandate is to be followed, unless a constitutional question is involved.—*M. H. Hunter*.

**6307. BESSLER, HELEN.** The special advisory committee. *Tax Mag.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 425-426; 456.—The special advisory committee in the Bureau of Internal Revenue has become a very important important part of the government's administration in the adjustment of tax grievances. Here the taxpayers have the advantage of consideration by a committee entirely separate from the auditors, reviewers, and conferees who had been handling the case in the income tax unit. Originally the entire committee sat in at the conference with the taxpayer or his representative and considered the issue. Because of increase in work opportunity is now given for a hearing before a member of the committee. There have been added a number of conferees with whom the taxpayers come directly into contact. The committee has no rigid rules for presentation of cases before it. The taxpayer submits his facts and arguments in the form of a brief or in any other convenient form. The hearings are informal.—*M. H. Hunter*.

**6308. BIRD, FREDERICK L.** American cities are reducing expenditures. *Pub. Management*. 13(12) Dec. 1931: 397-398.—A survey of 135 American cities of over 30,000 population to ascertain the extent of lowered expenditures shows the following results: Drastic reductions of expenditures seems improbable unless the public favors the abandonment or curtailing of many services which they now enjoy; continuing services are slow in feeling the business depression; improvements in administrative efficiency are being made in many cities thus bringing about economy, but on the whole this important phase is not receiving sufficient action; in general, cities have not resorted to salary and wage reductions, unemployment relief expenditures are unbalancing budgets; cities are faced with a serious delinquent tax problem.—*Milton V. Smith*.

**6309. COMPTON, RALPH THEODORE.** Romance and reality—the law and practice of general property tax assessment in Ohio. *Tax Mag.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 432-437; 455-456.—Until 1931 the laws of Ohio centralized the responsibility for the assessment of personal property and real estate in the county auditor. All assessments were to be at full value. Investigation has shown that there has been anything but uniformity in the practices of the auditors. The law also provides for boards of review. In many counties, however, these did not function and in some no records were kept of the actions. It is recommended that land be in the process of continuous appraisal rather than under the present six year plan, and that the assessing personnel be appointed from experts along this line. The ultimate solution will rest in control centralized in the state tax commission.—*M. H. Hunter*.

**6310. COX, HAROLD.** The taxation of land values. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(652) Jun. 1931: 637-647.—A hostile criticism of Snowden's plans. The means of introduction, tacking a future tax (1933) to a land valuation bill, was intended to prevent rejection by the Lords. It shows the need of an upper house with full legislative powers. The tax is to penalize landowners for owning. If it can be placed on land it can be imposed on all capital property. It is the first step, Snowden admits, leading to nationalization. As a tax it is bad. The cost of collection will be out of proportion to the receipts. Land values are the product of the owners efforts in most cases. It is unfair to make owners wish



to sell. It will curtail private gardens and parks to which the public have access.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**6311. EGGLESTON, F. W.; EDDY, J. W. M.; COPLAND, D. B.; HYTTEN, T.** Public finance and state enterprise. I. Australian loan and developmental policy. II. Public expenditure. III. Taxation and the public revenue. IV. Relation of commonwealth and state finance—the public debt. V. State enterprises and their organisation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 193-234.—I. The natural conditions of Australia have persistently necessitated development before settlement. Irrigation and railroads have been the main objects of expenditures. The developmental effect of the colossal expenditures of the last 25 years has been slight. II. While the growth of public expenditure has been rapid in the last ten years, the proportions of most items to the total do not show marked change, except that debt service has relatively increased. Expenditures have grown out of all proportion to the country's productivity and income, and cannot be longer supported at the present rate. A classification of public expenditures is given. III. Taxation for the Australian states and the commonwealth has increased from 16.2% of recorded production in 1919-20 to 19.7% in 1928-29. Even so, budgets were not balanced in 1928-29. To do so would have necessitated an increase in taxation to probably 21% of production. Taxes have formed an increasing part of total revenue in the states. The commonwealth depends too much on customs and excise taxation. Owing to encroachments of the commonwealth, the scope for state taxation has been considerably reduced, and the problem of double taxation has become acute. It is suggested that a single federal income tax be so arranged that the commonwealth would collect varying amounts in the several states according to their needs. IV. The chief difficulty is to be found in the increasingly protective tariff which benefits the populous manufacturing areas to the detriment of the outlying, sparsely populated agricultural, pastoral, and mining states which produce for export. Satisfactory general principles for the giving of grants-in-aid to the states have not been worked out. There is no need to regard Australia's debt problem as unduly alarming. V. The following conclusions are drawn from Victorian experience in state enterprises: As a rule, economic state enterprises cannot be managed departmentally; the statutory corporation is the only workable method, and its success depends on its independence from political control; for municipal enterprises, statutory corporations elected or nominated by municipal units are most satisfactory; the chief weakness in Victorian state enterprises is the attempt to develop the country regardless of financial cost; it is not possible to make state enterprises completely secure from political interference; if state undertakings could be secured from political interference they might work satisfactorily from an administrative point of view.—*Harold R. Enslow.*

**6312. GRAVES, MARK.** Hand in glove. *State Govt.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-13.—In New York state realty has until recently paid 80% of the taxes. This has now been reduced to 70%. It is futile to talk of relieving the tax burden at one source if we do not have a substitute. Higher motor vehicle taxation is a possibility. The taxation of personal incomes must be approached by all of the states simultaneously if it is to be effective. The states should keep away from the sales tax. The federal government should give credit on the income tax for a part of the payments made to states. The federal government should then turn to a sales tax to make up the resulting deficiency.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6313. GUPTA, NAGENDRANATH.** Swing of the pendulum. *Modern Rev.* 50 (5) Nov. 1931: 509-512.—India is suffering more from depression than England and England is immensely richer than India; but there

is no plan of reducing the cost of English administration of India. Salaries of government officials, as a rule, are much lower in England than in India. The prime minister and cabinet ministers of England get smaller salaries than members of the viceroy's executive council. The viceroy and the provincial governors enjoy a much bigger salary than the chief executive of either America or France.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

**6314. KOHLHEPP, J. W.** Accounting for fixed unsalable assets of county government. *Amer. Accountant.* (9) Sep. 1931: 271-272.—When bonds are issued for the construction of fixed unsalable assets, all costs should be capitalized. Depreciation should be calculated in accordance with their respective estimated periods of utility. After full depreciation they are to be carried at a nominal figure of one dollar. Scientifically calculated sinking funds should be provided for payment of interest and principal, instead of treating them as items of ordinary budgeted expense, thus giving effect to accumulating compound interest.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6315. KUNIGK, W. A.** Planning the future financial structure of a water works. *Amer. City.* 45 (6) Dec. 1931: 68-71.—An account of the methods used by the municipal water department of Tacoma, Washington, in planning its rate structure for a considerable period in advance. Diagrams are included showing (1) all proposed plant expenditures and plant income during the entire redemption period of all proposed waterworks bond issues for the city, (2) an analysis of possible economies from a well development as compared with the heavy carrying charges of a gravity pipe line development, and (3) a graphic presentation of a proposed water rate for the city on a logarithmic rate scale.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6316. LAWRENCE, F. E., Jr.** Citizens' committee supervises expenditure of St. Louis bond issue. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (12) Dec. 1931: 694-697.—By 1931, St. Louis, Missouri, had expended \$63,000,000 of a bond issue for public improvements amounting to \$87,000,000 voted by the citizens in 1923, under the close supervision of a citizens' committee representing the principal civic and commercial associations of the city.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6317. LELAND, SIMEON E.** Should public expenditures be reduced? *Pub. Management.* 13 (12) Dec. 1931: 393-397.—The amount of expenditures is not a clue to the question. It does not matter whether services are performed by private or by public endeavor, except that the service shall be performed at the least social cost with the costs spread in a socially desirable manner. Only identical services should be compared and all of the cost should be counted. The real answer is to decide what governments should do and this demands placing impartial facts before the people in a democracy. At present there is much emotion about instances of waste in government and little recognition of good government.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**6318. LELAND, SIMEON E.** An equitable tax program. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-8, 28.—A general discussion of public expenditures, accounting systems, publicity, budget control, the various sources of public revenues, and inequalities in assessment in the U. S.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

**6319. LOUX, L. F.** Board decisions on statute of limitations. *Tax Mag.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-16; 25.—The subjects considered in this article are: Has the board jurisdiction to determine when the period of limitation has run? Does the period begin from the date of the filing of the original or the amended income tax return? Is it started by the filing of the tentative or the final income tax return? Does the return of a parent corporation start the period in favor of the subsidiary? Does the filing of separate returns start the period where later developments show separate returns should have been filed? When does the period not oper-



ate in favor of the taxpayer? Who must sign a corporation income tax return? For what period is an unlimited waiver operative? Is a bond a waiver? Can a waiver reopen or renew the right to collection?—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6320. LUTZ, HARLEY L.** The control of public expenditures. *Tax Digest.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 366-374; (12) Dec. 1931: 408-413.—Control over public expenditures is imperative because of a growth which has exceeded the rate of growth of our national wealth and income. Local political units furnish the best example for needed improvement. The multiplicity of agencies coupled with a lack of concentrated financial responsibility is productive of waste. A proper allocation of functions between central and local governmental authority and the able selection of public employees must be effected. Useful instruments of expenditure control are found in the development of the budget, adequate systems of accounting and auditing, and certain restrictions on the growth of indebtedness. Standards of service for various activities must be set up and appropriate costs assigned to each. There must be an intelligently directed drive against civic and political illiteracy.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

**6321. McELHOES, S. I.** Comments on municipal ownership. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5(10) Oct. 1931: 306, 307.—This article presents the matter of taxation in cities with municipally owned public utility plants as compared with those in which the utility plants are privately owned.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

**6322. MOSHER, WILLIAM E., and POLAH, SOPHIE.** Extent, cost and significance of public employment in the United States. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1932: 51-75.—Figures are included for the federal government, the 48 states, 3,054 counties, 16,691 cities, villages, and incorporated towns, and 8 city-county consolidations. The sources used consist of a considerable number of field investigations carried on by bureaus of municipal research, college instructors, graduate students, and financial officers. Their findings were checked where possible against published budgets, annual reports, and census figures. Where neither of these sources was available, class averages were applied to the units not otherwise covered. Most of the data were reported for the calendar year 1926 or the fiscal year 1926-7. Part time and full time employees were separately estimated. Sixteen tables are included presenting detailed figures. The total number of full time employees of government in the U. S. is found to be 2,683,696; part time employees 942,000. The total compensation is \$3,898,649,000 per annum. The operating budgets of these governmental units totalled \$6,184,822,000. Thus the amount expended for compensation of personal services was 68% of the total operating budget.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6323. NARAYAN, PRATAP.** The control of Indian military expenditure. *Hindustan Rev.* 56(322-23) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 4-16.—It is widely known in India that the English military establishment in that country is costly and often mismanaged. But the Indian taxpayers have no control whatever over the military expenditure of the country. The only check that is exercised over the financial vagaries of the military administration is provided by the audit department which is in no way responsible to the Indian legislature.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

**6324. NATHAN, ROGER.** La situation budgétaire de la France. [The French budgetary situation.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(710) Sep. 19, 1931: 1265-1267.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6325. RIGHTOR, C. E.** Comparative tax rates of 290 cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(12) Dec. 1931: 703-718.—Summary for 1931.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6326. ROSA, C. D.** A few comments on a few tax problems. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(4) Jan. 1932: 102-109.—Sound public finance is to all intents and purposes identical with sound individual finance. While

there are complaints about all kinds of taxes, the main complaint comes from the property tax, partially because it is so general and partially because the owners of intangibles do not pay their fair share. Possible relief may come through the privilege or occupation tax, but this is undesirable because it is placed on the cost of business and is passed on to the consumer. The burden of sales taxes is passed to the consumer and often it is passed on in the channel of trade with a percentage of profit added to the tax. Wisconsin has made considerable use of the income tax with satisfactory results. When compared with the U. S. as a whole and with 6 competing states, measured by 13 tests, industry of Wisconsin has had a very satisfactory growth.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6327. BONNET, GEORGES.** Une évolution de la politique financière en Tchécoslovaquie. [An evolution of the financial policy of Czechoslovakia.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(695) Jun. 6, 1931: 777-778.—After the stabilization of the crown in 1926, the government decided to balance the budget by systematic limitation of expenditures and refusal to levy new taxes. Remarkable results were obtained in the five years to 1931 in (1) diminution of the short-term debt, (2) repayments to the National Bank, (3) creation of reserves in the national treasury, (4) speeded up amortization of the long-term debt, and remission of a large sum, as a revolving fund, to the railways. The stability of the government, the prestige of Minister of Finance Englis, prosperity, etc., have rendered these things possible. But certain evils have resulted—railway development has been retarded, and even needed replacements have been too slow. Both the government and public opinion are now ready for new loans and new developments of public works.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6328. STONE, DONALD C.** Standard work units in city accounting. *Amer. Accountant.* 16(11) Nov. 1931: 328-330.—The committee on uniform street sanitation records devised standard forms and work procedures and standard work units for the measurement of performance for municipal sanitation activities. A recent installation in Brunswick, Georgia, involves the following procedures: (1) daily field reports of work performed and equipment used, (2) equipment records showing performance and costs of operating, (3) summary cost records giving total and unit costs, (4) complaint record, and (5) monthly statements of work and costs. Standard work units for street cleaning, street sweepings removal, catch basin cleaning, garbage and trash removal, night soil removal, dead animals removal, and refuse disposal are employed. The standard cost of work units are used to guide officials in evaluating actual performance.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6329. TAYLOR, HENRY C.** The advisability of federal aid acts. *State Govt.* 4(10) Oct. 1931: 3-4.—Property and incomes are not distributed geographically, any more than equally between individuals. Income to the U. S. treasury comes from certain large sources in a small area, but is derived from a much wider area. Every bill providing for federal aid should provide also for adequate local autonomy in the expenditure of funds, and federal control should be limited to audits to determine that the funds have been used for the purposes intended.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6330. THOMPSON, L. D.** Income tax bacon. *State Govt.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 6-7.—The Missouri state income tax dates from 1917. The latest amendment made in 1931, places a tax of 2% upon corporate incomes and taxes personal incomes on a graduated rate from 1-4%. The 1931 act requires that certified copies of the federal income tax returns be filed with the state income tax return. The tax is administered by state and county officials; this makes for great efficiency and is the source of financial saving. There are 1100 officers involved, all working for the state on a fee basis. Over



half the counties do not have a single delinquent income tax bill on their books. The total tax collected in 1930 was \$4,600,000.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6331. UNSIGNED.** Australia: Monetary policy and financial reconstruction. *Round Table.* (84) Sep. 1931: 888-896.—The political and fiscal background of the Australian budgetary crisis is analyzed. Among the most controversial of proposed economies are reductions in wages, pensions, and social services (opposed by Labor), but especially the enforced sharing by bond-holders in the effects of reduced national income through compulsory conversion of public indebtedness at lower interest rates. Financial rehabilitation, however, has been raised above acute party controversy, and the road to deflation has been definitely taken.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

**6332. UNSIGNED.** Las finanzas de las provincias argentinas. [The finances of the provinces of Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 27 (160) Oct. 1931: 265-270.

**6333. UNSIGNED.** Proposed English land tax as affecting land planning. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 21 (6) Jun. 1931: 141-143.—Views of prominent planners and economists are outlined, and the reasons for the opposition of city planners are stated.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

**6334. UNSIGNED.** La stabilisation du dinar yougoslave. [The stabilization of the Yugoslav dinar.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (693) May 23, 1931: 720-723.—Extracts from the report of Gaston Jèze on the legal stabilization of the dinar, and the national monetary law of May 11, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6335. UNSIGNED.** Summary of administration report of Madras Town Planning Department. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 21 (6) Jun. 1931: 150-151.—Finances are making it difficult for the Indian states, which had been in the van in city planning in India, to hold their own, to say nothing of improving the layout of their cities.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

**6336. VYBRAL, VLADISLAV.** Problém ekonomise státní správy a jeho řešení po stránce organizační. [The problem of economy in the state administration and its solution from the organization viewpoint.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 36 (5) May 1931: 319-334; (6) Jun. 1931: 426-434.—The cost of the state administration is of increasing importance to Czechoslovakia and a number of steps have been taken to improve the situation, such as the separation of state undertakings from state administration and their commercialization, and provisions fixing the income of the civil service. The state employees have demanded reconsideration of the latter law.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## JUSTICE

### PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 5523, 6081, 6101, 6189, 6195, 6201, 6226, 6262, 6379, 6462, 6740, 6849, 6850, 6855)

**6337. ASÚA, LUIS JIMÉNEZ de.** Die Strafgesetzgebung der spanischen Republik. [The criminal code of the Spanish republic.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 641-663.—On Apr. 15, 1931, the Spanish republic abolished the code of the dictatorship of 1928 and substituted for it the code of 1870. Shortly afterwards a commission was appointed to consider a complete revision of the laws of the republic. The subcommission on the criminal code divided its work into that of temporary reforms and the creation of an entirely new code. The draft of the temporary reforms has been completed. It confines itself to: (1) changes made necessary through the change in the form of government; (2) the correction of systematic errors and the inclusion of supplementary laws; and (3) humanization and individualization of the laws.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

**6338. AUMANN, F. R.** The juvenile court movement in Ohio. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 556-565.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**6339. BAŘINKA, C.** První sjezd právníků států slovanských v Bratislavě 1933. [The first congress of lawyers of the Slav states in Bratislava in 1933.] *Právní Obzor.* 14 (18) Nov. 15, 1931: 528-543.—The idea of mutual legal contacts and the safety of their existence is old. The third congress of Czechoslovak lawyers in 1930 made a proposal to hold a congress of Slav lawyers; various other institutions have subsequently agreed to support the plan and invitations have been sent out for the fall of 1933.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**6340. BATES, SANFORD.** Architectural environment in relation to prisoners. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 536-544.—The director of the bureau of prisons of the department of justice states that so far as the safety of control of prisoners is concerned, it is only through habit or custom that we retain strong steel cells. At the new federal penitentiary being erected at Lewisburg, a variety of housing facilities is being planned. Both cell blocks and individual strong rooms in addition to dormitories both large and small are being erected, as well as honor rooms and honor dormitories for inmates who merit this differentiated treatment. In brief, the best features of the new German progressive system of treating criminals are being followed. On the other hand, we cannot safely turn all our prisoners loose in honor camps. The cell block cannot be abandoned in its entirety and a prison camp set up as the sole solution of the prison building program.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**6341. BATES, SANFORD.** Institutes and schools for prison officials. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 421-429.—The tendency of public sentiment now is toward having the prison serve as a training school in which the inmates are taught vocations, where the needs of mental and physical health are considered, and where the inmate will be taught more completely what his sphere in the social world about him will be after his discharge. These demands require a new type of prison guard with a broader outlook and a clearer understanding as to the difficult job he has to fill. A civil service register will become a more important agent in filling positions and in making promotions.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6342. BRANDSTÄTTER, H.** Ein Beitrag zur Strafvollzugsbeamtenfrage. [Penal officials.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 663-676.—It is necessary to have an education officer in the prison, charged with the supervision and coordination of the training of the individual for society. The guards must be picked with these objectives in view, and especially trained for this work. Other officials may be necessary, but this work should be conducted separately from, though in close harmony with, that of the school, the chaplains, and the executive staff of the prison.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

**6343. ERNST, MORRIS L.** Report on crime and the foreign born. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 869-870.—A review of the report of the Wickersham Commission on Crime and the Foreign Born. The underlying data prepared by the commission comprises a valuable and monumental piece of work. The discussion of public opinion in the colonial days to the present, the statistics in regard to crime of foreign born in cities having high or low percentages of foreign born, the data in regard to convictions obtained, police arrests, violations under the prohibition laws, and commitments of petty offenders indicate studious and workmanlike compilations of the data available. The difficulties encountered in the administration of criminal justice by the foreign born, the inadequacy of the



interpreter system, observations in regard to public defenders are succinctly stated. Special studies in regard to Mexican immigration and the community studies of New Orleans, San Francisco and Stockton, California, are interesting. Nevertheless, the commission fails to accomplish what it might have accomplished, inasmuch as it was content to make a survey and suggest no plan or scheme to remedy existing conditions.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6344. EXNER, FRANZ. Studien über die Strafzumessungspraxis der deutschen Gerichte. [Studies in the determination of punishment by German courts.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (16) 1931: pp. 119.—Allowing for the cases in which the German criminal code has been changed, there has been a tendency toward less harsh punishments during the 60 years in which the present code has been in force. The increase in the percentage of crimes in which fines are imposed, the decrease of prison sentences, without a corresponding increase of longer jail sentences, and the generally decreased length of imprisonment have been developing, almost without interruption, since 1882. There are local differences in the use of fines in lieu of imprisonment, length of sentences, and the utilization of the principles provided by the juvenile court, due to a carryover of legal traditions existing in different parts before the founding of the *Reich*. In recent years there has been a tendency toward unification of practice. Crimes for which the same range of punishment is provided are not punished alike. Increasing the maximum punishment has little practical effect, for the courts almost uniformly impose a sentence approximating the minimum. Compared with the average provided by law, the punishments for offences against morality and the sanctity of the oath are harsher, those for offences against property about average, and those for bodily injury, insults, and offences against the state and public order milder. The extent to which the courts mirror public opinion is seen in the imposition of punishments in proportion to the damage done and the tendency toward less harsh judgments in line with the attempt to understand the criminal.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

6345. FRANKLIN, THOMAS H. When may a police officer slay in making an arrest? *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(10) Oct. 1931: 675-676.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6346. GAMBRELL, E. SMYTHE. Lay encroachments on the legal profession. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (8) Jun. 1931: 989-1000.—Recent judicial decisions prohibiting corporations and laymen from practicing law are necessary for the protection of the public. However, lawyers must be able to demonstrate that the public interest will best be served by the limitation of the common right of everyone to work. Complaints relate chiefly to trade organizations, collection agencies, and title and trust companies. It is generally agreed that a corporation cannot be admitted to the bar and that such would not be desirable. To permit corporations to practice law generally in connection with their legitimate business functions is contrary to the public welfare. There has been a want of appreciation of the legal profession on the part of trust companies which in some cases have advertised against individual legal advice. More recently, however, they have viewed the relationship between the corporation and lawyer with a thought of public welfare and the common good.—*H. Bacus.*

6347. HARDY, GEORGES. La justice indigène au Maroc. [Native justice in Morocco.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(708) Sep. 5, 1931: 1220-1221.—An explanation of the jurisdiction of the *cadis* (religious), and the *caïds* and *pashas* (temporal).—*Luther H. Evans.*

6348. HICKS, FREDERICK C., and KATZ, ELIOTT R. The practice of law by laymen and lay agencies. *Yale Law J.* 41(1) Nov. 1931: 69-100.—The field of the attorney is being encroached upon today by trust, title and insurance companies, banks, tax experts, ac-

countants, collection agencies, notaries, real estate brokers, arbitrators, workmen's compensation boards, and small claims courts. There is a neutral zone between the lawyer and the layman in which both can operate but with proper regulation. Proper administration of existing statutes would eliminate much illegal activity, through fine, injunction, and deprivation of corporate charters. Regulation of the privilege of advertising by corporations acting as trustees and executors, and valid advertising by bar associations would protect the lawyer to some extent. Publication of short and dignified articles in leading periodicals and in local magazines would be of benefit. Cooperation through conferences and mutual agreements between organizations of lawyers and laymen performing legal functions is necessary. The bar must impartially discipline its delinquent members, raise the standards for admission, and limit the number of those admitted to the actual needs of society.—*H. Bacus.*

6349. McCLINTIC, GEORGE W. Probation. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(9) Sep. 1931: 589-593.—The writer, who is a U. S. judge for the southern district of western Virginia, summarizes the provisions of the present federal probation law and suggests improvements.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6350. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. El nuevo codigo penal de México. [The New Mexican penal code.] *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(3) Aug. 1930: 299-312.—The new penal code of Mexico abolishes the death penalty, and the jury system, a supreme council of social defense replacing the latter. It attempts to substitute treatment for punishment. It does not define the treatment for any case, but leaves this to be determined by the conditions in the case itself. It does, however, establish bases for diagnosis, leaving the chief responsibility on the shoulders of the experts who examine the criminal psychologically, educationally, and otherwise. The council of social defense determines how the law shall be applied after the judges have determined why and when.—*Max Savelle.*

6351. POLAK, LEO. Zur sittlichen Rechtfertigung der Strafe. [The ethical justification of punishment.] *Kantstudien.* 35 1930: 59-76.—Punishment has two justifications, a proximate one *ut ne malis expediat esse malos* (Spinoza), and an ultimate one, as an assertion of moral values. For these reasons punishment must be suited to the needs of the individual, taking full account of the motives that prompted the act and of the repentance that followed it. Because there is such a difference between primitive justice and revenge, corporal punishment is seen as contradictory to the demands of such justice, for it does not inflict the sufferings that are deserved but does inflict the undeserved ones.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6352. POUND, ROSCOE. Ideal element in American judicial decision. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(1) Nov. 1931: 136-148.—The New York court of appeals, speaking through Chief Justice Cardozo, rendered in a case which involved the liability of public accountants, an important decision, of particular interest with respect to the judicial process. The court, in an opinion in which a careful examination of the negligence formula and the fraud formula is made, has checked a tendency to dissipate the power of the judge and exaggerate the power of the jury, especially in cases foreign to a jury's effective participation.—*E. S. Brown.*

6353. RIPPY, J. FRED. The new penal code of Mexico. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(3) Aug. 1930: 295-298.—The new penal code of Mexico is characteristic of the idealism that marks the constitutions of the Latin-American republics. It follows the premise that crime is the fault of society as well as the fault of the criminal, and that the aim of all procedure is reform rather than vengeance.—*Max Savelle.*



**6354. UNSIGNED.** National Union of Judicial Councils. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 13 (4) Dec. 1929: 102-104.—This article discusses the first annual meeting of judicial councils held on Oct. 22, 1929, under the auspices of the American Bar Association and the possible advantages of such a working organization.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6355. UNSIGNED.** Practice of law by corporations. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (1) Nov. 1931: 83-86.—Bar associations have recently shown much concern over the invasion of trust companies, banks, and similar corporations into the field of law. It is well established that corporations cannot practice law. The practice of law has been defined as any service, involving legal knowledge, rendered in respect of the rights, duties, obligations, liabilities, or business relations of the one requesting the information. Generally, the violations of the principle are efficiently handled as contempt of court.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 6136, 6424, 6442, 6684, 6776)

**6356. CASS, E. R.** Responsibility for prison conditions. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 586-588.—The general secretary of the American Prison Association suggests that the unfortunate disorders in the prisons in recent months are due to overcrowding, unwise restrictions with regard to rewards for good conduct and earned release, idleness, and the mass treatment due to the large populations of our prisons.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**6357. GOLDBERG, W. ABRAHAM.** Felony trials in Michigan counties. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 566-575.—In 1927 the major part of the state of Michigan permitted the option, in the discretion of the defendant, of trial by jury or by the court without a jury. The present inquiry is based upon felony trials in several rural Michigan jurisdictions. The investigation showed that the plea of guilty is dominant in the county court disposition of cases. The sentence imposed is more lenient than that following the expensive trial by either jury or judge. The optional provision of trial by court at the election of the accused has as yet not been put to definite use in Michigan circuit courts.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**6358. HOGAN, GEO. M.** The strangled judge. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 14 (4) Dec. 1930: 116-125.—In 38 states the trial judge is unable to charge the jury upon the facts. This results from certain statutory enactments, constitutional provisions, and judicial decisions which restrain the trial judge from exercising his common law power of commenting upon the weight of evidence and the credibility of witnesses for the purpose of aiding, but not controlling, the jury. Because these judges are so strangled by law, the jury system itself is doomed. The only way to save the jury is to elevate the "moderator" judge to be a real judge.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6359. HOLT, EMILY.** Justice without juries. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (979) Dec. 1931: 92-102.—The substitution of arbitration for long drawn out and expensive jury trials in many civil cases has had a rapid development in the last decade. This has been furthered by the organization of the American Arbitration Association established in 1926 by leading American lawyers. Arbitration boards have the advantage of offering opinion and decisions at the hands of properly qualified experts. Immemorial safeguards are found to be just as possible through the arbitration process. The arbitrators are better qualified than the heterogeneous juries, and judges are not always best qualified to handle civil cases.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**6360. MISHKIN, CHARLES.** The public defender. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 489-505.—This article is a summary of the investigation of the

Committee on Public Defender, a sub-committee of the Committee of the Chicago Bar Association on Defense of Prisoners. The inquiry was based upon written communications to officials and organizations throughout the world who are in any way identified with the subject of public defender, upon a special trip by the chairman of the committee to several states where the public defender system is in operation, and also upon conditions incident to the administration of criminal justice in Cook County, Illinois. As a result of its five years' investigation, the committee concludes that: (1) The assigned counsel system of representing indigent defendants has not been a success, due to defects inherent in the system itself and despite the well-meaning efforts of judges, bar associations, and civic organizations. (2) The office of public defender is sound in theory, and workable and successful in practice; the success of the office of public defender is due in great measure to the high caliber of men selected for the office. (3) With proper safeguards to keep it out of politics and to promote its efficient operation, the office of public defender should be established by law in Cook County and made applicable to other counties in Illinois at their election.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**6361. MORSE, WAYNE L.** A survey of the grand jury system. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1931: 101-160; (3) Apr. 1931: 217-257; (4) Jun. 1931: 295-365.—After an explanation of methods used in the survey, conducted by the Social Science Research Council, definitions of terms, and cautions as to the use of data, the author presents several conclusions. The survey supports Raymond Moley's statement that as an instrument for the routine work of initiating prosecutions, the grand jury has been supplanted by the public prosecutor. Grand juries show a greater tendency to "no true bill" charges of crime against the person than against property, or public morals and safety. The innocent person is as well protected under the information as under the grand jury indictment method. The questionnaire sent under the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University to 2694 judges in 48 states is printed in full. The first 7 of the 19 questions include an inquiry as to actual and preferred methods of selecting grand jurors, an examination from several points of view of the operation of the indictment and information methods of initiating prosecutions, and a query as to whether the indictment method results in delays that weaken cases for the state. The author analyzes answers to these 7 questions, classifying the results by states and by the courts presided over by the 541 judges who submitted replies. The third installment presents material submitted in answer to the last 12 questions and includes pages of excerpts from replies received. A dual system is recommended—the information method for ordinary use because it is cheaper and because it centers responsibility in the prosecutor, but with indictment by grand jury ready for use when political fraud and corruption must be investigated.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

**6362. NEYTZELL de WILDE, A.** De rechtsbeëindeling der Indische bevolkingsgroepen in ontwikkeling en verwikkeling. [The jurisdiction of the Netherlands East Indian population groups, its developments and problems.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Oct. 1931: 84-107.—In the Netherlands East Indies the civil law is nearly the same for the European group of the population and for the oriental foreigners; for the natives it is different. The civil cases of people of the different races are treated before different judges. The penal law is the same for all groups; but the judges and the law suit are different for the Europeans and for the natives and oriental foreigners. Objections have been made, particularly against the differences in penal law suits as regards preventive detention, house



search, preliminary inquiry, etc., which in native and Chinese law suits are in the hands of governmental officials rather than those of the public prosecutor or judge. Special difficulties have risen in connection with the new civil code in China based on monogamy, for as a consequence of its introduction the Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies should be treated like the Europeans, according to Sec. 163 of the Netherlands East Indies Governmental Act. A preliminary regulation was introduced in 1930 in order to prevent serious difficulties; one of its most important provisions is for a police judge competent to judge of all simple delicts committed by Europeans and Chinese; the preliminary inquiry is in the hands of the public prosecutor. Serious delicts committed by Chinese will have to be judged in the future by the courts of justice instead of the regional colleges of justice. As to the natives, it seems desirable to leave the jurisdiction to the regional colleges for the time being. The preliminary inquiry in native cases should be conducted by the public prosecutor. Jurists differ as to the character of the new civil code of China, viz., whether it contains a Western regulation of family right; only in that case will the Chinese have to be considered as Europeans. The highest judge in the Netherlands East Indies will have to decide this question.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**6363. STATON, JOHN W.** The special verdict as an aid to the jury. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 13(6) Apr. 1930: 176-182.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6364. UNSIGNED.** The convict colony in French Guiana. *Howard J.* 3(2) 1931: 65-76.—In accordance with a law passed in 1854 which was intended for habit-

ual criminals, people sentenced to penal servitude in France, no matter whether it is a first offender, an innocent man, or an ex-service man, are still being sent to the colony in Guiana. The latter, because of the climate, lack of proper food, light, medicine and medical treatment, and general inhuman conditions of living, is a death-trap, which claims its victims after great suffering. Liberated convicts, instead of being assisted to re-establish themselves, are being retained there for serving a sentence of compulsory residence. Scarcity of employment for ex-convicts contributes to their hardships. An act passed in 1925 to mitigate the law of 1854 is either misinterpreted or ignored by the governor of the colony. A welfare committee, supposed to work for the moral uplift of the convicts and to assist them in their material needs after release, is only a myth.—*Lina Kahn.*

**6365. UNSIGNED.** Detroit circuit court integrated. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc. J.* 14(6) Apr. 1931: 174-179.—The experience of the reorganized Wayne County circuit court demonstrates the beneficial results which may occur from the use of sound principles of organization in judicial business.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6366. UNSIGNED.** Efficient criminal court machinery. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 14(6) Apr. 1931: 180-188.—A dramatic chapter in the history of American city government is the story of Detroit's unified municipal court. In this article its record is analyzed, its successes and failures noted, and its contributions to the improved administration of justice.—*F. R. Aumann.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 5172, 5325, 5332, 5337, 6164, 6296, 6323, 6372, 6431, 6546, 6575)

**6367. BOND, HORATIO.** Reducing fire losses and costs. *Pub. Management.* 13(10) Oct. 1931: 338-339.—Cities should have maps plotting the location and types of fires; they aid in the location of fire stations and the proper apparatus to meet conditions. Construction, hazards of industries, and other occupancies can be determined.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**6368. COCHRANE, R. A.** The work of the royal air force at Aden. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(501) Feb. 1931: 88-102.—The defence of Aden, the only large harbor on south coast of Arabia, was achieved previous to the war through bargains with Turkey, which controlled the native tribes. After the war the tribes took advantage of British weakness there and seized such of the protectorate as they wanted. A military expedition appeared necessary, and would have been very costly, if effective. In April, 1928, the defence of Aden was transferred from the war office to the air ministry, and the successful operations against Imam and the Zeidis are described and explained. (Map).—*P. Lieff.*

**6369. FRÖBERG, GERDA.** Sweden's "landsturm" women. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 19(10) Oct. 1931: 611-614.—A women's auxiliary of Sweden's very old *landsturm* organization was formed in 1924 and its more than 100 locals now have a membership of over 15,000. By various impromptu devices its women seek to raise the means to aid financially the League which trains officers for the *landsturm*. When the latter has its drills, usually on Sundays, the women through their organization take care of the camp kitchens or do canteen work or nursing. Discipline is strict.—*Oscar J. Falmes.*

**6370. HEDGES, FRANK H.** Are the Japanese militaristic? *World Tomorrow.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 8-10.—The army is small, taking not more than one in seven of each annual class. Recruiting time is the season for a fresh

crop of scandals, each year, by those who seek to avoid service. There is vigorous agitation for the further reduction of the army and opposition to military training in the schools. Naval and army budgets are voted with increasing difficulty.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**6371. WALDMAN, SEYMOUR.** A seven per cent war. *World Tomorrow.* 14(7) Jul. 1931: 216-218.—Hearings before the joint cabinet-congressional commission to lay plans, under the Snell resolution, for "drafting" property in war-time, and for the elimination of profits from war, have shown that the commission has either ignored the purpose of its creation or has misunderstood. The course of the hearings so far has shown an attempt by the war department to extend its control over industry, while no clear will to restrict or prevent profits has been apparent.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 6108, 6247, 6267, 6392, 6656, 6658, 6660, 6664, 6734-6735, 6784)

**6372. GAŠPARÍKOVÁ, A.** Nová organisace maderské vysoké kultury. [The new organization of high Magyar culture.] *Naše Doba.* 37(9) Jun. 1930: 531-534.—Kuno Klebelsberg, minister of cults and education of Hungary, acknowledged in 1930 that his ministry is also performing the functions of the minister of national defence. Special attention is paid to cultural relations with foreign countries and 166 fellowships to study abroad have been established. The whole system of education serves the nationalistic purposes of the country.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**6373. MILLER, H. J.** Reducing public school costs. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1932: 7-11.—The public school system in the U. S. in the last decade has been a great laboratory experiment with the children as the subjects and the taxpayers' money as the subvention. The missing link has been a medium to inform adequately the public of the progress of these experi-



ments and to impress upon the experimenters the collective wishes of the public. The whole educational system must pass through the same questioning that other public and private expenditures are passing through.—*Harvey Walker.*

6374. SCHRÁNIL, J. Postátnění národního musea. [National Museum transformed into a state institution.] *Naše Doba*. 37 (2) Nov. 1929: 68-73.—The National Museum of Prague, founded in 1818, was a property of a private corporation, formed for nationalistic reasons. A new period of development came in 1891, when the museum was located in its present monumental building. In spite of spare financial support, mineralogy, prehistory, historical archaeology, and ethnical departments became well developed. In 1918 the land committee began to carry the burden of expenses and the title was changed to "National Museum." Eventually differences of opinion between the land committee and the committee of the museum led to the present transfer of the institution to the state. The scientific activity of the museum is directed by a committee, five of whose members are appointed by the state together with the chairman, and five elected by the committee of the Society for the National Museum. The state carries all financial expenses and every year 2,000,000 crowns will be granted, 1,000,000 for the building of another building, and the other for the buying of collections.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6375. WINKLER, HELEN. Making the schools an increasing factor in diminishing unemployment. *Amer. City*. 45 (4) Oct. 1931: 87.—An account of the efforts made in New York City to educate thousands of illiterate persons thrown out of work by the depression.—*Harvey Walker.*

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 5331, 5611, 5629, 5666, 5854-5855, 5858, 5950, 5975, 5782, 5999, 6004, 6008, 6010, 6018, 6217, 6290, 6292, 6333, 6335, 6715, 6727, 6732, 6734, 6737)

6376. BARNETT, ADA M. The aftermath of Sheppard-Towner. *Survey*. 67 (6) Dec. 15, 1931: 303-304.—Since the expiration in 1929 of the Sheppard-Towner Act, each state has been left to provide care for mothers and infants without a federal subsidy. Investigations of the National League of Women Voters during the summer of 1931 show that less than a third of the states have made separate appropriations for maternity and infancy hygiene, and that little attention is given to keeping records of what part of the general appropriation is used for this work. Approximate figures for 1932 indicate that only 21 states will carry a maternity and infancy program about equal to what was done under the Sheppard-Towner Act; 9 states will do about half the former amount; 12 states and Hawaii will do less than half; 3 states have no appropriations available and the state health officers do not report any work of this sort done under other appropriations.—*Lucile Eaves.*

6377. BENINI, RODOLFO. Legislazione sociale e regime corporativo nel quadro dell'economia scientifica. [Social legislation and the corporative regime in scientific economics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (10) Oct. 1930: 893-902.—It is necessary to include among fundamental propositions of pure economics the inequalities existing in fact among men. This was shown in highest degree in the political regime which brought slavery and is still met with in modern society given the prevalence of the entrepreneur. It justifies and renders necessary social legislation to the extent of reducing the economic exploitation of the worker deprived of capital.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

6378. BRANDEIS, ELIZABETH. Wisconsin tackles job security. *Survey*. 67 (6) Dec. 15, 1931: 295-

296.—Wisconsin is about to pass the first distinctively American unemployment insurance bill. It carries the proviso that employers shall be given a chance for voluntary adoption before the compulsory measure becomes effective. The bill requires each employer to contribute not more than 2% of his payroll to an unemployment reserve fund in the custody of the state. Benefits are limited to 50% of the wage, with a maximum of \$10 per week, for 10 weeks in any one year. Each establishment fund may be used only to pay its own employees and the assessments fluctuate with its condition; hence there are strong inducements for efforts to regularize employment.—*Lucile Eaves.*

6379. CASS, E. R. Prison labor legislation and the health of prisoners. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 116-125.—Enforced idleness is not only subversive of discipline and prison morals, but is also the greatest cruelty. Idleness is economically wasteful to the state, and bars the door to successful reformatory methods. Prison labor systems fall into two principal groups which are sharply distinct: (1) Those in which the commodities produced are sold on the open market either through contractors or direct by the state; (2) those in which the commodities produced are consumed by state owned institutions. There are several systems, (1) contract, (2) piece work, (3) leasing, (4) public account, (5) states' use, and (6) public works and ways for utilizing prison labor. These all more or less involve competition with private enterprise and free labor. There are enough discharged prisoners returning annually to civilian life that the moral, mental, and physical effects of prison training has a direct bearing upon community life and welfare.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6380. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Divorce and the legislatures. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 870-873.—The divorce laws passed at the last legislative sessions indicate a general tendency towards liberality. There is no case in which a legislature has taken a step restricting either cause or procedure, and while not many new grounds have been admitted, there is some advance on this side. Many phases of the new laws are analyzed and discussed.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6381. CHMIELEŃSKA, MARJA. Ogrody działkowe w Polsce. [Allotment gardens in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 168-171.—The best organized allotment gardens have been created in Poznań, Pomerania, and Silesia. There exist two societies of allotment gardens in Warsaw. The allotments in Dombrowa are cultivated mainly by the miners and unemployed. Two unions, one of the societies of allotment gardens in Poznań, and the other a regional union in Silesia, display great activity. The ministry of labor and social welfare in Poland is much interested in the development of these societies, which are important from the hygienic, moral, and economic point of view, and subsidizes them regularly. The municipalities, too, support the development of the allotment gardens to the limit of their financial ability.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6382. CONANT, RICHARD K. The future of public social work in America: from the point of view of the public agency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 455-458.—The public social service agency of the future will be in fact a board of public welfare with greater responsibilities. For local purposes there will be a county or municipal board of welfare with the supervision of a state board. The public welfare board will have trained workers and supervisors, and will have working arrangements with private agencies for complete coordination of activities.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6383. COSMA, A. Protecția legală a muncii în România. [Legal protection of labor in Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 10 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 442-



445.—Rumanian legislation concerning the protection of workers is among the most advanced and is in accord with the principles of social justice.—*J. Adămoiu.*

6384. HALL, BRYANT. Beverly Hills acquires unique park and solves boulevard frontage problem. *Western City*. 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 9-12.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

6385. HALLETT, GEORGE. What blocks birth control legislation? *Birth Control Rev.* 15 (10) Oct. 1931: 292-293.—The answer is absence of a system of proportional representation.—*Norman E. Himes.*

6386. HENDEL, OTTO. A szociális biztosítás és a szociális gondozás. [Social insurance and welfare work.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 97-104; (6) Jun. 1931: 265-271; (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 375-380.—In Germany about 1,400,000,000 marks are expended annually for social welfare work, i.e., 23 marks per capita of the population. This work is made dependent solely upon need which is decided individually in every case. Under the decree on welfare obligations issued in 1924, social welfare is the duty of the public authorities, and even the state welfare bureaus are the organs of constitutional law. The fundamental task of public welfare is to make subsistence possible for those in need of aid and to ensure them the necessities of life. Those persons are considered to be in need of aid who cannot obtain the minimum necessities for themselves and their dependents and who cannot get their necessities from the relatives who are obliged to support them. At all times the aid of the social welfare bureau is only that aid necessary to make up the difference between the total earnings and the minimum existence.—*Stefan Kálmán.*

6387. HERROLD, GEORGE H. City planning in St. Paul. *City Planning*. 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 217-224.—The plan of St. Paul was prepared during 1920-1922 and the zoning ordinance adopted in 1922. Recently the planning board put up a successful fight for the right location and architecture of the new state office building. Locations of public buildings of a social service and business nature are to be near the business district. Elaborate studies relate street widths and cross sections to the zoning plan. A cooperative council, organized in 1927 to provide a five year financial program and to sell planning projects to the citizens, has proved its worth. A new transit plan provides re-routing street cars to fit the building and street widening program and automobile and street car routes on parallel streets to alleviate congestion in the business district. Little difficulty has developed as to the legality of the zoning ordinance. The public construction program has stimulated private building.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

6388. HOLDEN, O. M. Some difficulties in medical supervision at air ports. *J. State Medic. (London)*. 39 Aug. 1931: 457-466.

6389. KIMBALL, O. P. Health education in two cities. *Pub. Health Nursing*. 23 (11) Nov. 1931: 537-538.—This is a study of the health education programs in the public schools systems of Detroit and Cleveland. The ideals, enrollments, personnel, duties, costs, and departments under which each system functions are compared. The Detroit system teaches preventive medicine to its children and parents, but makes the latter assume the responsibility for the preventive and curative treatment of its children with the result that a larger number of children in Detroit have received the necessary care advised and at less cost per pupil than in Cleveland where the system operates under the welfare department and adds to its teaching the giving of necessary preventive treatment and care.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

6390. KREUTZBERGER, M., and GOLD-SCHMIDT, I. Zur reichsgesetzlichen Regelung der Wanderfürsorge in Deutschland. [Federal regulation of immigrant aid in Germany.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege*

*u. Sozialpol.* 1 (9-10) 1930: 289-296.—*Ephraim Firschhoff.*

6391. LINDERSMITH, WALTER R. Ironing out the traffic wrinkles on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. *Western City*. 7 (11) Nov. 1931: 7-8.—New synchronized light signals have been installed over a five mile stretch. Traffic can continue the length of the boulevard without interruption if a 25 mile per hour pace is maintained, a fact which has caused motorists to abandon the former high speed of 45 to 50 miles per hour. The entire system, installed at a cost of \$82,000, is controlled from a central station, thus saving the cost of policemen turning individual signals off and on.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

6392. MARZO, SALVATORE di. I problemi della previdenza e la scuola. [The problems of social insurance and the school.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 1-7.—Recently Italy has been introducing various forms of social insurance among the pupils of the elementary schools. The law on school mutuality provides for (1) promoting the habit of saving money and generally speaking the knowledge of laws concerning hygiene and social insurance, (2) helping members when ill or preventing illness by means of various forms of assistance to those who seem to be feeble or predisposed to some sickness. The National Institution for School Mutuality organizes the service in order to fulfill this program. Membership in the institution is compulsory for masters in the public elementary schools, voluntary for pupils. The members have to pay a small contribution (10 lire) each school-year. They are granted a daily subsidy when ill or some other kind of health benefit according to circumstances.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

6393. NIEDERMEYER, ALBERT. Die Eugenik und die Ehe- und Familiengesetzgebung in Sowjetrussland. [Eugenics, marriage, and family legislation in Soviet Russia.] *Kommende Geschlecht*. 6 (4-5) 1931: pp. 94.—The results of this study, supported by a criticism of source material, rest upon a careful selection of only such reports as can be considered as authentic source and fact material. The laws in Soviet Russia bear decidedly the character of a transitional period and represent means of fighting against traditions. Bolshevism considers the family as the cell of individual capitalism. Marriage is no longer the basis of the family, but the actual descent is. Family law, marriage law, guardianship laws, and civil laws represent coordinate legal categories. The principle of the unlimited legal equalization of man and woman is the second legal standard. Although the principle of descent as such, if it could be realized under the present conditions without the destruction of the family, must absolutely be accepted as eugenical and ethical, the equalization principle, since it is evidently unbiological in the sense of an unphysiological assimilation of both sexes, must be considered as eugenically fatal. The law of 1926 as compared with the law of September, 1918, contains radical deviations and changes, but is marked by consistency and straightforwardness of thought, clearness and simplicity of rules. For the eugenic evaluation of the code a supplementary statement of the principles concerning criminal law is necessary. It should consider all delicts from the point of view of social menace and should also include a provision on abortion, the basic idea of which is individualistic. The present Soviet-Russian abortion law should be abolished. Reasons are given. Closely related to the revolution in the entire sexual life is the running wild of children. The prevailing ideology has already shown its effects on the principles of scientific research as demonstrated by the creation of a Soviet medical science and Soviet eugenics. (Supplementary critical notes and bibliography.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6394. REYNOLDS, W. S. Chicago's poor relief



machinery stands the test. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (12) Dec. 1931: 689-691.—*Harvey Walker.*

6395. RUCHTI, WERNER. Planning design. *Western City.* 7 (11) Nov. 1931: 25-26.—A staff member of the regional planning commission of Los Angeles County outlines the duties and functions of a landscape architect. Community design should possess character which is an intangible not capable of being reduced to specific principles and formulae.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

6396. RUEFF, JACQUES. L'assurance-chômage, cause du chômage permanent. [Unemployment insurance as a cause of permanent unemployment.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 300-311.—The author takes the position that since 1920 the unemployment insurance laws of European nations, and especially of England, have tended to increase unemployment by making the worker less anxious to seek work. (Statistics and graphs.)—*J. A. Rickard.*

6397. RÜSTOW, HANS-JOACHIM. Vergangenheit und Zukunft der deutschen Wohnungspolitik. [Past and present housing policy in Germany.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (40) Oct. 2, 1931: 1661-1666.

6398. SHARKEY, CHARLES F. Labor legislation 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #552. Oct. 1931: pp. 59.

6399. SOTTNER, B. O novou upravu zprostředkování práce. [New regulation of employment bureaus.] *Obzor Národohospodárský.* 36 (5) May 1931: 357-362.—The ministry of social welfare proposes a law centralizing all employment bureaus in Czechoslovakia. District and city bureaus will be created. Above them will be land bureaus in Prague, Brno, Bratislava, and Užhorod. Supervision will be exercised by the ministry through a special state bureau. Districts and cities will pay for their bureaus, the state for the others. Work can be also performed by professional cooperatives.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6400. STEBBING, E. P. National parks. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1931: 712-723.—A consideration of the needs and procedure in establishing a system of national parks for Britain.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6401. TILTON, L. DEMING. Preventive planning. *City Planning.* 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 234-245.—City planning is usually justified by the benefits derived from the corrective improvements made. However, the planning of greatest value is that done before growth and development have taken place. There are numerous examples showing the enormous sums saved taxpayers by preventive planning. It is in this field that county planning must prove its worth. Its greatest opportunity is in connection with comprehensive plans for land subdivisions. The true value of county planning is the assistance rendered in the creation of new towns and cities and in the large savings achieved by preventing mistakes in the development of the units within the county.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

6402. UNSIGNED. New workmen's compensation legislation in Mexico. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 114-126.—The federal labor code of Mexico, which became effective in August, 1931, supersedes all previous labor legislation, both federal and state. An English translation of the sections of the code dealing with workmen's compensation is given in full.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

6403. UNSIGNED. Labour legislation in China 1929-1930. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (4) Oct. 1931: 418-431.

6404. WILLIAMS, FRANK B. The acquisition of public open spaces. *City Planning.* 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 247-254.—An article defining open spaces for public use and describing methods of acquiring them.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 5617, 5629, 5696, 5704, 5747, 5842, 5898, 5908, 6009, 6046, 6085, 6095, 6115, 6155, 6177-6179, 6311)

6405. BRUCK, W. F. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Wirklichkeit des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Die liberale Gewerbepolitik. [The actual social and economic state of the capitalistic epoch: liberal labor union policy.] *Arch. f. Rechts-u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24 (4) Jul. 1931: 485-529.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

6406. DAY, SELWYN M. Sea-training: the need for improvement. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1930: 648-666.—On the importance for Britain of the government sponsoring better merchant officer training, citing the example of other countries particularly with respect to the use of sea-going sailing vessels.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6407. HANNA, JOHN. The federal regulation of stock exchanges. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (1) Oct. 1931: 9-24.—Even assuming that stock exchanges are merely voluntary associations performing a useful service in a capitalistic society and that short selling and speculation are economically defensible, some form of governmental regulation may be desirable unless one is convinced that the present organizations of stock exchanges enforce the highest practicable standards of business ethics. Federal regulation alone seems to promise anything in the way of effective reform. And while it has been suggested that such regulation may be predicated upon the taxing power or the powers of congress over the mails and the national banking system, it seems likely that any congressional action will be based on the commerce power similar to that invoked in the Grain Futures Act of 1921. The ideal solution would be regulation by a government body of the highest expertness entrusted with wide discretion which would supplement, rather than supplant, the control of the governors of the exchanges.—*J. H. Marshall.*

6408. RITCHIE, ALBERT C. The power question —Let us not go revolutionary. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 883-889.—Governmental interference in human affairs means an excess of power, with bureaucratic centralization and undue impairment of individual rights and liberties. Public opinion should operate upon industry directly. Industry, for its own security and in the hope of its own salvation, will work out self-governing ways of eliminating ills and injustices.—*F. R. Aumann.*

6409. ROTHMEYER, EMMERICH. Az ásványolajvállalatok kényszertársítása. [The compulsory association of the oil industry.] *Köztelek.* 41 (91-92) Nov. 1931: 1167-1168.—Describes a project of the finance minister according to which the price of mineral oil and of its derivatives is to be regulated by a compulsory association vested with monopoly rights. Only this joint stock company, formed by the domestic producers, refiners, wholesalers, and retailers and supervised by the government is to be entitled to handle domestic as well as foreign oil and oil derivatives. The statutes of the association were drafted by the finance minister in agreement with the ministers for agriculture and for commerce, and after hearing the parties affected by the project. The plan aims at a higher utilization of the working capacity of the domestic refiners by which costs are to be lowered and the government's portion is to be increased correspondingly. The project would also aid the distressed agricultural producers of alcohol.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

6410. SIMPSON, LAWRENCE P. The New York blue sky law and the uniform act. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 465-476.—The Martin Act, regulating the sale of securities in New York, does not seem to offer the protection of other state legis-



lation. Instead of offering protection against fraud by preventing its commission it only offers injunctive relief from further continuance of fraudulent practices, and punishment. The attorney-general is assigned the task of determining which among the many thousands of issues are fraudulent. Under the uniform sale of securities act approved by the Commission on Uniform State Laws, and under most of the state laws, the burden of proof is upon the seller. As to participation in the assets, when the dealer becomes insolvent, the New York law gives no priority to those who have paid cash over those receiving stocks for patents, formula, good will or promotion fees. The uniform act would remedy this.—*H. Bacus*.

6411. TAILLEFER, ANDRE. Réforme de la loi de 1844 sur les brevets d'invention, examen des dernières dispositions votées par la chambre des députés. [Reform of the patent law of 1844, survey of the recent provisions voted by the chamber of deputies.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement p. l'Indus. Nationale*. 130 (11) 1931: 675-680.

6412. UNSIGNED. A kartellszerződések bemutatása. [Registration of cartell agreements.] *Magyar Gyáripar*. 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 1-4.—According to an amendment to the cartel law of Oct. 15, 1931, and to several decrees of the same date, all written agreements between commercial firms designed to regulate sales, prices, production, or conditions of sale must be registered with the ministry of commerce. The minister is authorized, in the interest of country's economy and of the common good, to veto certain enterprises. The registration is effected by handing in the document containing the agreement. Should all details not be contained in the document, a separate registration of them must be made; the same is true for any amendments that might be agreed upon. Persons who are to represent the parties to the agreement in the courts and with the other authorities must also be announced; they must hold power of attorney from all parties. The documents are to be treated as confidential.—*Ladislaus Reitzer*.

6413. VÁŽNÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Založení studijního sboru pro řešení právních otázek z oboru bezdrátové telegrafie a telefonie. [The foundation of the study council for the solution of the legal questions in the field of wireless telegraphy and telephone.] *Právní Obzor*. 14 (17) Nov. 1, 1931: 500-502.—The Czechoslovak government has recently called a meeting of experts and interested parties. A systematic study of these questions, as already had been done in other states, will be planned.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 5722, 5747, 5760, 6125, 6127, 6149, 6157, 6184, 6321, 6408)

6414. BARKER, FREDERICK F. Mexican mining concessions: with special reference to the foreign investor. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-8.—Regal or national ownership of minerals was an early principle of Mexican mining jurisprudence. Under this theory of ownership, title to mining property was subject to forfeiture to the state upon a failure to pay royalties or a cessation of continuous operation. Royalties were later superseded by a production tax and the requirement of continuous operation dispensed with. Recently, however, under the constitution of 1917, the requirement of continuous operation was re-instated and the principle of national ownership revived. The mining industry in all its branches is now deemed a public utility; and in securing mineral concessions priority of application rules, including even the surface owner of the land in question. Mining concessions are exclusively a federal matter. Continuous operation is measured by continuous payroll disbursements. Production and other

taxes are arranged on a sliding scale determined by current market prices. Foreign corporations may not secure concessions, but the prohibition does not apply to foreign individuals who waive certain rights of their foreign citizenship nor to Mexican corporations with foreign shareholders, provided such corporation agrees that all shareholders be deemed Mexicans as to their interest in the company.—*J. H. Marshall*.

6415. BAUER, JOHN. Consider the case of Los Angeles. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (12) Dec. 1931: 729-732.—Los Angeles is the largest city in the U. S. which has a municipally owned electric light and power system which serves most of the territory and population. The rates are low and earnings large, amounting to 15% of the gross revenue in 1930.—*Harvey Walker*.

6416. BAUER, JOHN. Look at Seattle. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 40-43.—The municipally owned and operated electric light and power plant of the city of Seattle, Washington, has made an imposing record in the face of active competition with a local privately owned company. The municipal plant served 83,000 consumers in 1930; 23,400 of these used electricity for cooking.—*Harvey Walker*.

6417. CLARK, NEIL M. The controversy over the cost of current. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 8 (2) Jul. 23, 1931: 67-76; (3) Aug. 6, 1931: 151-159.—Electricity at the switchboard costs between three and four mills per kilowatt hour in the best steam plants, averaging perhaps five mills where the load factor is good and the equipment is up-to-date. But there are several tasks to be performed in furnishing electric service: generation, transmission, distribution, and administration of the company's affairs. These items enter into the cost of furnishing electric service and should be considered when discussing the cost of current. The spread between five mills, the generating cost, and six cents, the price to the consumer, is not all clear profit to the utility. Consumers would have a much better attitude toward the utilities if actual cost figures were generally available.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

6418. COREY, HERBERT. Uncle Sam finds a formula for competing with the carriers. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 8 (7) Oct. 1, 1931: 387-395.—The Inland Waterways Corporation—a public service corporation owned and operated by the U. S. government—is successfully competing with private carriers. It is a sound company and is doing a business that shows a surplus of intake over outgo and depreciation. The company has been largely freed from governmental control and would seem to be a model which those who demand public ownership of utilities might well consider.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

6419. HIGGINS, RICHARD T. Where commission regulation stops. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 8 (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 468-470.—The right to regulate does not and should not extend to the executive and managerial functions of the utility company's officers. It may be difficult to draw the line between utility regulation and management, but in general it is the product of the corporate machinery rather than the manipulation of the machinery itself that should be regulated and controlled for the public benefit.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

6420. MANN, CHARLES F. A. Tacoma's unique municipal tri-utility department—How it functions. *Western City*. 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 13-16.—A record of successful operation of municipally owned light and power, water and railroad enterprises.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

6421. MARCUS, GEORG. The economic undertakings of the Hungarian state. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (2) Nov. 1931: 198-227.—Four stages are discerned in the economic activities of Hungary: (1) The separation of royal from state finances led to state ownership of certain royal estates and some mines; (2) the acquisition of the railways between 1850-70 was



due to undeveloped economic conditions and the poverty of the country and was accompanied by the purchase of iron works and certain coal mines to meet the needs of the railroads; (3) the enlargement, just prior to the war, of the engineering department made possible the production of certain modern articles; and (4) organized bureaus were created after the war as producing concerns. The state now owns most of its public utilities to which no objection is made. Private enterprise, however, demands that the state cease from its other economic activities, and with this the state is in accord. A study of the state enterprises reveals that if proper accounting methods are employed they operate at a loss. This is due to unfavorable economic conditions and other factors inherited from the war.—*M. H. Umbreit.*

**6422. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN.** The economic undertakings of the municipality of Nuremberg. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(2) May-Aug. 1931: 137-182.—The relative freedom of German municipalities in the right of self government has led them to concern themselves with everything relating to the economic, cultural or social well-being of their populations. Nuremberg gives one a conception of the extent to which municipalities have gone in promoting general well-being. Three general classes of activities are considered: (1) Purely economic activities, such as the municipal theatre, hospital, gas, water service, etc., which are maintained primarily for profit; (2) collective utilities, such as the agricultural department, slaughter house, sewage department, etc., for the purpose of promoting general well-being; (3) mixed undertakings, such as the super-power co., Bavarian milk supply co. etc., maintained in some cases mainly for profit, in others mainly for well-being, but presumably for both purposes. The development, administration, and tariffs of each of these undertakings is studied. (Tables.)—*M. H. Umbreit.*

**6423. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH.** Recent trends in street car regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(7) Oct. 1, 1931: 396-403.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**6424. RANSOM, WILLIAM L.** What the legal profession is doing to help regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(6) Sep. 17, 1931: 350-358.—Through its section of public utility law, the American Bar Association has taken steps toward the clarification of the law and the improvement of legal procedure in utility cases. The purpose is to further the public interest in the development of the law of public utilities, and to provide a common meeting-ground and impartial forum for those members of the bar who are engaged in dealing with problems of utility law. Perhaps the most ambitious project undertaken is a study of ways and means of improving the procedure in the trial of rate cases before the commissions and the courts.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**6425. SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO.** Municipal undertakings in Italy. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(2) May-Aug. 1931: 228-253.—The advent of fascism together with the efforts of powerful private interests have resulted in a serious limitation of the economic activities of Italian municipalities, though in spite of these handicaps some progress has been made. Municipal ownership of the gas and electric industry has demonstrated that not only is such ownership a most effective brake to excessive prices but that municipal treasuries have, in the larger communities, received about 3.87% of their revenues from this source. Such results have caused the fascists to reverse their opinion and to now consider these industries as a medium for fresh sources of municipal income. In 1930 municipally owned gas and electric plants yielded a profit of about 10%.—*M. H. Umbreit.*

**6426. SCHON, PIERRE.** Summary of 1931 motor-truck legislation. *S. A. E. Journal.* 29(6) Dec. 1931: 435-441.

**6427. SCHULTE, ALBERT.** The financial significance of the gainful activities of German municipalities. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(2) May-Aug. 1931: 183-194.—From 1913 to 1930 capital requirements of German municipalities have trebled. Municipalities have in consequence become more and more dependent upon the income derived from their economic undertakings. The total net surpluses arising from these undertakings are as follows: supply services, such as gas, electricity and water, 489,943,000 RM or 78.9% of the total net income; income from real estate, 90,546,000 RM or 14.6%; income from capital investments, 40,083,000 RM or 6.5%. Thus the total net surplus of 620,572,000 RM represents a saving in taxes of about 12% of the 5,500,000,000 RM required by municipalities in 1930. Larger communities gain most from their supply services while small communities depend more upon income from real estate. (Tables.)—*M. H. Umbreit.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 4808, 4838, 4839, 6005, 6211, 6315, 6327)

**6428. BISHOP, WARD L.** Timed public works a fallacy. *Engin. News-Rec.* 107(25) Dec. 17, 1931: 965-967.

**6429. COYLE, DAVID CUSHMAN.** Public works and prosperity. *Amer. City.* 45(4) Oct. 1931: 83.—It is becoming increasingly evident that prosperity exists in the U. S. only when construction work is in progress on a large scale. If work is to start on a sufficient scale to bring prosperity, it is evident that public agencies must be called upon to start it. The legitimate source of funds for a large public building program is the great mass of capital which would ordinarily be used in promoting industrial over-expansion. This capital is tapped by the upper brackets of the income and inheritance taxes. Hence the national and state governments must be the leaders in raising funds for a public works program.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6430. DIEDRICH, P.** Necessity for roofs on service reservoirs. *Western City.* 7(11) Nov. 1931: 30-32.—A concrete and realistic example of the antagonism of politics and technology, and of how technology must eventually get the upper hand, is presented in the case of Glendale, California, where a subdivider influenced the city council to remove the roof from a storage reservoir and install a fountain. The council took this action over the protest of the city water superintendent, and the city manager, and in the face of contrary technical advice rendered by the health departments of the state, county, and city of Los Angeles. The rapid development of organic growths produced a greenish tinge with an accompanying bad taste, resulting in an almost immediate protest from consumers. In order to satisfy the immediate needs, a portion of the reservoir was segregated and roofed. The whole affair had cost the city \$24,124.41 with the reservoir not entirely restored to service.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 4851, 4868, 5659, 6001, 6155)

**6431. OSBORNE, W. B., Jr.** Fire protection equipment accomplishments and needs. *J. Forestry.* 29(8) Dec. 1931: 1195-1201.—Equipment for preventing, detecting, and suppressing forest fires has rapidly improved over the past two decades. Apparatus used in other fields has been successfully adapted to fire needs, particularly the portable gas engine and the tractor. But much of this development has been haphazard and unstandardized. No thorough tests have been made of the effectiveness of chemicals, for instance. Fire fighting



calls for special equipment of light, compact, and dependable construction. Centralization of information as a means of coordinating the efforts to adjust equipment to fire needs is highly desirable.—*Bernard Frank.*

**6432. REED, FRANKLIN W.** The United States Timber Conservation Board: its origin and organization: its purpose and progress. *J. Forestry.* 29 (8) Dec. 1931: 1202-1205.—This board was established by presidential authority for the period Jan. 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932, to study the possibilities of stabilization in the forest industries, and to recommend specific remedial measures. Its 13 members include 3 cabinet officers and representatives of the various interests directly or indirectly concerned with the problem. Supplementary to the board is an advisory committee of 20 covering all branches of forestry and the forest industries. At its meeting in February the committee outlined 7 research projects: the supply problem, ownership status, public timberland policy, integration of forest industries, standardization of products, legislation, and finally a

relief program. Several of the projects are near completion. A special study under way of the relationships between the factors of supply and demand has already produced a recommendation that lumber production be curtailed to one-third of normal. The board is financed entirely by private funds.—*Bernard Frank.*

**6433. TRACY, C. H.** Forest fire protection in the southern portion of West Virginia. *J. Forestry.* 30 (1) Jan. 1932: 58-61.—Cooperative fire protection commenced in 1916 when the Southern West Virginia Forest Fire Protective Association was formed. The association assesses its members and aids in administration; the state directs the work of the organization and provides operating funds; the government cooperates through the Clarke-McNary law; and the counties bear the direct costs of fire suppression. Thirty-five percent of the forested area exclusive of farm woodlands is today under protection. An educational campaign is under way to expand the acreage.—*Bernard Frank.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 5027, 5134, 6136, 6477, 6497, 6504, 6515, 6519, 6535, 6548, 6552)

**6434. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH.** Le problème de la souveraineté des états et la coopération européenne. [The problem of the sovereignty of states and European cooperation.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 187-225.—Every movement toward European cooperation has had to face the problem of state sovereignty. Any international act, even a treaty, limits sovereignty, and should not be considered alarming. State sovereignty is of historical growth, but is illogical. It has successively struggled against feudalism, the church, and the empire. If limited in its definition to independence from other states it should aid, not hinder, European cooperation. The latest notion of state sovereignty is that it should be limited only by international law. According to this view, European cooperation would be compatible with state sovereignty; only an international agreement being necessary to start the movement. States would enter of their own free will and without reservations. The organization would be one of sovereign states, and would be subject to laws made by its members. International, not constitutional, law would be its base, and each sovereign would have equal rights in it.—*J. A. Rickard.*

**6435. BELLQUIST, ERIC CYRIL.** The Heinrich Augustin. A consideration of the attitude of Sweden in regard to the territoriality of bays. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (4) Oct. 1930: 776-783.

**6436. BOGGS, S. WHITEMORE.** Delimitation of the territorial sea. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 541-555.—Until the delimitation of the zones of territorial waters is solved as a geographical problem, it will be impossible to negotiate a general convention embodying international law on territorial waters. The American proposal at The Hague Conference of 1930 was based on the theory that the limit of territorial seas must be based on a line automatically derived directly from the coast line and holds that the only practical delimitation is marked by a line, all points of which are three miles (or any other distance) from the nearest point of coast. Only one such line can be drawn. The source of the rule is geometrical, as must be that of any system of delimitation derived from coast line. The application of such a system to bays and islands avoids many of the problems presented by the other systems. The American proposal is made from the point of view of the navigator with regard to simplicity, impartiality,

and economy in publication. (Illustrative charts.)—*Phoebe Morrison.*

**6437. BORCHARD, EDWIN M.** "Responsibility of states," at The Hague Codification Conference. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 517-540.—*Phoebe Morrison.*

**6438. CARDAHI, CHOUCRI, and ARÈNE, BENOIT.** La condition des étrangers et le conflit des lois dans les pays du proche Orient sous mandat français. [The status of foreigners and the conflict of laws in the territories of the Near East under French mandate.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. Privé.* 26 (2) 1931: 225-258.—A discussion of the laws in Syria and the Lebanon since the abolition of the capitulations, accompanied by references to the conditions under the capitulations. The matters discussed are the status of foreigners, the foreigner before the courts, foreign corporations, and conflict of laws, including status, contracts, property, jurisdiction of courts, and foreign judgments.—*Elliott E. Cheatham.*

**6439. BRINTON, JASPER Y.** Suits against foreign states. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 50-62.—An American serving as judge on the court of appeals, mixed courts of Egypt, analyzes nine cases decided by those courts in which were involved suits against foreign states or their instrumentalities brought by private claimants. These courts, with the majority of the judges nationals of states other than Egypt, have assumed jurisdiction wherever the transaction can be said to involve a purely commercial aspect, and have thus definitely ranged themselves on the side of the liberal continental doctrine. The mixed courts, in spite of their composition, act purely as national courts of Egypt. Controversies of a judicial nature with foreign governments, whoever or whatever may be the opposing party, should be submitted to a decision of the courts of the land where jurisdiction would ordinarily lie. The use of diplomatic channels for the prosecution of claims invites evils which defeat a just settlement.—*H. Reiff.*

**6440. DICKINSON, EDWIN D.** Recognition cases 1925-1930. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 214-237.—The development of law in recent recognition cases has been as coherent and satisfactory as could reasonably be expected. It has become increasingly evident that courts are at times required to take cognizance of the existence of *de facto* governments, though recognition is withheld, and of certain consequences of their existence. Cases concerned primarily with the effect of withholding recognition upon matters of private right have contributed most to the law's development in re-



cent years. Courts seem to be on the point of acknowledging frankly that the withholding of political recognition presents no obstacles to the normal functioning of the conflict of laws process.—*Howard White*.

**6441. DURAND, CHARLES.** La responsabilité internationale des états pour déni de justice. [The international responsibility of states for the denial of justice.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 694-748.—In principle, foreigners must have the same access to the local courts and the same guarantees in the matter of judicial organization and procedure as nationals. A foreign state is, in general, obliged to wait until local remedies have been exhausted before alleging denial of justice. There are international minima of treatment, impossible of exact definition, such that a foreigner may be entitled to even better than national treatment. Any action or non-action contravening these rules constitutes denial of justice, whether resulting from defective legislation or from the malfunctioning of the judiciary. Only by the elaboration of conventional rules can the present imprecision of this subject be remedied.—*Charles Fairman*.

**6442. FELLER, A. H.** Procedure in cases involving immunity of foreign states in courts of the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 83-96.—In the U. S. federal courts the practice from 1796 to the World War was for the attorney general or a law officer acting under his direction to file a suggestion with the court. In the state courts other practices obtained, including a suggestion by an *amicus curiae*. During the late war, the federal courts permitted the question of granting immunity to be brought before them more directly by counsel for the foreign minister, acting as *amicus curiae*, or by the filing of a suggestion by the minister. The state department was merely called upon to certify that the person making the suggestion was an accredited diplomatic official. British and Canadian practice are also described. The more recent American rule makes for delays injurious to the private litigant and makes impossible immunity for the property in litigation of unrecognized states, states with which diplomatic relations have been suspended, or enemy states. However, it is a most convenient way to limit state immunity without the necessity of a commitment on the main question; the supreme court has found it a very useful refuge from embarrassing decisions.—*H. Reiff*.

**6443. FLOURNOY, RICHARD W., Jr.** Nationality convention, protocols and recommendations adopted by the first conference on the codification of international law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 467-485.—The difficulty of codifying the law of nationality lies in the political nature of the subject matter. The convention as drafted was criticized from the American point of view because it failed to grant a wider recognition to the effect of naturalization and expatriation. Disappointment in the results achieved by the conference was caused by the political bias of the delegates and the lack of time for consideration of so wide a field. While codification in this field has a definite value, the practical solution still lies in direct negotiation between states.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

**6444. GENET, R.** La clause tacite de ratification. [The tacit clause of ratification.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 749-769.—From the doctrinal point of view, in cases where a treaty is not expressly signed *ad referendum*, it is the signature which gives obligatory force to the treaty. Ratification should be envisaged merely as a form of control by the principal, confirming the act of the diplomatic agent as having been within his authority, and thereby making the treaty definitive. It is to be hoped that the Permanent Court of International Justice will presently be able to control the non-ratification of treaties, restrict-

ing it to cases where the defendant government can show that its agent exceeded his powers.—*Charles Fairman*.

**6445. HACKWORTH, GREEN H.** Responsibility of states for damages caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 500-516.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

**6446. HILL, CHESNEY.** Sanctions constraining diplomatic representatives to abide by the local law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 252-269.—Some privileges granted diplomatic representatives are exceptions from the local substantive law. Otherwise they are bound by it, although possessing immunity from the ordinary criminal, civil, and police jurisdiction of the receiving state. The numerous cases examined show that sanctions constraining diplomatic representatives to abide by the local law are usually effective in rendering justice. Precautionary measures are used chiefly to enforce police regulations. Most offenses are considered through the diplomatic channel and usually result in apology, settlement out of court, or waiver of immunity. Suit by the injured in the courts of the sending state is rarely invoked while suit in the courts of the receiving state, if the representative remains after his diplomatic duties terminate, is sometimes successful. Recall, dismissal, and expulsion are ultimate sanctions, applied chiefly for unfriendly or discourteous action toward the receiving state.—*Howard White*.

**6447. HILL, NORMAN L.** Diplomatic privileges and immunities in international organizations. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 44-56.—The majority of the personnel of international organizations now possess privileges and immunities very similar to those enjoyed by diplomatic envoys. Their privileged standing, as provided in international conventions, is based on the necessity of guaranteeing the free exercise of their functions, and of maintaining the dignity of the organization for which they act. The prerogatives of officials of the League and of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice are provided for in Art. 7 of the Covenant and Art. 19 of the Statute, and have been made precise by agreements of the secretary general with the Swiss government, and of the president with the Dutch Foreign Office. The present method of defining the status of officials of international organizations has its limitations in that it cannot deal with the status of such officials within non-signatory states. One of the principal advantages to be anticipated from the conclusion of a multipartite convention would be its wider application.—*L. Preuss*.

**6448. HUDSON, MANLEY O.** The first conference for the codification of international law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 447-466.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

**6449. KOCH-WESER, D. ERICH.** Zur Staatsangehörigkeit der verheirateten Frau. [The nationality of married women.] *Frau.* 39 (3) Dec. 1931: 129-133.

**6450. KUHN, ARTHUR K.** The international conference on the treatment of foreigners. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 570-573.—The work of this conference, held in Paris from Nov. 5 to Dec. 4, 1929, would seem to represent an effort at codification much more extensive in scope and effect than any thus far undertaken under the auspices of the Committee of Jurists. It is a codification of international law relating to the protection of aliens and of municipal legislation relating to trade and commerce. It represents the labors of economists and business men, rather than of lawyers and jurists.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**6451. KUHN, ARTHUR K.** The international conferences for unification of laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 318-321.



**6452. LAKHTINE, W.** Rights over the Arctic. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(4) Oct. 1930: 703-717.—An examination by the secretary of the committee of direction of the section of aerial law of the Union of Societies (*Ossoaviakhim*) of the U.S.S.R. of legal rights and privileges over (1) discovered lands and islands, (2) undiscovered lands and islands, (3) ice formations, (4) sea regions, and (5) air regions north of the Arctic circle. Practical interest attaches to a seemingly academic discussion as a result of the explorations of Mac-Millan, Nobile, the Graf Zeppelin, and Soviet ice-breakers. The historic legal basis for ownership of territory—discovery, effective occupation, and notification—are found to be quite inapplicable to Arctic situations. The author suggests the evolution of a doctrine emphasizing proximity or region of attraction as the ruling criterion. Canada and Soviet Russia apply this doctrine. Undiscovered lands, islands, or ice formations are presumed to belong to the adjacent polar state in the sector of the region of attraction in which they are found. Polar seas are likewise subjected. Air navigation across these regions becomes subject to the regulation of the attracting polar state. The north pole is held to belong to no one, due to the intersection of meridian lines from all polar sectors.—*N. J. Padelford.*

**6453. LEE, BLEWETT.** Freedom of the air in the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(2) Apr. 1931: 238-251.—Conflicting state and federal jurisdictions over the air can be adjusted by reference to the purpose for the regulations by each authority. With respect to other nations' air rights, sec. 6 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 creates for U. S. citizens a virtual monopoly of flying over their nation. It is against the common benefit of mankind to accept into international law the doctrine of sovereignty of the air unless it is limited by the right of innocent passage. Actually, at the higher altitudes which will be more and more used for flying, the air escapes from all effective national control.—*Howard White.*

**6454. MILLER, HUNTER.** The Hague Codification Conference. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(4) Oct. 1930: 674-693.—The chairman of the U. S. delegation to the first world conference on the codification of international law describes the problems of the conference and the reasons which led the American representatives to refrain from signing the nationality convention. The conference found four weeks too short a time in which to resolve historic disagreements on mooted questions of law and policy. U. S. law is incompatible with the convention provisions relative to expatriation, naturalization of non-residents, and naturalization of married women. Failure to draw up a code for territorial waters was caused by the irreconcilable differences found to exist regarding the breadth of territorial waters and the jurisdiction over adjacent seas. Despite shortness of time and disagreements on principles, the conference is a distinct contribution to the future of international law and international relationships.—*N. J. Padelford.*

**6455. PERITCH, J.** Basic rules of Yugoslav law concerning nationality. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(4) Oct. 1930: 728-737.—Yugoslavia is one of the most heterogeneous states of Europe. The constitutional assembly in 1921 made a mistake in creating a unitary and centralized state instead of a federal state. The nationality law of Nov. 1, 1928, provides adoption of the principle of *jus sanguinis*, that naturalization is a compact between state and individual, that attachment to Yugoslavia must be demonstrated by "prolonged stay," that denationalization must occur before naturalization can be undertaken, that Yugoslavs may forego their nationality, that family naturalization automatically follows naturalization of the head of the family, that women marrying Yugoslavs become subjects unless declaring to the contrary before marriage,

that the applicant must present a certificate stating that he will be received as indigenous in a definite local commune, that lost nationality is regainable by naturalization, and that naturalization is not retroactive.—*N. J. Padelford.*

**6456. POTTER, PITMAN B.** Dominions, commonwealth and society of nations. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(2) Apr. 1931: 316-318.

**6457. PREUSS, LAWRENCE.** Diplomatic privileges and immunities of agents invested with functions of an international interest. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(1) Oct. 1931: 694-710.—Although the need of diplomatic agents for a guarantee of their independence exists in as great a measure as heretofore, they no longer require such complete exemptions as are now incorporated in the customary law. The agents of international organizations enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities by virtue of treaty provision or by national legislation. There is, however, a tendency to attribute to such organizations a "right of legation," thus placing them on the same basis as states. Diplomatic prerogatives have been extended to functionaries of such organizations as the European Danube Commission, the International Danube Commission, the Central Rhine Commission, the Poland-Danzig Harbor and Waterways Board, the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, and the Reparations Commission. Of the unions established before the World War for scientific and technical purposes, the officers of the International Institute of Agriculture have alone been conceded diplomatic privileges. By Art. 7 of the Covenant, "Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged in the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities." Agreements made in 1921 and 1926 between the secretary general and the Swiss government define the position of League officials, dividing them into "extraterritorial" and "non-extraterritorial" categories, the former having full privileges and immunities, and the latter possessing exemption only as to official acts and salaries. Members and functionaries of the World Court, who are granted diplomatic standing under Art. 19 of the Statute, are the subject of an agreement between the president of the court and the Dutch government of 1928. International agents who are nationals of the state of residence are not accorded full immunities. The privileges of international functionaries should not be reduced below those of ordinary diplomats. The prerogatives of both should be lowered to such a level as will guarantee the effective exercise of functions under modern conditions.—*L. Preuss.*

**6458. RANDOLPH, BESSIE C.** Foreign bondholders and the repudiated debts of the southern states. *Amer. J. of Internat. Law.* 25(1) Jan. 1931: 63-82.—An examination of the present status of the bonds of the eight repudiating southern states of the U. S. A brief statement of the original bond issues and the later refunding issues is given, and an outline analysis of the legal reasons advanced by the debtor states as basis for their repudiation measures. Three methods of judicial redress are examined: (1) suit by foreign bondholders, chiefly British, in the courts of the debtor states; (2) suit against defendant states in the courts of the U. S.; and (3) claims of bondholders tried out before a claims commission. Important political problems, domestic and international, are discussed and the denial of justice to the bondholders, rather than the validity of the respective bonded debts, is strongly emphasized. The study in a problem of public law is chiefly concerned with redress for the bondholders as a matter of good faith and good will between the American people and foreign nations.—*Bessie C. Randolph.*

**6459. REEVES, JESSE S.** The codification of the law of territorial waters. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(3)



Jul. 1930: 486-499.—The failure of the conference of 1930 to produce substantial results was due to the fact that the bases of discussion as drafted were too broad, including matters on which the governmental responses showed there was little possibility of agreement, and also to the fact that the conference undertook legislative functions. It did not recognize the doctrines of sovereignty except for the purpose of defining jurisdiction. It found no agreement among the states on the maximum width of marginal seas and the contiguous zone so that it abandoned the idea of a draft convention and reported on the status of territorial seas in appropriate annexes. These annexes afford a valuable contribution to the work of codification, which requires long and careful preparation by experts and by the various governments.—*Phoebe Morrison.*

6460. SIBERT, M. *L'affaire des téléphones de Colombie.* [The case of the Colombian telephones.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 669-693.—In 1929 the Colombian government accepted the proposal of a French company to construct a telephone system in Colombia and drew up a contract, subject to the ratification of certain public authorities. After months of temporizing, and apparently on the inducement of certain American promoters, the government refused to ratify the contract. What rights have the company? The case falls within the jurisdiction of the judicial rather than the administrative tribunals of Colombia. In principle, the refusal to ratify a proposed concession is a matter of ministerial discretion. But here the motives assigned are patently untrue. Further, the ministerial action amounts to an abuse of power. According to French administrative law and to general conceptions of morality, these are grounds for awarding damages. Further, the action of the government contravenes the general principles of international law.—*Charles Fairman.*

6461. SMYRNIADIS, BION. *Les conflits des lois en Egypte.* [Conflict of laws in Egypt.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. Privé.* 26 (2) 1931: 259-291; (3) 1931: 473-503.—The introduction outlines the special conditions which give rise in Egypt to conflict of laws problems of unusual complexity, as, the capitulations, the recognition given to the laws of different religious communities, and the multiplicity of tribunals. The body of the article discusses the conflict of laws in each one of four kinds of tribunals sitting in Egypt—the mixed courts (to which most of the article is devoted), the native courts, the consular courts, and the church courts.—*Elliott E. Cheatham.*

6462. TÉNÉKIDÈS, C. *L'immunité de juridiction des états étrangers.* [The jurisdictional immunity of foreign states.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 608-632.—The thesis of a foreign state's absolute immunity to suit before the domestic courts has obvious disadvantages in practice. These can be obviated only by means of international conventions recognizing the domestic jurisdiction in such cases. It is not necessary to limit this jurisdiction to cases where the foreign state has acted in a private rather than a governmental capacity. But in any such suit the execution of the judgment would depend upon the foreign state's good faith, just as with an arbitral award.—*Charles Fairman.*

6463. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. *Legal character of the Bank for International Settlements.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (4) Oct. 1930: 665-673.—Chartered by municipal action of Switzerland, the bank subsequently by express recognition of all interested governments has been ranked as an institution and person in international law—an international body corporate. While acting as trustee of states, outside the field of political influence, the bank has also been empowered to act in the capacity of a commercial institution com-

peting with banks and financial houses on the exchanges and markets of the world. It is an organization without parallel, having both national and international rights and duties, and is illustrative of the fact that there is no great gulf fixed between the realms of municipal and international law.—*N. J. Padelford.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 5224, 6498, 6563)

6464. BATY, THOMAS. *Prize law and modern conditions.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 625-641.—Garner's proposition that a belligerent is warranted in brushing aside a rule of neutrality and substituting in its place a new one on the ground that the conditions underlying the rule have changed is objectionable. The efforts of jurists to modify prize law on the basis of changed conditions have only resulted in trampling on principles. To change the prize trial to a common law trial, to apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to the carriage of conditional contraband, to abolish the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband, to alter the law of blockade, and to reconstruct the rules of prize evidence cannot be substantiated. If all these attempted modifications were to become realized, there would ensue an unjustified triumph of belligerent rights at the expense of a subjugation of neutral rights. (See Entry 4: 6470.)—*William B. Ballis.*

6465. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. *The German ship claims.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 101-107.

6466. BOYE, THORVALD. *Shall a state which goes to war in violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact have a belligerent's rights in respect of neutrals?* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (4) Oct. 1930: 766-770.

6467. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. *The embargo resolutions and neutrality.* *Internat. Conciliation.* (251) Jun. 1929: 259-342.—The author states the changes in attitudes toward war and in mechanisms to prevent war or identify the aggressor since 1793; the principles of the American neutrality doctrine as laid down in the act of 1794; the international efforts to regulate and control the trade in arms and munitions and the relation of the U. S. thereto; American efforts since the 1912 embargo resolution to use a presidentially proclaimed national embargo on arms and munitions (Porter resolution); or arms, munitions, and, in effect, commerce generally (Capper resolution) as a weapon to support League action after identification of an aggressor or to implement the Kellogg-Briand pact. The effect of such embargoes proclaimed before or during war, against one or both belligerents, is discussed, with relation to feasibility and the law of neutrality. (Documents.)—*H. Reiff.*

6468. FEHR, JOSEPH C. *American and German War claims settled.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 896-899.—The author, a former special assistant to the attorney general of the U. S., was for several years one of the counsel for the U. S. before the American-German Claims Arbitration. In this article he discusses the work of the Mixed Claims Commission which during 1932 will conclude what is generally recognized as the greatest claims arbitration in history. In less than 9 years this tribunal and the two agents representing the respective governments, together with staff and counsel, have disposed of nearly all of 20,425 claims. The demands of these thousands of claimants, including the exaggerated or unfounded with the meritorious, reached the stupendous figure of \$1,479,064,313.92. This included the claim for the cost of maintaining the American part of the army of occupation along the Rhine, estimated at \$255,544,810.53 (as of Jan. 31, 1923).—*F. R. Aumann.*



6469. GARNER, JAMES W. The proposed immunity of food ships in time of war. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 566-570.—A consideration of President Hoover's proposal.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6470. GARNER, JAMES WILFORD. Violations of maritime law by the Allied powers during the World War. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-49.—Replying to an article by Trimble (See Entry 2: 9599) the author examines a number of points of maritime law arising out of the World War. He concludes that: (1) complaint against the Allied practices proceeds on the invalid assumption that the rules those powers were supposed to have violated were general and well-settled rules of international law in 1914; (2) the opinions of 18th and early 19th century jurists and statesmen regarding the rights of belligerents and neutrals in their day are not conclusive as to what the law is or should be today; (3) the vastly changed conditions today must be taken into account in applying the rules which were just and reasonable in the 18th century; (4) if the U. S. ever had a good case against the Allies for violations of American neutral commerce, that case has been weakened by American practices towards neutrals when the U. S. was a belligerent.—*H. Reiff.*

6471. HUDSON, MANLEY. Present status of The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 114-117.

6472. REVEL, G. Rôle et caractère des commissions de conciliation. [The role and character of commissions of conciliation.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 564-607.—Various reasons, such as the failure of the Geneva Protocol of 1924, have led to the elaboration of a multiplicity of agencies for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The role of the Permanent Court is limited by its character as a judicial body, as well as by a desire on the part of governments to have recourse to some less rigid procedure. Parallel in function to the League Council in its conciliatory role are a number of bilateral and regional conciliation commissions. These decentralized bodies may lead to an adjustment by compromise in case of

political or economic as well as strictly legal questions. The need for such agencies is the greater because of the defective character of international legislation, whence it follows that a judicial body may be unable to grant relief in a case which is strong in morals. The conclusions adopted by conciliation commissions rely for execution upon public opinion.—*Charles Fairman.*

6473. UNSIGNED. L'arbitrage en 1930. [Arbitration in 1930.] *Paix par le Droit.* 41 (11) Nov. 1931: 502-509.

6474. WILSON, GEORGE GRAFTON. The London Naval Treaty, 1930. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 306-307.

6475. WILSON, GEORGE GRAFTON. Taking over and return of Dutch vessels, 1918-1919. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (4) Oct. 1930: 694-702.—The writer, member of the Dutch Ship Commission, describes the basis upon which the American government took over for its own use Dutch vessels in American waters Mar. 20, 1918. Controversy arising between belligerents and Holland over the interpretation and rights of angary, ships were finally requisitioned under pressure of military exigency. While differentiation between angary and requisition was found difficult, it was recognized that either method called for full compensation for use of neutral property. Under the *Terms of Employment of Dutch Vessels*, drawn up by the U. S. Shipping Board, vessels were taken over as found, returnable in like condition, or compensation to be made therefor. Thirty five shillings per ton per month charter was paid. Operation and usage expenses were borne by the U. S. at her risk. Vessels lost or damaged were paid for or replaced by substitute vessels in equal condition. The U. S. paid over \$3,000,000 for the 350,000 tons of shipping requisitioned. While requisition was for Allied benefit, efforts were made to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and her nationals.—*N. J. Padelford.*

6476. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 582-587.—An analysis of the General Act.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5323, 5431, 5935, 5939, 5942, 6222, 6231, 6256, 6434, 6444, 6447, 6516, 6531, 6533, 6542-6543, 6570, 6575, 6579, 6582)

6477. ALVAREZ, A. L'Union Pan-Américaine et l'Union Européenne. [The Pan-American Union and the European Union.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 226-242.—Increasing international interdependence in all phases of activity has led to a corresponding development of international cooperation. Especial attention is being paid to certain forms of private law for workers, and to industrial and commercial law. In Havana in 1928, the nations of the Pan-American Union, particularly those of South America, decided to unify their civil legislation. This is relatively easy since French legislation forms the basis for all of it. A similar movement has been initiated in Europe, and a commission of French and Italian jurists has done much work. The League of Nations in Europe is doing a work that will compare with that done by the Pan-American Union for the Americas. International law has taken great forward strides, largely through the work of the International Court of Justice, and of the World Conference for the Codification of International Law which was held at The Hague in 1930. The next Pan-American conference at Montevideo in 1932 is expected to be chiefly interested in economic problems. Europe can well afford to imitate the Americas in the matter of conferences.—*J. A. Rickard.*

6478. BARDOUX, JACQUES. La négociation française pour l'union européenne. [French negotiation

for the European union.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 161-178.—Two tendencies have been noted since the war among European nations: the one to combine for security; the other, for economic interests. The Little Entente, comprising the Czech, Yugoslav, and Rumanian nations, is both a political and an economic combination. The Letts and Estonians have formed a customs union, and a similar start has been made by Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Thirty eight international cartels, or trusts, have been formed since 1925 by common consent, and more will follow. The secretary of the Pan-American Union is interested in promoting such a movement in the Americas. Briand's memorandum on a federal European union has met with many objections. The League of Nations signalized its interest by the appointment of a commission to study the situation. It recommended favorable action, but so far none has been taken.—*J. A. Rickard.*

6479. BERGREUTTER, HANS. Die polnische Minderheitenpolitik vor dem Völkerbund. [The Polish minorities policy before the League of Nations.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (4-5) 1931: 321-325.—The result of the German complaint before the League Council about the Polish policy toward the German minority, especially in Upper Silesia, was an undeniable success. The Polish interpretation of the obligations imposed upon her in



the council report, however, will be looked forward to only with great anxiety.—*John B. Mason.*

**6480. BINKLEY, ROBERT C.** Europe faces the customs union. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 321-329.—Tariff practices in Europe since the war have not been encouraging in the development of the customs union idea. As an alternative to a customs union, countries may use the weapon of controlled importation and exportation, in effect today between several nations regarding many products. But the latter economic principle in practice is a great drawback to the customs union idea. The alternative to both of the above economic principles is a greater cooperation between government and business in the field of planning.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**6481. BOSDARI, GIROLAMO de.** Il problema della cessazione dei mandati. [The problem of cessation of mandates.] *Vita Ital.* 19(20) Jul. 1931: 48-59.—The problem of the termination of a mandate became of great interest when Great Britain decided to put an end to the mandatory regime in Iraq and to propose its admission as a member of the League. There is a report on the problem elaborated by van Rees, a member of the mandates commission. The present article discusses current theories on the mandatory system and outlines the political relations existing between Great Britain and Iraq. From a juridical viewpoint there will be no difficulty in Iraq's admission to the League; serious discussions are, however, expected on political lines. France is especially anxious because of possible repercussions in Syria.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**6482. CALDERWOOD, HOWARD B.** The protection of minorities. *Geneva Spec. Studies.* 2(9) Sep. 1931: pp. 28.—According to the procedure which the League, to fulfill its duties as guarantor of minorities, has developed during the past ten years, an aggrieved minority sends a petition to the League, a committee of the Council examines the petition, receives observations on it from the interested government and, if it is unable to secure a satisfactory settlement and is of opinion that the case merits the attention of the Council, places the matter before it. The Council thus seized may take such action as it deems proper and effective in the circumstances. Every session finds several cases on the Council's agenda. The greatest number of appeals come from Poland, due largely to the special convention concluded by Germany and Poland to cover Upper Silesia. One of these cases involving interpretations by the Permanent Court is described in detail. The firm attitude of the Council in handling a case arising out of the Polish elections of 1930 is evidence of the seriousness with which the League views its duty as guarantor. The minorities states protest against the system because it imposes on them obligations not assumed by other members of the League. They also contend that the special position of minorities is unequitable and a disturbing factor. To alleviate this, they insist that the treaties do not give to minorities any collective character. The minorities complain that the states are trying to assimilate them. The League has refused to make any statements as to the purpose of the treaties, and confines itself to obtaining a settlement of concrete cases.—*Howard B. Calderwood.*

**6483. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, RICHARD.** The Pan-European outlook. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(5) Sep. 1931: 638-651.—Between the present national period of humanity and the period of world organization, there is a continental period, in which patriotism expands to larger areas. The Pan-European movement aims to prevent war and economic ruin and to defend Europe against the Bolshevik danger. Frontiers must progressively become invisible. The League of Nations ought to be a federation of federations, such as the British Commonwealth so largely is. The Pan-American Union should be an autonomous and independent branch of

the League. The League would then rest upon the British Commonwealth, the Pan-American Union, Pan-Europe, Eastern Asia, and the Soviet Union. The council of the League would become representative of these entities, and the assembly would be broken up into conferences of the members of each of the groups. The League would be a moral influence and an arbiter between these great parts of the world. Within the League there should be close collaboration between the British Commonwealth, Pan-Europe, and the Pan-American Union to save western civilization.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6484. FIDÈS, PAUL.** En Syrie: l'évolution du mandat. [Syria: the evolution of the mandate.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(714) Oct. 17, 1931: 1411-1413.—The emancipation of Syria from the mandate may be expected in the near future. The conditions laid down by the mandates commission and adopted by the League Council on Sep. 4, 1931, are given in full text.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6485. HILL, NORMAN L.** National judges in the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(4) Oct. 1931: 670-683.—The actual operation of the system of national judges has demonstrated that the work of the court has not been hampered but aided by such a scheme. The article carries an exhaustive analysis of documents pertaining to this system.—*William B. Ballis.*

**6486. HOSHINO, TATSUO.** Rodo rippo no kokusai toitsu undo. [International efforts for the unification of labor laws.] *Shogaku Ronso.* 1 Feb. 1930: 53-100.—Law has a constant tendency toward internationalism, analogous to many other social phenomena. The purpose of labor legislation is to treat rationally the actual economic insecurity and danger between employers and employees found in the capitalistic organization and bring about a harmonious agreement between the two. The writer treats of the historic outlines of the movement and explains the object, ideals, and activities of the present international labor organs.—*Shio Sakinishi.*

**6487. HUDSON, MANLEY O.** The Bank for International Settlements. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(3) Jul. 1930: 561-566.—A comment upon the legal status of the bank, its administration, objects, and functions.

**6488. HUDSON, MANLEY O.** Election of members of Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(4) Oct. 1930: 718-727.—Election of judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice represents a significant development in international organization. Acceptance of a small panel of independently nominated judges establishes an outstanding advance. Nomination by national judges appointed to the older Permanent Court of Arbitration secures independent judgment of non-political leaders, leaves governmental representatives freer in voting in the Assembly and Council and provides a useful link between the two courts. Election in the Assembly and Council, sitting separately, has proven successful though a conference committee was necessary in 1921. In 1921, 89 candidates were voted on, in 1930, 60, with 12 ballots required in the Assembly in 1921, 17 in 1930. Simultaneous termination of office has distinct advantages over staggered expiration in reducing elections and permitting more states to share positions at a given vote. The great powers have customarily secured seats without infringing the distributive ideal. Latin America has secured three seats. Vacancies are usually filled by judges of the same nationality. All judges, save Kellogg, are members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The system evinces great success.—*N. J. Padelford.*

**6489. HUDSON, MANLEY O.** The ninth year of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(1) Jan. 1931: 1-15.—Opinion No. 17 dealt with interpreting terms in the Convention of



Neuilly-sur-Seine of Nov. 27, 1919, under which the Greco-Bulgarian mixed commission was set up. The commission and the two governments submitted questions to the Council for transmission to the court. Opinion No. 18 concluded that the Free City of Danzig could not participate in the work of the Labour Organization until some arrangement had been made ensuring in advance that no objection could be made by the Polish government to any action which the Free City might desire to take as a member of the organization. The court handed down a second order in the dispute between France and Switzerland arising out of paragraph 2 of art. 435 of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the customs regime in the free zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex. Forty-five of the 55 signatories to the court protocol have ratified; 34 states or members of the League of Nations are bound, as of Dec. 1, 1930, by the optional clause; 34 of the 53 signatories of the protocol of Sep. 14, 1929, concerning the adhesion of the U. S. have ratified. The protocol of Sep. 14, 1929, concerning the revised statute, with 54 signatories was ratified by 35, failing to go into effect on Sep. 1, 1930. The difficulty of securing unanimous consent to a revision of the statute has called attention to the omission in the statute of provision for its own amendment.—*H. Reiff.*

6490. HUMBERT, FRÉDÉRIC. The Red Cross at the rural hygiene conference of the League of Nations. *Rev. & Inform. Bull. League of Red Cross Soc.* 12 (10) Oct. 1931: 345-351.

6491. J., L. Le projet d'Union douanière austro-allemande et l'avis de la Cour de la Haye. [The Austro-German customs union project and the advisory opinion of The Hague Court.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (711) Sep. 26, 1931: 1310-1323.—A brief explanation of the background of the advisory opinion, followed by the texts of the opinion, the minority opinion, the Anzilotti opinion, and the declarations of Schober and Curtius of Sep. 3.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6492. JESSUP, PHILIP C. The acceptance of the Senate reservations. *Internat. Conciliation*. #273. Oct. 1931: 591-670.—The states signatories of the 1920 statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice have accepted U. S. adherence to the court with the five senate reservations of January, 1926. The protocol of American accession declares this acceptance upon certain terms and conditions which aim to clarify it. The fifth article of the protocol deals with the fifth reservation, the only one that caused uncertainty and discussion, and its provisions are outlined. A complete documentary record of the negotiations is included.—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

6493. JESSUP, PHILIP C. Financial assistance to states threatened with aggression. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 107-109.

6494. JESSUP, PHILIP C. The protocol for American adherence to the Permanent Court. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 308-312.

6495. JOXE, LOUIS. La Société des Nations en 1931. [The League of Nations in 1931.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (711) Sep. 26, 1931: 1301-1304.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6496. KEATING, JOSEPH. Catholics and disarmament. *Month.* 158 (810) Dec. 1931: 509-521.—On Catholics more than on members of any other religion, rests the question of disarmament, for they possess in their common faith and spiritual allegiance a bond of union denied to nationalistic or racial religions. They are numerous enough, acting unitedly, in the spirit of their creed, to make human brotherhood so real that public opinion will be gradually and steadily set against war. Yet it must be admitted that they are often perversely nationalistic and blind. Only for the vindication of justice is war reconcilable with the Christian spirit. The League of Nations idea was endorsed by Pope

Benedict in 1917 and his endorsement repeated in its earliest days. He and his successors have emphasized its main advantage to be that of ridding the world of armaments. However neutral in religion the League may be, it embodies millions of Christians, and the Pope, while in no official relation, has indicated his readiness to give counsel. Catholics should combine to keep it on right lines. It is only through it that we can get disarmament.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

6497. KELLOGG, FRANK B. Limits of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 203-213.—According to these observations on the court's order (Dec. 6, 1930) in the case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, the question of the competence of the court, raised in the arguments, is by far the most important which has been brought before it, from the viewpoint of the court's future and the development of judicial settlement of international disputes. The court, under its statute, is not competent to decide such questions as those presented by the proposed task of setting up a special and complicated customs regime between two sovereign states, a task falling within the domain of their respective treaty-making authorities. The court's task is to apply well recognized rules and principles of international law or domestic law where such law is applicable to the question in hand.—*Howard White.*

6498. LYTON, EARL of. The twelfth assembly of the League of Nations. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (6) Nov. 1931: 740-859.—The contribution of the second committee, (economic questions) to the solution of the world crisis was a complete disappointment. No one thought the third committee would do anything, owing to the approach of the disarmament conference, but Grandi's naval holiday proposal gave it something to wrestle with. It became clearer that the presence of the U. S. is badly needed. The session was noteworthy for four reasons: (1) the League took a step towards universality by admitting Mexico; (2) a greater measure of cooperation was received from the U. S. than ever before; (3) there was an attempt, largely by the council, to settle the Manchurian dispute; (4) the most noteworthy feature was de Madariaga's speech on disarmament. The French are quite right in saying that the problem of disarmament is in the main a problem of security, but are wrong in pushing the analogy of the position of the individual in society too far in its application to the state in world society. Also, the French are mistaken in thinking they can exact a pledge from all in advance to fight an aggressor. To develop an alternative, de Madariaga suggests the abolition of neutrality, a result inherent in the Pact of Paris. We must rewrite our international law, agreeing to stop any outbreak of violence and to leave to later consideration the merits of the conflict. Every nation should pledge in the disarmament conference to use its armaments only to furnish its share of mutual protection for all nations.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6499. MACH, HARRY. Činnost mezinárodní organizace práce v roce 1930. [The activity of the International Labour Organization in 1930.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 10 (6) Jun. 1931: 553-561.—A detailed discussion of all the activities.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6500. MADDEN, M. R. Peace among the American states. *Thought*. 6 (3) Dec. 1931: 357-369.—Debate rages around the Pan-American Union because of sec. 4 of art. 6 which states that the union shall act as a permanent commission of the international conferences to carry out and facilitate the execution of the resolutions adopted by the conferences and to prepare in agreement with the governments, the program of the conferences for these and other purposes. The governing board shall provide for the establishment of such admin-



istrative divisions as it may deem necessary. This is exercising governing and political functions and is so recognized by all. States are bound to have relations with each other. These relations must work out into institutions which must be regulated; an agency must be created, which itself must be an institution. Necessary fundamental principles for the organization of the union and of international law cannot be stated validly until the proper definitions of authority, sovereignty, law, the state, politics, and institutions are established.—*W. F. Roemer.*

**6501. MAURETTE, FERNAND.** La quinzième session de la conférence internationale du travail. [The fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (699) Jul. 4, 1931: 924-925.—A summary by the chief of the scientific division of the International Labour Office.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6502. ROSS, CARL A.** World organization—parliamentary or federal? *World Unity*. 9 (1) Oct. 1931: 41-52.—World conferences indicate that an international government is being established. The necessity for an executive department to supplement the legislative and judicial will call for formal organization. The federal system of dual citizenship is better adapted to world conditions; it tends to unite commonwealths under a single government without extinguishing the separate administrations.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**6503. SCELLE, G.** Essai relatif à l'Union Européenne. [Essay on the European Union.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 521-563.—The essential difficulty of creating a federal government is the exact allocation of powers. Briand's memorandum on a European Union was advisedly ambiguous: e.g., it proposed that the union have its proper organs of government, yet it is also spoken of as filling a purely advisory role. Beneath the appearance of a unanimously favorable response one sees that some governments (Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, etc.) are ill-disposed toward the elaboration of machinery, while governments following the lead of France, such as Yugoslavia, would create an actual institution. The League of Nations set up a commission of study, which has adopted a set of by-laws organizing its work and permitting the participation of non-European states. Russia, Turkey, and Iceland have been invited to participate on economic, but not political, questions. The Soviet delegation has proposed a pact of economic non-aggression. The proposed Austro-German customs union constituted a threat against the Briand scheme. The League Assembly of 1931 left the movement in a somewhat perilous condition.—*Charles Fairman.*

**6504. STEWART, IRVIN.** The International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25 (4) Oct. 1931: 684-693.—This committee had its origin in the International Radio Convention signed at Washington in 1927. Its membership is composed of those government administrations and private enterprises which care to participate in any of its meetings. The first was held at The Hague in 1929, and the second at Copenhagen in 1931. At the first meeting the most discussed question was the desirability of making the committee a permanent agency for the solution of international radio problems. It was decided that each meeting of the committee was complete in itself, and with its adjournment there was no additional authority. At the second meeting the matter which seemed the most important was whether such a body should undertake to formulate an allocation of the frequency bands for the various radio services. It was unanimously agreed that such a subject was not within the competence of the committee.—*William B. Ballis.*

**6505. STUART, GRAHAM H.** The international lighthouse at Cape Spartel. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*.

24 (4) Oct. 1930: 770-776.—A sketch of the development of the International Commission of Cape Spartel, an international administrative organization, which has functioned successfully for 65 years in a joint cooperative enterprise. Although its problems have been largely of a technical nature, even when political problems arose, the commission has met them with a spirit of reasonable compromise.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**6506. THOMAS, ALBERT.** Pour une politique de la coopération internationale. [A policy of international cooperation.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives*. 10 (37) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 18-63.—At a meeting of the International Cooperative Congress, held in Vienna, Aug. 25-28, 1930, a debate upon the economic policy of the Cooperative Alliance showed that the central committee had recommended two questions as of special importance: (1) to discover the hindrances to the liberty of international commerce; (2) to reveal the dangers of trusts and cartels. Cartels limited to a country should be subject to the control of the state; international cartels should be controlled by the League of Nations. The French urged the central committee to enlarge the special committee to study the program of activities of the alliance, and to make the greatest possible use of treaties of commerce, of customs conferences, and of conferences of the League of Nations, in the interest of cooperative principles capable of application to a world of anarchy searching only for profit. The demand is neither for free trade nor for protection, but association between all peoples; the realization is an economic order of what is being attempted in the political field by the League of Nations. The thing to be overcome is indifference.—*Arthur D. Call.*

**6507. TRUCHY, H.** L'union douanière européenne. [The European customs union.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C.R.* 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 179-186.—The purpose of a European customs union is to abolish customs boundaries and establish a common tariff between European nations. It would do away with the principle of protection and would make for lower tariffs generally. Incidentally, it would make necessary a greater degree of political cooperation than now exists. Several attempts were made toward such a union before 1914, but after the war the existence of 8000 km. of new boundary lines, plus increased industrialization generally, made necessary a renewal of these efforts. During 1930 and 1931 three conventions were held at Geneva to discuss such an organization. As a result, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands agreed to a truce not to raise tariff duties for a time. Meanwhile, certain nations of Europe have formed economic treaties and many private industrial groups continue to unite along international lines. England holds aloof and Russia has not been invited to participate; among the other nations the idea is making some progress.—*J. A. Rickard.*

**6508. UNSIGNED.** L'économie soviétique et les états "capitalistes." [Soviet economics and the "capitalist" states.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (691) May 9, 1931: 653-656.—List of American concerns which have signed contracts with the Soviets, and texts of industrial agreement between Russia and Germany, invitation of the League of Nations to Iceland, Turkey, and the Soviets to the third session of the commission of study for the European union; reply of the Soviet government, reply of the government of Turkey, and letter of the secretary-general to the Turkish and Soviet governments.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6509. UNSIGNED.** Les finances autrichiennes et la S. d. N. [Austrian finances and the League of Nations.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (713) Oct. 10, 1931: 1379-1383.—Text of report of the financial committee of the League on the financial situation of Austria and



Hungary, Sep. 19, 1931, and the resolution adopted by the Council on the same date.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6510. VALÉRY, PAUL. L'Europe et le rôle de l'esprit. [Europe and the role of the spirit.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(711) Sep. 26, 1931: 1308-1309.—It is because of its work in attempting to change the spirits of men that the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation is perhaps the most important organ of the League of Nations.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 4845, 5175, 5329, 5773, 5907, 6088, 6095, 6180, 6183; 6185, 6222, 6243, 6247, 6254, 6273, 6284, 6372, 6440, 6467, 6479, 6492, 6494, 6512, 6579)

6513. ALLEN, DEVERE. Can France be saved? *World Tomorrow*. 14(9) Sep. 1931: 279-281.—The French attitude in the present world crisis, recalcitrant, uncooperative, chauvinistic, is evidence of a misguided and neurotic condition in French opinion. France runs the serious risk, by her refusal to relax her military control, of plunging Europe into a catastrophic war, ending in communistic revolution. If that does not result and France retains her present position, she is in imminent peril of becoming feared and hated and of becoming more and more isolated, ingrowing, hardened, a state of mind leading to a definite collapse of culture, the triumph of the France of Napoleon and Poincaré over the France of Pascal, Hugo, Pasteur, Curie, et al.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6514. ALLINSON, BRENT DOW. What shall we do about Russia? *World Tomorrow*. 14(9) Sep. 1931: 290-292.—Outstanding difficulties between the U. S. and Russia might well be submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement, including Russian claims for damages caused by unprovoked and illegal American war upon her in 1918. A museum of American life and liberty, rivalling the Amtorg exhibit in New York, might well be opened in Russia. The alternative to this policy is one of outright boycott. In this case, American citizens should not be permitted to trade with Russia for private profit. The keen interest in Russia now being shown in the Middle West gives some reason to hope that a policy of peace may be adopted soon.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

6515. ANDERSON, CHANDLER P. Our policy of non-recognition in Central America. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25(2) Apr. 1931: 298-301.

6516. BERKES, THEODOR. Bataille um Südost-europa. [The struggle over south-eastern Europe.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(6) Sep. 1931: 369-381.—Yugoslavia sold her natural sympathies for the customs union plan in exchange for a 2,500,000,000 dinar loan from France. Hungary, deserted by Italy in her financial distress, took cautious attitude towards the scheme; later she received help from French financial circles, but not without accepting political conditions. Revision talk has been dropped. Hungary will always lean towards that power in Europe which looks most helpful to her in the desire to strengthen her position in the Danube valley. Friendship with France will be followed by an understanding with the Little Entente. A new customs union is growing with Hungary and Austria as the central powers, later to be joined by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. France will play the protector of this new alliance.—*Werner Neuse.*

6517. BETTS, T. F. Military notes on China and Japan. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(2) Jan. 1932: 231-234.—Concluding that the clashes between the Japanese and the Chinese in Manchuria do not constitute war in

6511. WEHBERG, HANS. Die Anpassung der Satzung an den Kellogg-Pakt auf der zwölften Völkerbundversammlung. [Adjusting the Covenant to the Kellogg Pact at the twelfth assembly of the League of Nations.] *Friedens-Warte*. 31(11) Nov. 1931: 334-341.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6512. WEHBERG, HANS. Völkerbund und einseitige freiwillige Abrüstung. [The League and one-sided voluntary disarmament.] *Friedenswarte*. 31(10) Oct. 1931: 293-296.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

its classic sense the author analyzes the comparative strength of the opposing armies and their resources. The initial operations of Sep. 19-22 are summarized as a part of the standing Japanese military plan for use in Manchuria. Political and economic factors dominate the picture and all activities center around the railroads. Purely military considerations would begin only by the large scale intervention of Russia.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

6518. BISHOP, LESLIE. The Rhodes scholarship system. *Queen's Quart.* 38(4) Autumn 1931: 624-632.—A sympathetic English Oxonian will see certain disadvantages and disabilities imposed on the Rhodes scholar, but will regard the system in general as a success in the promotion of international understanding.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6519. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. Decadence of the American doctrine of voluntary expatriation. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25(2) Apr. 1931: 312-316.

6520. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. The Feetham report on Shanghai. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 145-153.—Feetham's report, made after a study at the request of the municipal council of the Foreign Settlement, advises the continuation of extra-territoriality. Seeing its ultimate abolition, however, he advises a modification of the present treaty arrangements to permit greater Chinese participation in the government of the municipality, in view of the fact that 97% of the population are Chinese. Nevertheless, foreign control of the council must be maintained for the present. Yet this control can only be maintained by force in case China should act without regard for treaty obligations. There is much need for conciliation and cooperation between China and the foreign powers since the report is not satisfactory to the Chinese press.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

6521. FAY, BERNARD. The French mind and the American. *Harpers Mag.* 163(978) Nov. 1931: 706-713.—French hostility toward the U. S. is accounted for by the latter's refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, by exacting war debt payments, by advocating maximum disarmament, and by the Hoover moratorium for Germany. In addition, many Americans regard France as the greatest obstacle to world peace today. The chief difficulty with both France and the U. S. is that neither realizes the entirely different position occupied by the other since the World War. France is dominant in Europe, and the U. S. is really supreme in the whole world. The French with their Roman background present a contrast to the Americans with their Nordic heritage. The mental make-up of the two peoples provides little basis for mutual understanding. Yet the "elite" in both countries can understand and cooperate and the future of Franco-American relations depends upon these groups.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

6522. FIELDHOUSE, A. N. Italy, Albania, and Yugoslavia. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(2) Jul. 1931: 163-178.—The history of modern Albania as a separate international entity dates from the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. During 1914-18, Albania was the scene of military oc-



cupations and withdrawals and in 1918 was in a state of mixed military occupation by Italians, French, and Serbs. From 1918 to 1926, Albanian history can be reduced to this cycle: a government is set up; to strengthen itself it cultivates close relationships with Italy, Serbia, or Greece, it is accused of subordinating native to foreign interests; and it is overthrown. During 1926-7, Albania passed into definite Italian tutelage. In 1928 it declared itself a kingdom and Ahmed Zogu king. He continued to develop economic cooperation with Italy. Today Italy controls the army, finances, and policy of Albania and France sees an Italian attempt to make Albania the base for penetration of the Balkans.—*Alison Ewart.*

6523. HANDLE-MAZZETTI, P. von. Die geo-politischen Probleme des Adriatischen Meeres. [The geo-political problems of the Adriatic Sea.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 683-688.—Italy feels she has got only part of what she had aimed at in the Adriatic. Yugoslavia is the real successor to Serbia and holds large parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Italy pursues her pre-war policy of controlling the Adriatic and isolates Yugoslavia by closing trade agreements with other Balkan states. Dictatorship in Yugoslavia leans towards France and stresses the importance of a strong army. The Croats have an aversion for Italy, resulting from the national struggle in Dalmatia. Inner tension in Yugoslavia can only be lessened by calling attention to external affairs. Yugoslavia is trying to attract traffic from Fiume to Sušak and is enlarging the harbor of Spalato. Italy has extended a loan of 50,000,000 francs to Albania and controls taxes, customs, and the Albanian National Bank. Durazzo and Valona are under Italian supervision. Italy owns miles of waterfront and islands. Those strongholds Italy may eventually use as stepping-stones on her march on Salonika, Istanbul, and the Black Sea.—*Werner Neuse.*

6524. HOLCOMBE, ARTHUR N. Issues in the Manchurian crisis. *Current Hist.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 345-352.—Transportation is the key to the Manchurian problem, and development of the country depends largely upon the Russian and Japanese railroad systems. Climatic conditions necessitated railroads if Manchuria was to develop to a point of international importance. Politically Chinese, Manchuria is economically Russian and Japanese. Although early Bolshevik Russia was willing to give up special concessions in Manchuria, the present Russian government is determined to maintain its position in that area. China has lately built many miles of railroad in Manchuria, but partly with Japanese capital. Although trade and finance are largely in Japanese hands, the population is almost entirely Chinese. Chinese policy has been to gain complete control in Manchuria from the Russians and Japanese.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

6525. KING-HALL, STEPHEN. Anglo-French relations. *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (6) Nov. 1931: 778-802.—The British believe that the future of the world depends upon cooperation; the French believe that fundamentally nationalism still holds the field. French strength consists of military forces and gold. To meet military force with like force runs counter to all the arguments of a cooperative world. Britain's departure from the gold standard gives her the opportunity of forming a sterling block partly independent of the economic force exercised by French gold. Great Britain should call an international conference and present definite proposals for an international currency system. She should also state that she stands for: disarmament; abolition of war debts and reparations; and international control, or at any rate direction, of long-term credits.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6526. LE GUILLOU, L. La Pologne, l'Allemagne et la Haute-Silésie. [Poland, Germany, and Upper Silesia.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 392-413.

—Contrary to prevailing current opinion, which considers the Danzig Corridor as Germany's most irritating problem, the loss of Upper Silesia was infinitely more disadvantageous. Poland's policy is shaped to a great extent by its desire to retain this region; this desire is based upon four premises: (1) the population is incontrovertibly Polish, (2) the district is vital to Polish economic equilibrium, (3) it was originally the arsenal of Germany, (4) its re-possession by Germany would be the first step toward further pan-Germanization. A chart tabulates the results of the plebiscite of Mar. 20, 1921.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

6527. McCLURE, WALLACE. The development of commercial treaties in the Americas. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65 (10) Oct. 1931: 991-1027.—Since the close of the World War there has been a renewal of treaty making. These treaties deal with many matters, not necessarily commercial, but in the commercial treaties two subjects stand out—customs unions and national treatment in foreign ports. A list of the commercial treaties negotiated by the Americas is given. The following economic principles characterize most of the treaties: equality of trade, reciprocity agreements, most favored nation treatment, preferences, promotion of the exportation of goods, and national treatment. Some treaties contain provisions for the peaceful settlement of disputes and freedom of the seas. Others refer to the slave trade, opium, and traffic in arms. Participation of the Americas in world economic conferences and general multipartite treaties indicates a growing realization of the international aspects of trade and commerce.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

6528. MacNAIR, HARLEY FARNSWORTH. Manchuria: a triangle. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (652) Jun. 1931: 681-692.—In the period of railway development in Manchuria there occurred wars between Russia and China, and Japan and Russia. In the last decade a similar friction has arisen. The chief discord is between Russia and the other two parties. The clash between China and the Soviet respecting communist plotting and the Chinese Eastern Railroad is traced to the end of 1930. (Map.)—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6529. MACEK, J. Zraje situace. [The situation ripens.] *Naše Doba.* 38 (7) Apr. 1931: 385-388.—Several recent international conferences have emphasized the need of improving the international exchange of goods, but this policy is always hampered by the Czechoslovak National Democratic and Agrarian parties. It is to Czechoslovak interest not to oppose the better organization of the economic and political relations of central Europe.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6530. MÄRZ, JOSEF, und RAVANI, DANIEL. Das albanische Problem. Albanien 1931. Zogu I, König von Albanien. [The Albanian problem. Albania in 1931. Zogu I, King of the Albanians.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 488-499.—King Zogu is responsible for both treaties of Tirana through which Italy gained political and economic prerogatives in Albania. An Italian company, founded in 1926, comparable to the East India Company, is the great economic factor in the country which is, furthermore, held in bondage by the loans of 1926 and 1931. The latter, granted though she was in default with the interest of the former, allows Albania to continue spending almost half of her regular internal revenue on armaments. Albania is neither a mandate nor a protectorate nor a colony nor an Italian province. One might call it a protective friendship. Zogu was forced to sign a friendship and security pact with Italy to suppress a revolution of the Catholic north and to find support in his claim to royal honors.—*Werner Neuse.*

6531. MALLORY, WALTER H. The permanent conflict in Manchuria. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 220-230.—The underlying differences between China and Japan in Manchuria are railroad, min-



ing, land, taxation, and Korean problems. China while not openly fighting over these differences has given Japan a thousand pin pricks until Japan aggressively struck back beginning in September, 1931. Japan feels that her Manchurian position must be maintained for her strategic and economic security, while China feels that Manchuria is truly Chinese and has been developed by the Chinese even though under *Pax Japonica*. Japan seeks justification of her course on legal grounds saying that she wishes only to defend the existing treaties, while China claims that the treaties signed under duress are being violated by Japan's action in sending troops out of the railroad area. Each side has a tenable legal case which complicates the solution of the problem. The task of the Council of the League involves the difference of eastern and western ideas on war; it must also attempt to explain its lack of action in 1929 when Russia used armed intervention in Manchuria. Two suggestions are offered for the present solution of the Manchurian problem, one that the province become a mandate with Japan as the mandatory power, the other that an international police force be formed headed by a League appointee having at his command Chinese and Japanese soldiers for the preservation of law and order.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone*.

6532. MELVILLE, C. F. Britain and France—the future of Europe. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(778) Oct. 1931: 465-476.—Recent events in Europe indicate that a sound internal situation is the only basis for a leading position in world affairs. The French would be well advised to avoid exaggerated politico-financial exultation over the passing of international leadership from London to Paris. Mutual recrimination should be minimized. The eventual return of England as a leading factor in the international situation seems certain, but it will be along the line of collaborative efforts with the other great states and not by blind-alley grouping and alliances.—*Harold Zink*.

6533. NATHAN, ROGER. Problèmes autrichiens après l'avis de la Haye. [Austrian problems after The Hague advisory opinion.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(709) Sep. 12, 1931: 1230-1232.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6534. RÉMUSAT. Cilicie (1918-1922). *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 348-391.—After the armistice, Cilicia was occupied by the Allied forces and was placed under French administration with the understanding that it would form a home for the Armenians. A great many of the survivors from the massacre had returned to Cilicia and still others were coming in. But the powers were not inclined to redeem their pledges. In 1920 the Kemalists secured the friendship and the aid of Italy and of the Bolsheviks; and because of lack of Anglo-French cooperation France agreed to return Cilicia to Turkey by the Treaty of London (March, 1921) and by the Angora Agreement (October, 1921). The French handed over to the Turks their store of provisions and munitions and by Jan. 4, 1922, Cilicia was cleared of its French forces as well as of its Christian inhabitants. (Documents and bibliography).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

6535. STOWELL, ELLERY C. The doctrine of constitutional legitimacy. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(2) Apr. 1931: 302-306.—A comment on the recognition policy of the U. S.

6536. SZERER, MIECZYSLAW. Lord Curzon—człowiek patetyczny. [Lord Curzon, the pathetic figure.] *Sprawy Obce.* (3) 1930: 625-637.—A satire of Curzon, who as foreign minister, sent a telegram to Chicherin declaring that the return of peace with Russia and the resumption of commerce was very much desired by Great Britain.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

6537. UNSIGNED. Les affaires de Mandchourie. [The affairs of Manchuria.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(712) Oct. 3, 1931: 1348-1353.—Texts of the important docu-

ments covering the period Sep. 21-30, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6538. UNSIGNED. Albanien. [Albania.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(9) Sep. 1931: 689-692.—The Albanian economic situation did not improve following the loan from Italy. Most of the money was squandered, with the lower classes in misery and the rich making easy profits. King Zogu's political intrigues have neutralized many an Italian move which was meant to keep the Oriental king in check; this tendency to serve Albanian interests first, will be a guarantee of peace in the Balkans.—*Werner Neuse*.

6539. UNSIGNED. Les chequers.—Le manifeste allemand. [Chequers: the German manifesto.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(696) Jun. 13, 1931: 814-815.—Texts of the communiqué published in London on June 8, 1931, and the manifesto of the Reich government to the German people on June 5.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6540. UNSIGNED. China: Summary of the first part of Mr. Justice Feetham's report on Shanghai. *Round Table.* (83) Jun. 1931: 579-582.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

6541. UNSIGNED. France and Germany. *Round Table.* (83) Jun. 1931: 499-520.—A detailed analysis of the elements in Franco-German antipathy, culminating in the Austro-German customs union proposal.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

6542. UNSIGNED. Le mémorandum "constructif" français. [The French "constructive" memorandum.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(705) Aug. 15, 1931: 1102-1107.—Text of the French memorandum of May 16, 1931, proposing solutions in conformity with the spirit of a vast European union and as a counter-project to the Austro-German customs proposal.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6543. UNSIGNED. Le mémorandum "critique" du gouvernement français. [The "critical" memorandum of the French government.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(704) Aug. 8, 1931: 1088-1094.—Text of the memorandum distributed to the League Council contesting the validity of the Austro-German customs union proposal.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6544. UNSIGNED. Les pétroles de l'Iraq. [Iraq petroleum.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(705) Aug. 15, 1931: 1108-1117.—Texts of (1) the convention between Iraq and the Turkish Petroleum Company Ltd., Mar. 14, 1925; (2) the accord between Iraq and the Iraq Petroleum Company, Mar. 24, 1931; (3) an accord supplementary to that of Mar. 24, 1931; and (4) an exchange of letters between the negotiators of the accord of Mar. 24, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

6545. UNSIGNED. Shanghai. *Round Table.* (84) Sep. 1931: 738-768.—The history and government of the foreign settlements in Shanghai are sketched, with a view to showing that, on the one hand, because of the rule of law here, Shanghai has become the axis upon which the economic relations of China with the outside world turn, while, on the other hand, resentment at the forcing of the "unequal treaties" has become the main factor in uniting China. To secure an impartial investigation of the problem, Justice Feetham was loaned by South Africa to Shanghai. He concludes that the ultimate goal is the rendition of the Settlement to the Chinese, and recommends immediate reforms aimed to reduce the relative preponderance of foreign rate-payers in its government. To fix in advance the final date of rendition, however, would weaken the basis of economic security. The whole problem demands a conference of the powers concerned.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

6546. WITTICH, ALFRED von. Die Wehrpolitik der Tschechoslovakei. [The Czechoslovak army.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(6) Sep. 1931: 391-397.—The foreign policy of Czechoslovakia is characterized by complete cooperation with France and Yugoslavia. Good relations are



fostered with Rumania and now even with Poland, whereas the attitude towards Austria, Germany, and Hungary is that of outspoken defence. These factors in her foreign policy determine armaments and military preparations. Soldiers and officers are as much removed from political influences as possible. The army was built up by a French army mission under General Nittelhauser; former Austrian officers have contributed to its reorganization. The population of 14,000,000 maintains an army of 130,000. Czechoslovakia has become an export country for war materials, and a very valuable help in France's policy to control Europe.—*Werner Neuse.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 4810, 4869, 5495, 5776, 5782, 6491)

6547. ABRIEN, NOËL. Qu'est-ce que l'"Action catholique"? Un fascisme pontifical. [What is the "Catholic Action"? A pontifical fascism.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(715) Oct. 24, 1931: 1434-1439.—A documented study, followed by the text of the accord of Sep. 2, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6548. BECH, GEORG. The East Greenland question. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 19(11) Nov. 1931: 665-669.—A statement of the East Greenland controversy with Norway by the Danish consul general in New York, emphasizing particularly the Danish claims that rest on international law and precedent, and their recognition by other powers.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

6549. BLONDEL, GEORGES. Le facteur historique dans le conflit polono-lithuanien. [The historical factor in Polish-Lithuanian rivalry.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 97(161) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 435-440.—A sketch of the historical relations of Lithuania and Poland throughout the past.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

6550. ESCARRA, JEAN. Le problème de la Mandchourie. [The problem of Manchuria.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(695) Jun. 6, 1931: 783-785.—The treaty situation from Shimonoseki (1895) to the Russo-Japanese accord (1925) is reviewed. China has violated Art. 3 of the secret protocol of Dec. 22, 1905, the validity of which China denies, in the construction of certain railways in Manchuria. Japan has been playing a strong game of *Realpolitik*.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6551. FIDES, PAUL. Le pape, le duc et l'action catholique. [The pope, the duke and the Catholic Action.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(708) Sep. 5, 1931: 1213-1216.—A detailed statement of developments since July 5.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6552. GORDON, LELAND J. The Turkish American controversy over nationality. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 25(4) Oct. 1931: 658-669.—The fact that thousands of Ottoman Armenians and Syrians invested with American nationality have returned to their native land has brought about an extended controversy between Turkey and the U. S. The Ottoman law of 1869 which provided for expatriation only by imperial consent ran counter to the American law of 1868 which stated the unequivocal right of expatriation. Attempts were made to harmonize by treaty these existing differences, but all of them failed. It was not until 1900 that the U. S. adopted a policy which denied American protection to naturalized Americans of Ottoman origin who returned to Turkey. The conflict was made less acute by the abolition of the capitulatory regime in 1923, for up to then it was possible for a naturalized American to be not subject to Turkish jurisdiction. Notwithstanding this change, the 62 year controversy over nationality is still not adequately settled because there is no naturalization treaty between the two countries.—*William B. Ballis.*

6553. HSU, LEONARD S. Chinese immigration and Sino-American treaty relations. *Proc. Natl. Conf.*

*Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 472-478.—Many writers agree that population pressure is not a direct cause of international war. It is, however, an important cause of low standards of living, which are a cause of human migration. Immigration barriers can be maintained only by military force. The problem of Chinese immigration to the U. S. is a typical example of economic determinism of immigration policies. The Sino-American treaty of 1868 recognized the principle that men have the inalienable right to change home and allegiance at will. This treaty was made when Chinese labor was needed in the U. S. When this need was passed, subsequent treaties sounded a different note. In short, American treaty relations with China in respect to immigration are full of contradictions. It would be a master stroke of statesmanship if the U. S. should substitute a system of restriction by quota for one of summary exclusion.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6554. KIRCHER, RUDOLF. The German-Austrian pact. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(651) May 1931: 549-557.—The customs union and its implications had been clearly worked out by the legal advisers of the German and Austrian governments, who were satisfied that it was legally unassailable. Politically it was necessary and just, and was a test to see whether Germany might act as freely as other nations. Though not involving political union, it was also an experiment in regional understandings in Europe.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6555. OSTWALD, PAUL. Deutschland und Japan in der Nachkriegszeit. [Germany and Japan after the war.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 479-487.—The first contact between Japan and Germany after the World War took place in the scientific field. In 1924 a German-Japanese magazine for science and technology was founded, followed by the opening of the Japanese Institute in Berlin in 1926 and of the German Institute in Tokio in 1927. German became obligatory in Japanese secondary schools. Japanese and German firms started cooperation in the field of electrical engineering. German book imports into Japan rose to third place in 1925, and in the total foreign trade Germany was seventh. In the same year, probably under the pressure of domestic producers and of France, Japan laid an embargo on German dyestuff imports. In 1926 a modification of the embargo was effected and in 1927 a trade treaty providing equality and most favored treatment was ratified. Politically, however, relations continued being strained until recently. After the Washington Conference Japan felt under obligation toward France, and only after the signing of the Russo-Japanese treaty did Japanese officials voice friendly popular feelings towards Germany.—*Werner Neuse.*

6556. PERNOT, MAURICE. La guerre des deux Rome. [The war of the two Romes.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(695) Jun. 6, 1931: 775-777.—An analysis of the conflict still going on between the Vatican and the Fascist government despite the Lateran Treaty.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6557. UNSIGNED. L'application du plan Hoover. [The application of the Hoover plan.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(706) Aug. 22, 1931: 1156-1161.—Texts of (1) the report of the London committee of experts, Aug. 11; (2) the protocol concerning Germany, with annexes, Aug. 11; (3) the letter to the president of the Bank for International Settlements; (4) the letter from the Belgian to the German expert; and (5) the protocol concerning Czechoslovakia.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6558. UNSIGNED. Le "plan Hoover." [The "Hoover Plan."] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(701) Jul. 18, 1931: 988-995.—Texts of the following documents: (1) the Hoover declaration of June 20; (2) the note published by the French minister of finance on the consequences of the American proposition, June 23; (3) the French reply of June 24; (4) the aide-mémoire to Edge, given to Laval, July 1; (5) the bases of accord proposed by France, July



6; (6) Laval's declarations to the press, July 6; (7) Brüning's radio address, June 23; (8) MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons, June 28; (9) instructions of the Italian government to its ambassador at Washington, June 23; (10) same, June 30; (11) note from the Belgian government, June 29; (12) message of the German government, July 7; (13) statement by Brüning, July 2, sent officially to the French government, July 7; and (14) communiqué of the Bank for International Settlements, July 13.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6559. UNSIGNED. *Politique commerciale des Soviets.* [Soviet commercial policy.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (698) Jun. 27, 1931: 899-900.—Texts of the French decree of Oct. 3, 1930, concerning Soviet imports, the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Oct. 20, 1930, and the Italo-Soviet accord of Apr. 28, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6560. UNSIGNED. *La rétrocession de la cour mixte sur la concession française de Changhaï.* [The retrocession of the mixed court in the French concession at Shanghai.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (708) Sep. 5, 1931: 1222-1224.—Text of the Sino-French arrangement of July 28, 1931, and of correspondence between the French legation and the Chinese minister of foreign affairs.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6561. UNSIGNED. *Réunions de Paris, conférence de Londres, entretiens de Berlin.* [The meetings in Paris, the conference in London, the conversations in Berlin.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (703) Aug. 1, 1931: 1063-1064.—Texts of the statements of the French and German ministers, July 19, 1931 and the communiqué published at the end of the visit of English ministers to Berlin, July 28.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6562. WOOLSEY, L. H. *La Bolivie-Paraguay dispute.* *Amer. J. Internat. law.* 24 (3) Jul. 1930: 573-577.

6563. WOOLSEY, LESTER H. *Boundary disputes in Latin America.* *Amer. J. Internat. law.* 25 (2) Apr. 1931: 324-333.

6564. X. X. X. *Vers un accord commercial avec l'U.R.S.S.* [Towards a commercial accord with the U.S.S.R.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (699) Jul. 4, 1931: 922-924.—A review of Franco-Soviet relations since the 1924 agreement and views concerning a commercial accord. The French decree of Oct. 3, 1930, and the Soviet decree of Oct. 20, should be abrogated. France should accord Russia most-favored-nation treatment. Other detailed recommendations are made.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 6088, 6094, 6096, 6483, 6496)

6565. ANDERSON, CHANDLER, P. *Final liquidation of German war reparations.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 97-101.

6566. BENEŠ, ED. *Světová krise po stránce politické.* [The world crisis from the political viewpoint.] *Zahraníční Politika.* 10 (11) Nov. 1931: 1109-1113.—The internal political crisis concerns especially the problems of democracy, socialism, minorities, nationalism, and the practical questions of the economic and social policies. Internationally it manifests itself in the strained relations of France and Germany, Italy and France, Germany and Poland, the problem of Central Europe, of the Balkans, the question of the revision of peace treaties, reparations, inter-Allied debts, Soviet Russia, disarmament, and pacifism.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6567. GERLACH, HELLMUT von. *Krisentagung der deutschen Friedensgesellschaft.* [The critical sessions of the German Peace Society.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31 (11) Nov. 1931: 325-329.—A summary of the proceedings at the sessions which took place Oct. 1-4, 1931.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6568. HERTZ, FRIEDRICH. *Zur Selbstbesinnung in unseren Reihen!* [Awareness in our ranks!] *Friedens-*

*Warte.* 31 (10) Oct. 1931: 297-300.—The pacifists and the searchers after international peace have the greatest task in the world before them. Two questions constantly present themselves wherever a discussion of peace comes up: the question of revising the terms of peace and that of enforcing peace—or peace by power.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6569. JOUVE, ANDRÉE. *Die internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit.* [The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31 (10) 1931: 290-293.—This organization was formed in May, 1915, by women from neutral lands; 14 countries contributed to the gathering which met at The Hague. Since then, on varying occasions, the organization has held meetings.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6570. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. *Le désarmement nécessaire.* [Necessary disarmament.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (711) Sep. 26, 1931: 1305-1308.—The idea should be made to penetrate the conscience of all nations that the covenant of the League engages all to defend any one attacked by an international brigand. As much as possible should be done to adhere to specific proposals of reduction. If 5% of the expenditure of the nations on armaments in 1930 had been granted to the League and had been invested at 5%, it would yield enough to support the League, the International Labour Office, and the Permanent Court during the remainder of the history of the world. The greatest contribution that can be made by the League towards disarmament is the creation of permanent machinery as suggested in the convention drawn up by the preparatory commission. No nation must be permitted to increase armaments except by international authorization. The convention resulting from the disarmament conference should be built upon Art. 8 of the covenant.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6571. d'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. *Du "Plan Hoover" au renforcement du Pacte Briand-Kellogg.* [From the "Hoover Plan" to the strengthening of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (698) Jun. 27, 1931: 889-893.—The step is through disarmament.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6572. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. *An economic approach to peace.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (6) Nov. 1931: 760-777.—Most economic facts have a world rather than a national base, and many economic problems can be solved only by international action. The world is highly interdependent economically, yet most nations are cutting themselves off from others and undertaking a high degree of economic independence. Three generalizations may be stated: (1) prosperity in any country is a gain for the rest; (2) it is certain that we can not have general over-production; (3) to achieve utopia is impossible. As to national economy, it is clear that the state must be retained for most political purposes, and for the control of many economic activities—building construction, most highway construction, education, care of the aged, etc. International cooperation has a vast field in which to work, by conferences, treaties, and private agreements. There are also present certain tendencies towards a world economy. To link the cancellation of war debts to disarmament is rather naïve, though both are needed.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6573. PLUS, RAOUL. *L'esprit de paix, les Catholiques et les journaux.* [The spirit of peace, Catholics, and the press.] *Études: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 207 (11) Jun. 5, 1931: 534-558.—Concord between nations rests principally upon justice and charity. Upon principles everyone is in accord. Difficulties begin when decisions have to be taken in concrete situations. At a large gathering of German Catholic youth in January, 1931, it was unanimously voted that the hate of people against people and excitation to war are treasons against Christianity and against the nation. Neither charity



nor prudence excludes the employment of force in behalf of justice. Catholics are particularly interested to contribute toward the reign of charity. Christians need the critical sense.—*Arthur D. Call.*

**6574. PRIESTLEY, HERBERT INGRAM.** *The white knight and the black pawn. Proc. Pacific Coast Branch, Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 10-20.—Exploitation of one group of society by another is age-old and fundamental to our institutions. In modern times, and down to the present, the most formidable and dynamic of exploitations is that of the dark races by the white, which has resulted in ever-increasing areas of conflict. In colonialism, territorial or economic, is the basic cause of the recent war and the sure prelude of the next. Despite mandates and piecemeal attempts at solving the problem, the white man is everywhere met by the tightening meshes of the questions arising from race contact.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**6575. SCIALOJA, VITTORIO.** *Obstacles to disarmament. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 212-219.—Art. 8 of the League Covenant provides for the gradual reduction of armaments by the Council, in cooperation with the individual governments. The Council should meet for this purpose at least once in ten years. Thus far nothing has been accomplished for the League in the matter of disarmament. There seems to be no will to disarm. Reduction should not be made from the present strength of nations, which may be excessive. Consideration should be given to circumstances such as geographical position and population. Reduction of armies and air forces is more difficult than reduction of navies which have the same strength in war as in peace times. It is not likely that reduction of armies will be made by reducing the number of men or military units. Budgetary limitation is also difficult but more probable. Often military expenditure comes under the general education or transportation budgets. The militia, clubs, and organizations of a military character do not come under the national budget.—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

**6576. SMITH, H. A.** *The problem of disarmament in the light of history. Internat. Affairs.* 10(5) Sep. 1931: 600-621.—A discussion of the lessons to be learned from the proposals of Czar Alexander I in 1816 and of Napoleon III in 1863, the Russian repudiation of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and the discussions of The Hague Conference of 1899. Armaments must be measured by the functions they are to perform, and these functions are determined by internal and external factors. Political problems must be settled and justice established before we can have disarmament. Armament limitation agreements can never be impartial in their operation, since they must congeal an inequitable *status quo*. Nor can we even define armaments in a way which will correspond to the facts of modern war. Each state should so order its internal government that no grievances against it can arise and should forswear any policy of changing frontiers by force.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6577. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J.** *The trend of international affairs since the war. Internat. Affairs.* 10(6) Nov. 1931: 803-826.—There has been a tendency for all human affairs to become international. Since the armistice more progress has been made towards overcoming the anarchy in the relations of states than in the previous four centuries. There is a deliberate, sustained, and concentrated effort to impose limitations upon the sovereignty and the independence of states. The local states will no doubt survive as administrative conveniences. The social life of mankind is becoming internationalized in every plane of activity, and this new internationalism is Western in its structure and in its complexion. The dwarfing of the relative significance of Europe is a present tendency of importance. If sovereignty of states is supplanted by sovereignty of world

society, then states can devote themselves to economic and cultural matters—in fact, Prussia is leading the way in these matters. A development of great importance is the realization by private people that their lives are intimately affected by international affairs.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6578. UNSIGNED.** *The crisis and its background. Round Table.* (84) Sep. 1931: 769-792.—The present world crisis is due not merely to the operation of the trade cycle, but to fundamental defects in the financial, economic, and political structure of the post-war world. Productive organization is essentially sound, but recovery can only be effected by an extensive program of international reconstruction, through cooperative action in the commercial, financial, and political fields. Unfortunately, the situation has gone so far that the primary obstacles are political—the Austro-German customs union, the Eastern frontier, and disarmament. Skilled and conscious management of the currency system and the freeing of production and commerce from artificial obstacles are also essential. The very gravity of the crisis, however, seems to be working toward constructive consideration of all these problems.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

**6579. UNSIGNED.** *Mémoire français sur le désarmement. [French memorandum on disarmament.] Europe Nouvelle.* 14(702) Jul. 25, 1931: 1029-1033.—Text of the French memorandum to the League of July 15, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6580. UNSIGNED.** *The political foundation for disarmament. Round Table.* (84) Sep. 1931: 713-737.—International progress has been made during the past ten years in all respects save disarmament, and this is conditional on prior agreements as to policies. The military predominance of France and her allies, in their view the only alternative to that of Germany, aims to preserve a situation rendering impossible the revision of the peace treaties by force. On the other hand, the ex-enemy countries denounce their inequality in armaments, intolerable peace conditions, the Allies' failure to disarm, and the war guilt lie. A settlement of the Eastern frontiers which, like that of the Western, will be accepted as final is therefore essential. Without progress toward disarmament next year, French hegemony will certainly provoke a rival military combination; a crisis threatens.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

**6581. UNSIGNED.** *Pourquoi et comment désarmer. [Why and how to disarm.] Europe Nouvelle.* 14(702) Jul. 25, 1931: 1020-1028.—The answers of a French military expert to a number of questions presented by *L'Europe Nouvelle*. The principal questions are as follows: What engagements have been contracted on the subject of disarmament; why were these engagements signed; are the engagements of 1919 valuable; can all or only a part of armaments be suppressed; is it possible to calculate the armaments necessary to each state by rule of thumb or proportions; can there be applied to armaments coefficients of reduction in relation to a given situation; should a control of disarmament be set up; is disarmament a technical problem or a political problem; do disarmament and arbitration suffice to give security; is mutual assistance necessary; what is it necessary to understand relative to the respect of treaties; should disarmament and the organization of peace be realized progressively? Disarmament must come by progressive proportionate stages under guarantees of effective and immediate mutual assistance.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6582. UNSIGNED.** *Some references on disarmament and security. Internat. Affairs.* 10(5) Sep. 1931: 666-683.—A comprehensive and select bibliography arranged under the following headings: general works; peace treaty provisions; Anglo-French pact; Esher plan;



draft treaty of mutual assistance; Geneva Protocol; Locarno treaties; Kellogg Pact; further League activities; preparatory commission; naval disarmament; air armaments; and unilateral disarmament.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6583. WESTARP, EBERHARD. War debts and armaments. *World Tomorrow*. 14(8) Aug. 1931: 259-260.—France and Belgium are the only European countries having a balance at present from war debt and reparation payments, a balance which is devoted in considerable part to armaments. To cancel or reduce war

debts and reparations would thus lead to the reduction, presumably, of their present top-heavy armaments: Germany, the only state to gain by cancellation of debts can not increase her armed forces without violating the Treaty of Versailles, and, besides, needs her revenues so desperately for social amelioration as to forbid any extensive armament program. The reduction or cancellation of the debts would, then, contribute materially to an easing of the European armament situation.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 5585, 6083, 6104, 6510, 6577, 6613, 6675, 6683)

6584. BLÁHA, ERNEST. Współczesna socjologia czeska. [The present status of Czech sociology.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny*. 1 Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 113-136.—Most Czech sociologists are critical realists following the example of Masaryk. To this group belong Bř. Foustka working in the field of social pathology, eugenics and politics; Chalupný, the author of the first Czech systematic sociology; Edward Beneš whose scientific work is concerned chiefly with politics; E. Bláha, J. Hrál, and the socialist theorist Fr. Modráček. Representatives of sociological objectivism are Ant. Uhlir, O. Josifek, Lad. Kunte, I. J. Fořt. On the border between psychology and critical realism is Fr. Krejčí. Closely related to him are J. L. Fischer and Ant. Kloss. The mechanistic school is represented by J. Dušek; the so-called school of social energetics by In. Umarec. Catholic sociology occupies Th. Fr. Rey and Fr. Vasek. (Bibliography details and biographies.)—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6585. CARO, LEOPOLD. Od Carlyle'a do Forda. [From Carlyle to Ford.] *Sprawy Obce*. (4) Jul. 1930: 784-818.—Our social and economic life produces two types of philosophical systems, individualism and altruism. The capitalistic or liberal school is the main proponent of individualism. According to this theory, man's duty is to consider his own welfare exclusively and the public welfare will naturally result thereby. The point of view which postulates altruism as the first law of society, but considers also the welfare of the individual, may be called the theory of solidarity. The author discusses this school of thought in the 19th century, mentioning the French utopians, Mill, William Booth, Leon Bourgeois, Durkheim, Ruskin, and Rathenau. Thomas Carlyle is discussed in detail as the outstanding representative of this school in economics and sociology. The system of Henry Ford is also discussed. Ford has proved that this solidarity is not only a social theory but the only workable base for a capitalistic society.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6586. PACZOSKI, JOSEF. Dwie socjologie. [Two sociological theories.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny*. 1 Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 142-157.—A comparison of traditional sociology, which has existed since the time of Comte, with biological sociology. If we place the plant among the organisms then plant sociology as well as anthropo-sociology must be counted as part of sociology. The inclusion of primitive phenomena together with more complicated ones in the same category is sufficiently justified by their close relationship.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6587. UHLÍŘ, ANTONÍN. Sociologická idea. [Sociology.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2(2) 1931: 151-164.—It remains for sociology to approach the study of human society from an objective point of view, a procedure which the utopias, historical interpretations, and reform move-

ments have not followed because of their philosophical preconceptions. Comte, Montesquieu, Condorcet, and Saint-Simon laid the philosophical foundation of sociology. Saint-Simon's concept of *physiologie sociale* (society as an organism) was adopted and further developed by his pupil, Comte. The idea of the real and objective existence of society is the important contribution. By means of his positive philosophy he predicated the ability of the individual to understand and study society as an entity.—*H. R. Hosea.*

### HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

#### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 4685, 6677, 6738)

6588. GOODENOUGH, FLORENCE L., and TINKER, MILES A. The relative potency of facial expression and verbal description of stimulus in the judgment of emotion. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 12(4) Dec. 1931: 365-370.—Each of the four Feleky pictures representing the emotions of fear, righteous anger, sympathy and disgust was paired with each of a series of four written descriptions of situations which might reasonably be expected to elicit the emotions depicted. In four of the 16 resultant combinations the picture corresponded to the described situation; in the remaining 12, picture and situation were at variance with each other. A group of 321 university students was asked to identify the emotions from the combined evidence of picture and situation. The results showed that while identification in terms of the situation was somewhat more frequent than identification in terms of the picture, this tendency was not uniform for all combinations. When picture and situation were in agreement, 89% of the judgments were correct. As a check upon these findings, two control groups of 24 students each were used.—*J. Compar. Psychol.*

6589. LESSER, ALEXANDER. Superstition. *J. Philos.* 28(23) Nov. 5, 1931: 617-628.

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 6671, 6687, 6690, 6699, 6701, 6731, 6739, 6741, 6781, 6803)

6590. ROSENOW, CURT, and WHYTE, ANNE H. The ordinal position of problem children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(4) Jul. 1931: 430-434.—A study of the ordinal position of problem children in 231 children from three-child families, taken from records of institutes for child guidance in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The results obtained are compared with those from an earlier study of 200 children from two-child families. When the figures for both series are corrected for age selection, it appears that in the



two-child family, the expectation that the first-born will present problems is 108.5 while the actual incidence was 123; while in the three-child family, the corrected expectancy being 80, the actual incidence was 97. The article analyzes in some detail the influence of errors on the results, arriving at the conclusion that the observed preponderance of first-born among patients of child guidance clinics is not due to age selection alone.—*F. J. Bruno.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6744, 6769-6770, 6779)

6591. GUILFORD, J. P., and HUNT, J. M. Some further experimental tests of McDougall's theory of introversion-extroversion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 324-332.

6592. McLAUGHLIN, MARY AQUINAS. The genesis and constancy of ascendance and submission as personality traits. *Univ. Iowa Studies, Studies in Educ.* 6 (5) Dec. 1, 1931: pp. 95.

## THE FAMILY

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 1787, 1809, 3109, 3583, 3722, 4618, 4922, 4936)

6593. ALLERHAND, M. Die Wiederverehelichung eines Katholiken bei Lebzeiten des anderen Ehegatten. Ein Beitrag zum lebenden Rechte in Polen. [Remarriage of Catholics during the lifetime of the former partner in marriage. A contribution to the study of Polish law.] *Z. f. Östrecht.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 270-309.—*Johannes Matern.*

6594. BONNERJEA, BIREN. The Hindu family. *Primitive Man.* 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 3-19.—A description of the Hindu family, including wedding ceremonies, prohibitions, etc. based essentially on such documents as the Rig-veda, Laws of Manu, Apastamba, Mahābhārata, etc. References are given to Jolly, Mauss, McLennan, Mayne, the author's *L'ethnologie du Bengale*, Westermarck, Oldenberg, Winternitz, etc. Traces of polyandry and levirate are to be seen today. Infant marriages are still far from being rare; the evils thereof are exaggerated. Notwithstanding that in theory the husband is the absolute owner of the wife, in actual practice a married woman is the mistress of her own household.—*T. Michelson.*

6595. CHAO HSI-LIN. The Chinese family. *Primitive Man.* 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 19-22.—A description of the normal Chinese family from personal knowledge. Each home has a family chapel. Separation of the sexes during the premarital period was and is strict. The children themselves do not take an active part in matchmaking; the younger generation is beginning to revolt against this. Often the young pair do not see each other before the wedding ceremony proper. A brief description of the wedding is given. Monogamy is the rule and polygyny the exception. Only the rich and powerful can afford to have more than one wife. Usually the birth of a male child is considered lucky. The dowry given the husband's family at the time of marriage is large; hence a daughter does not share equally with her brothers in inheritance.—*T. Michelson.*

6596. GLEIS, PAUL G. The early Teutonic family. *Primitive Man.* 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 31-45.—The principal sources for early Teutonic family life are Caesar, Tacitus, Plinius Secundus, Jordanes, Gregory of Tours, the life of Ludgers, Beowulf, the Edda and Viking poetry. Tacitus is especially valuable. The sources of Iceland, Denmark, and Scandinavia reflect

original conditions better than those of Germany and England. An exposition of courtship and acquisition of wives, form of marriage, the wedding ceremony, domestic life, etc. follows.—*T. Michelson.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 4941, 5218, 5442, 5516, 5550, 6000, 6161, 6185, 6219, 6237, 6343, 6553, 6605, 6610, 6619, 6693, 6717)

6597. BECKER, HOWARD. Forms of population movement: Prolegomena to a study of mental mobility. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 147-160; (3) Mar. 1931: 351-361.—Most of the current theorizing about the sociological aspects of population movement especially those to which the terms "horizontal mobility," "territorial mobility," etc., are applied, is the result of the illustrative (miscalled comparative) method. Culture case study, the study of population movement in its total setting, is the only way in which valid conclusions regarding "mobility" can be achieved; in order for any separate characteristics of population movement to have meaning, they must be considered as a configuration united by the logic of internal relationships. This paper furnishes prolegomena for an eventual study of mental mobility, a phenomenon which is a correlate of rapid social change, and which involves, among other things, mental mutability or lability, release of inhibited energies, crisis (as defined by Thomas), rationalism, and attitudinal plasticity. A voluminous collection of historical evidence, a comprehensive analytical schema, and a full bibliography are furnished.—*Frances Bennett Becker.*

6598. BROJDY, HENRYK. Organizacja emigracji. [The organization of emigration.] *Sprawy Obce.* (7) Jul. 1931: 536-555.—There is a discussion of the organization of emigration in various European countries and the immigration restrictions in the United States. Special attention is given to Polish emigration to the United States and to South America, and the life of the emigrants.—*Tadeusz Lulman.*

6599. HEIDRICH, WILHELM. Ein deutsches Schicksal in Pennsylvanien. [German language in Pennsylvania.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6 (4) 1931: 220-230.—In Pennsylvania the German dialect was chiefly of Palatinate origin. This dialect was an expression of unity in the new country and at the same time made a lively interchange with the mother country more difficult through its deviation from the German written language. This linguistic isolation, added to the economic and social significance of the English-American language which had little influence on the Pennsylvania Dutch, obviously threatened its preservation and distribution. The younger generation adopted the English language and considered the dialect, the traditions, and the customs of their forefathers as out of date.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6600. KLÍMA, STANISLAV. Sociální potřeby krajanů. [Social needs of our emigrants.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 10 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 407-417.—There are about 680,000 Czechoslovak citizen-emigrants (320,000 Czechoslovaks, 313,000 Germans, 36,000 Ruthenes, 8,000 Magyars, 700 Poles, and 1,300 Spanish Jews) in the Orient who were formerly Austrian citizens and had chosen the Czechoslovak State. Since 1926 an advisory committee of the Ministry of Social Welfare has been studying the problem of emigration and colonization. According to Dr. Auerhan, the best-known



Czechoslovak authority, in 1928 the immigrants sent home 525 million Czechoslovak crowns. (A detailed list of 2,940,111 emigrants in all foreign countries follows.) The U. S. has 1,242,662 Czechoslovaks, with 5,539 societies, 122 journals, 344 Catholic churches and 250 evangelical groups. (A detailed list of all Czechoslovak journals published abroad, with their addresses, is attached.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6601. PREZIOSI, GIOVANNI. A che punto siamo con l'emigrazione. [The emigration problem in Italy.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (220) Jul. 1931: 23-29.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6602. SALMON, EDWARD. Happy settlers overseas. *United Empire.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 486-488.—Emigration from Great Britain fell from 87,469 in 1929 to 25,000 in 1930. A partial cause was the pessimism produced in England by the discouraging reports sent home by some of the emigrants, and by the repatriation of others. The Royal Empire Society made inquiries of eight societies (Boy Scouts, Big Brother Movement, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, etc.) as to the success attained by the children and young men whom they had recently assisted to emigrate. The inquiry showed that even in the present depression only about one-tenth of these emigrants to the Dominions had failed to succeed.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

6603. SCHMIDT, S. Die deutsche Auswanderung seit Kriegsende. [German emigration since the end of the war.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (19) Jul. 5, 1931: II 340-II 345.—The author analyzes official statistics of emigration from Germany to foreign countries before and after the war, and points out that after the war conditions at home led at first to a sharp increase in emigration, which was checked, however, by restrictive immigration measures of the foreign countries, particularly of the United States. He further considers emigration figures from the point of view of occupation, sex, and age of the emigrants, cause, destination, and region of emigration, and discusses government control of emigration as well as official social welfare activities for the benefit of the emigrants.—*Lina Kahn.*

6604. UNSIGNED. Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1930-31. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 34-39.—Fewer immigrants are now being admitted to the United States than at any time during the past 100 years, only one immigrant being admitted now where five were admitted a year ago, the Secretary of Labor states in his annual report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931. Only 3,534 immigrants were admitted in June, 1931, as compared to virtually 50 times as many in June, 1913, under the open-door policy. Furthermore, in 1930-31 over 18,000 aliens were formally deported, while many thousands of others who might have been expelled were permitted to depart voluntarily.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 3294, 3768, 3773, 3787, 3824, 3832, 3854, 4372-4373, 4554, 4563, 4658, 6211, 6215-6218, 6221, 6609, 6656, 6668)

6605. BETTELIN, P. Die Jewish Colonization Association. [The Jewish Colonization Association.] *Morgen.* 7 (2) 1931: 178-186.—For 40 years the Jewish Colonization Association has been of active service wherever Jews have been in need. Its activities have included colonization, education, industry, credit, emigration. There is a review of its activities in Palestine, Turkey, Russia, and other countries.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6606. CHINNERY, E. W. Conservation of native tribes in New Guinea. *Geog. J. (London)* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 509-512.—The Australian government in New Guinea is gradually bringing more and more tribes under control. Such practices as head hunting and cannibalism are combated but the government realizes the native point of view toward these customs and

their intimate relation to social and religious organization. Although these practices which are violently contrary to the Western code are vigorously opposed by the government, this is done in such a way as to minimize the disruptive effect on native culture. A well organized medical service with modern hospital facilities is maintained together with periodic health and census surveys. There is also a program of repatriating natives who have been conscripted for labor.—*Forrest Clements.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 4933, 5238, 5937, 5951, 6036, 6220, 6262, 6621, 6653, 6686, 6710)

6607. AHMAD, H. Kastenjoch in Indien. [The curse of caste in India.] *Erdball.* 5 (5) 1931: 163-165.—(3 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6608. DIENEMANN, M. Die Proletarisierung der deutschen Juden. [The proletarianization of German Jews.] *Morgen.* 7 (2) 1931: 115-126.—The economic crisis of German Jews will induce a feeling of uncertainty and humility. The proletarianization of the Christian masses frequently induced an anti-religious frame of mind, but this was partly due to the fact that the church frequently took the part of the opposing side in the class struggle. The absence of this feeling of resentment among Jewish workers and the presence of strong social precepts in the religion make it unlikely that such an aversion from Judaism will take place.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 4914-4916, 4924, 5189, 5308, 5317, 5318, 5382, 5447, 5876, 5937, 5952, 6007, 6079, 6212, 6219, 6222, 6231-6232, 6244-6245, 6247, 6249, 6256, 6260-6261, 6263, 6276, 6281, 6479, 6526, 6545, 6574, 6612, 6615, 6618, 6646, 6674, 6685, 6783)

6609. BERTLING, C. T. Indos en Indonesiers. [Indo-Europeans and Indonesians.] *De Stuw.* 2 (21) Nov. 1931: 1-8.—Fruin has defended the thesis that the best solution of the Indo-European problem in the Dutch East Indies would be the fusion of the Indo-European group with the native society. Bertling, however, is of the opinion that such a complete assimilation is neither necessary nor possible. Even when the natives obtain an autonomy, there cannot be any objection to other groups having economic rights in the country. The assimilation of the Indo-European and the native groups cannot be attained by making their economic conditions as to salaries and land-possession, for instance, the same. Other factors such as race, religion and common law play a more important role.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6610. REISSNER, HANS. Französisches Judentum. [French Judaism.] *Morgen.* 5 (6) 1930: 591-599.—A brief *précis* of French Judaism from early times until the post-war changes which have been considerable. Before the 30,000 Jews of Alsace-Lorraine became French subjects, 10,000 Alaphardic Jews immigrated from the Balkan States and about 25,000 East European Jews finally arrived in France to settle in Paris for the most part. The considerable number of books by Jews on Jewish problems is evidence of this (Fleg, Spire, Lunel, Richard-Bloch, and the Noachide Jew, Pallière).—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 3-17900, 17909, 17914, 17944, 19355, 19463, 19466, 19474; 294, 456, 465, 471, 568-569, 575, 577, 1127, 1142, 1144, 1179-1180, 1182, 1206, 1208, 1279, 1391, 1404-1407, 1430, 1680, 2002, 2162, 2174, 2179, 2182-2185, 2891, 2896, 3022, 3048, 3662, 3738, 3769-3770, 3772, 3773, 3786, 3789, 3838, 4382, 6267, 6269, 6281, 6496, 6547, 6556, 6573)

6611. FRICK, H. Heiligtümer. [Sacred objects.] *Morgen*. 7(2) 1931: 127-135.—Whereas the United States and England with their traditions and democracy have many organizations which aim to acquaint one religion with another (round table conferences, societies for the study of religion, inter-religious fellowship), Germany has none.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 4793, 4818, 4828, 4875, 4892, 4916, 5290, 5345, 5362-5363, 5407, 5442, 5447, 5462, 5490, 5492, 5505, 5514, 5516, 5520, 5550, 5763, 5934, 6000, 6597, 6680, 6686, 6748, 6787, 6789-6790, 6804, 6840)

6612. BATOR, BOLESŁAW. Na progę nowej ery\* [At the beginning of a new epoch.] *Sprawy Obce*. (5) Dec. 1930: 40-74.—The author discusses the movement of European population and the decline of national expansion. Economic expansion backed by militarism is all that remains for European nations. Among these expansions those from the 16th to the 18th century are more permanent than the later ones. The physical superiority of the Germans is shown in the increase of population between the ages of 20 and 39. The author considers the demography of Germany in detail, compares the birth rate with the death rate and discusses migration. Polish statistics are very unsatisfactory.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

6613. CANNAN, E. The changed outlook in regard to population, 1831-1931. *Econ. J.* 41 (164) Dec. 1931: 519-532.—The biggest change in economic theory during the last hundred years is in the treatment of population. The economists' view of diminishing returns has undergone a complete reversal. The rate of population increase has diminished greatly. These changes involve many changes of emphasis both in the theory of production and in that of distribution. Economists no longer need to emphasize the necessity for restricting population. The desirability of saving is less. The weights to be attached to the different kinds of production have been altered. Thus, emphasis on food is out of date, and industries which provide materials must decline relatively to those which provide finished goods and services. The importance of the landlord has decreased. The field is open for a new discussion of sharing produce between earnings of work and income from property of all kinds. Unemployment will not be eliminated in a stationary population. (Appendix—Births and their ratio to marriages in England and Wales, 1851-1930.)—*Lucy W. Killough*.

6614. CREUTZBERG, P. De voorlopige uitkomsten van de volkstelling 1930. [The preliminary results of the 1930 census.] *Koloniale Studien*. 15(5) Oct. 1931: 568-577.—The population of Java rose from 34,984,171 in 1920 to 41,719,524 in 1930, and the population for the whole East Indies from 49,350,834 in 1920 to 60,731,025 in 1930. The growth seems to be largely ascribable to a more accurate census than has ever before been taken.

The area in which population figures were estimated was much smaller in 1930 than in any previous census taking. The ratio between foreign men and women is more nearly normal than ever before, although there still is a very high percentage of Chinese men in the Outer Provinces. The population density of Java and Madura has increased from 263.7 per square km. in 1920 to 314.5 in 1930. The Outer Provinces continue to be relatively sparsely populated, the density rising from 8.1 in 1920 to 10.7 in 1930.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

6615. HANAUER, W. Jüdische Bevölkerungs-politik. [Jewish population policy.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 7 (11-12) 1929: 568-580.—The birth rate among Jews always anticipates that of their host nations, and is always lower. In Germany it is about 35% less. Already the death rate exceeds the birth rate in certain large cities (e.g. Frankfurt and Berlin), again anticipating German conditions. From 1901 to 1927 there were 32,990 intermarriages, a total of 33%. Probably 25% of the children of such marriages remain Jews. In February 1929 the organization of Prussian Jews determined to develop a population program to counteract the falling birth rate. The conference laid most stress on economic factors as a hindrance to the rise of the birth rate, and laid out a whole program of economic relief. There is need of Jewish statistics on such matters as drug addiction, venereal diseases, alcoholism, the increase in divorces, etc. There is a description of a bureau that has been created for bringing together Jewish couples, as an influence against intermarriage.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

6616. HARGRAVE, W. W. Health conditions in American Samoa; Report of the Health Department for the year ended June 30, 1930. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 30(1) Jan. 1932: 104-133.—The methods of collecting vital statistics in American Samoa since May 1, 1928 are entirely reliable. In 1929 the crude death rate for all the population was 21.39 per 1,000, or 3.66 per 1,000 higher than that of 1930. So few of the native adult population know their ages that death rates by age groups present no great degree of accuracy. The mortality of infants under one year of age was 104.07 per 1,000 live births in 1930. This represents a decline compared with the preceding year. Tuberculosis has been the leading cause of death for several years, but in 1930 the number of deaths from pneumonia exceeded the number resulting from tuberculosis. Deaths from the commonly known degenerative diseases appear to be relatively few. In 1930 there were no suicides, and only four deaths from accidental traumatism. In 1930 the crude birth rate was 39.45 live births per 1,000 of the population. Illegitimate births accounted for 10.9% of the total live births. In general, health conditions among the Samoans in 1930 were excellent; but the absence of epidemics of influenza accounted for most of the decrease in morbidity between 1929 and 1930. (Approximately 20 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

6617. HARMSSEN, HANS. Die bevölkerungspolitischen Argumente Polens in ihrer relativen Bedeutung. [The population and political arguments of Poland in their relative significance.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(4-5) 1931: 318-320.—Many Polish publicists base their political and economic opinions on the population changes in Germany (change from rural to industrial districts, decrease in the birth rate, increase in the number of older people, relative depopulation of Eastern Germany, etc.) as shown in German investigations and official statistics. Germany has the smallest increase in population in Europe, Poland the largest one. In 1929, Poland had a surplus of 470,000 births over deaths, Germany of only 350,000, though her population is twice as large. It is incorrect, however, to base calculations of future population increases on the assumption that the Slavic fecundity will remain unchanged. Already Western Poland has a lower birth rate than



Eastern Poland (inhabited mainly by Ukrainians and White Russians) and Poland's eastern neighbors have a higher one than Poland as a whole. The fall in the German birth rate during the last years is an expression of unbearable economic and political burdens and not necessarily indicative of future developments.—*John B. Mason.*

6618. KAHN, ERNST. Die deutschen Juden in der Auflösung. [German Jewry in the process of dissolution.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (5) 1931: 177-183.—German Jewry is in process of dissolution owing to the fall of the birth rate, until in Prussia today the death rate is in excess. Infrequency of marriage, which with the figure of 6 per 1,000 (1927) is behind that of the German norm of 8.5, and intermarriages, of which there has been an alarming increase, are other factors destroying German Jewry. Whereas at the beginning of the century one Jewish marriage in 12 was an intermarriage, today every fourth one is. Since more Jews than Jewesses intermarry, many Jewish women are prevented from marrying.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6619. LANDAUER, G. Der Einfluss der Einwanderung auf die berufliche Gliederung der jüdischen Bevölkerung in Palästina. [Influence of immigration on the occupational composition of the Jewish population in Palestine.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (5) 1931: 193-199.—About 70% of the immigrants are workers and persons otherwise economically dependent. Of the 168,000 Jews (1928), about 30% lived in agricultural settlements, and thus the proportion of city to country dwellers is more favorable in Palestine than among the Jews of any other land. Many of the worker-immigrants receive vocational training, preparatory to leaving for Palestine, in the school of the organization Hechalutz which, in July, 1929, had 14,245 members in Europe. Comparison of figures for various years reveals interesting occupational changes; thus during the large immigration before 1927 many workers were employed in building trades and when the boom stopped a great many were transferred to agriculture.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6620. LESTSCHINSKY, J. סטאטיסטישע מוסעלן יווא בלעטער [Statistical notes on Jews in Warsaw.] *יווא בלעטער* (*Jiwo Bletter.*) 1 (2) 1931: 174-177.—(A brief miscellany of statistics on the Jews of Warsaw including publications, mother tongue, parochial schools, suicide and conversion.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6621. MOMBERT, PAUL. Zum Problem der Berufsoberfüllung. [The problem of occupational overpopulation.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (2) Oct. 1931: 360-393.—Social occupational overpopulation, an oversupply for some occupations with an undersupply for others, may be relieved by a redistribution of the population if it exists among occupations socially similar and requiring little special training. An equalization is less likely if there are social differences between the occupations or if those affected require long or specialized training. The occupations with relative security, social status, and pleasant work conditions are more likely to be affected by an oversupply. The present rush to the universities is due partially to the lack of opportunities among the minor officials, the belief in the supposed advantages given by advanced training, and the general desire for improved social status. The decrease in the birth rate is closely correlated with this oversupply, for both arise from the desire for advancement, and lack of positions in turn leads to postponement of marriage and thus further population decline. An oversupply in some occupations may enable society to secure trained services more cheaply, or it may lead to the waste of a share of the productive powers. Prior to the war the German situation was one of social occupational overpopulation; the present situation is largely one of general overpopulation, but present popu-

lation movements indicate stagnation or decrease of population, which will not of itself relieve the oversupply in some occupations.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

6622. M'TAGGART, I. A., and STOBIE, T. G. Occupational and climatic rates of mortality. *Trans. Facul. Actuaries in Scotland.* 13 (123) 1931: 329-390 (discussion 392-411).—This paper summarizes all the recent studies that have been made in America and elsewhere on this subject. The second part of the paper deals with how best to conduct an investigation along these lines in Scotland with reference to the hazardous groups to be investigated, the methods of recording the data and the methods of collecting the data.—*James S. Elston.*

6623. NOTESTEIN, FRANK W. The decrease in size of families from 1890 to 1910. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 181-188.—Data secured in the census of 1910 for number of children borne by each woman making a return were never tabulated. A sample from the original returns has, however, been tabulated by the Research Division of the Milbank Memorial Fund. The sample selected included only husbands and wives of native white parentage, living north of the Mason and Dixon Line and only once married. The wives were divided into age-groups, 40-44 and 60-64, and further distributed into rural and urban dwellers. The latter group was subdivided according to occupation of husband. During the 20 years preceding the census of 1910, large families became less frequent in each social class under consideration. In the professional, business, and skilled labor classes, two-child families remained the most common size, but there were substantial declines in the proportion of families with four or more children and increases in the proportion of those with less than four children. The shift from large to small families is less marked among the wives of farm owners than in the urban classes. In the urban social classes the decline in the frequency of large families was virtually matched by corresponding increases in the frequency of very small ones. The absolute decline amounted to about two-thirds of those families in the professional class and about one-third in the unskilled labor class. Among the wives of farm owners the frequency of families with five or more children dropped less than in any urban class. There was only a slight increase in the proportion of childless and one-child families, but a marked increase in the proportion of those with two and three children. These data clearly indicate that the large families were becoming increasingly scarce in both the urban and rural social classes of our native-born population even prior to 1910, and that their place was being taken by childless and one-child families in the cities and by two and three-child families in the country.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6624. PELLER, S. Abortus und Geburtenrückgang. [Abortion and decrease in birth rate.] *Medizin. Klinik.* 27 Jun. 5, 1931: 847-849.

6625. POLLACK, H. Zum Bevölkerungsproblem der Berliner Juden. [Population problems of the Jews of Berlin.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (5) 1931: 183-189; (6) 1931: 235-242.—Since 1925 there has been no essential change in the total population, for the decline in the native population was balanced by immigration; hence the total remains about 177,500.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6626. SCHOKHRIN, V. A. Fecundity of women working in printing plants. *Vrachebnaia Gazeta.* (8) Apr. 30, 1931: 595.—(Article in Russian.)

6627. STRIEDE, EUGEN. Die Volkszählung in der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken vom 17. Dezember 1926. [The census in the USSR, December 17, 1926.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (3) 1929: 437-450.—The recent census contains valuable material for a study of the results of the war, the 1921 famine, unemployment,



the building and housing problem. Of the total population of 146,989,500, Russia in Europe has 116,047,000. The grand total represents an increase of 38.6% over that in 1897, but the Eastern and Siberian districts show an increase of 164.5%. Of the population 17.9% live in cities, but it should be noted that any center of population was classified as a city, provided more than 50% of the population was not engaged in agriculture, and provided also such a center had at least 500 inhabitants if industry, and 2,000 inhabitants if trade and commerce were the principal occupations. According to this definition there were 1,929 "cities" in the USSR, but only 746 had city administrations. Thirty-one cities had a population of 100,000 or over, and had 36.2% of the city population. City population increased by about 5 million between 1923 and 1926, 1.5 million being the result of natural growth, and 3.5 million due to migration from the country districts and to the reclassification of centers as cities. With respect to race, 52.9% of the population of the USSR was Russian and 57.3% from the viewpoint of language. In Russia proper these percentages are 73.4% (77.7 million inhabitants) and 77.2% (84.1 million inhabitants), showing that there is considerable tendency towards Russian becoming the national language. Illiteracy shows a great decline, although no strictly comparable figures for previous years are available. The following figures indicate, separately for males and females over eight years of age, for the entire population, and for the city and country population separately, the percentage of the population that could read and write: 65.4% and 36.7%, 84.6% and 67.3%, 60.7% and 29.7%. For Russia in Europe these percentages are 72.5% and 41.3%, 89.6% and 72.1%, and 68.2% and 34.1%. Females preponderate in the USSR to the extent of 70 per 1,000 males. The census was completed without the use of electrical (tabulating) machines.—C. D. Bremer.

6628. TERUOKA, G. Über die Fruchtbarkeit der Ehefrauen der Arbeiterklasse. [Fecundity of the wives of the working class.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitutionsforsch.* 17 (1) 1931: 47-59.—The conclusions of a study of sterility and fertility of 1,300 women of the working class are given. The period of greatest fertility coincides with that of greatest industrial usefulness. Moreover, at the period when the salary of the workman begins to decrease, the number of children continues to increase. The average working family has more than four children and the majority are below 14. One-fifth of all the children born in working families die. The mortality is greater among children born of mothers below the age of 20, and in families of four or more children. (Tables.)—Lina Kahn.

6629. THEILHABER, F. A. Der Bevölkerungsaufbau jüdischer Gemeinden. [The population of Jewish communities.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (6) 1930: 217-229.—A supplement to the author's analysis of the result of a questionnaire answered by 600 Prussian Jewish communities, printed in *Sonderheft "Jüdische Bevölkerungspolitik"* (Schr. d. Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle d. Deutschen Juden, #2). These statistics here reprinted in part contain no reference to the large cities, especially Berlin, which comprises a large proportion of all Prussian Jews who are particularly exposed to the influence of modern economic development and the rationalizing of sexual life. There is a rigid limitation of the number of children; although there are differences with regard to different communities they nearly all show an excess in the higher age groups, whether from immigration of older adults or emigration of youths, or decrease in birth rate. In many communities the number over 60 exceeds those less than 20 years of age.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6630. 't HOOFT, F. W. Over den aanwas van bevolkingen—Deutschland en Nederland. [Population growth—Germany and the Netherlands.] *De Econo-*

*mist.* 80 (4) Apr. 1931: 267-281.—In order to ascertain the underlying causes of the growth of a population, it is essential that a distinction be drawn between the results of an excess of births over deaths (active or natural growth), and of the lengthening of the life span (passive growth). The usual methods are unsatisfactory, not simply because the calculation takes much time, but because it is not correct to use the death and/or birth rate of the first or last year of a period for the intervening years. The "moving belt" theory is based on the following facts: (1) the lengthening of the life span; (2) the tendency of the death rate to equal the birth rate; (3) the "continuity" of the population. The dynamic method, based on this theory, in contrast with the static methods of other theories, requires information as to (1) the death rate ( $d$ ); (2) average length of life ( $L$ ); (3) birth rate ( $b$ ). The birth rate must at least be equal to  $1000/L$  or  $D$  (death rate if there is no increase in the span of life), if the population is to remain at the same level. If  $b$  minus  $D$  is negative as has been the case in Germany since 1911-1913, any increase in the population, or its being kept at the same level, is due to the lengthening of the life span (a positive value of  $d$  minus  $D$ ). In the Netherlands the span of life has increased from 29.1 years in 1876-80 to 48.9 in 1929; the maximum, 60 years, will probably be reached in about 30 years. At present  $b$  minus  $d$  is 12.1 (per thousand),  $b$  minus  $D$  is 3.2, and  $d$  minus  $D$  is 8.9, indicating, in contrast with Germany, that there is still a natural growth of the population (3.2 per 1000 in 1929). The low death rate in the Netherlands (10 per 1000) and the considerable increase in the population especially during the last decade has caused fears that the country might become overpopulated, the maximum population having been set at from 12 to 15 million. These fears are without ground, since as soon as the life span has reached its probable maximum of 60 years, further increase in the population will be only normal, depending upon natural growth. The maximum will probably lie between 8 and 9 million.—C. D. Bremer.

6631. TOMBLEN, R. L. Changes in the composition of the American population. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 50-62.—Increased efficiency of the 1930 U. S. census as compared with that of 1920 resulted in an excess in reported population increase over actual growth of probably between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The population is becoming more homogeneous as Negroes and the foreign born form a declining percentage of the total. Migration of Negroes from the South to the North continues. Large increases are shown in attendance at schools and colleges and illiteracy has declined. While the total gainfully employed increased between 1920 and 1930, there were declines in the two largest groups, agriculture and manufacturing, due to technological improvements.—Richard Storrs Coe.

6632. UNSIGNED. Die Selbstmorde im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1929. [Suicides in Germany, 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (13) Jul. 1931: 510-511.

6633. UNSIGNED. Has maternal mortality shown a true improvement? *Stat. Bull. Metrop. Life Insur. Co.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 5-7.—The death rate per 100,000 women of child bearing age from puerperal causes has for many years past shown a steady decline. Since 1921 the data show an almost unbroken downward trend in the death rate from these causes. This record is somewhat misleading because the birth rate is also declining and the frequency with which women have been exposed to the risk of child birth has also been declining. The rate when based upon 1,000 live births is not nearly so favorable as the rate based upon 100,000 women of child bearing age. During the period covered by records there has been an appreciable increase in the ratio of first born children to the total births for the



respective years since 1915. (Table.)—O. D. Duncan.

6634. UNSIGNED. Die Arbeiterin als Mutter. [The working woman as mother.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(41) Oct. 10, 1931: 297.—A study based on 3,000 questionnaires, conducted by Teleky, indicates that infant mortality is higher in cases where the mother resumes work immediately after expiration of the legal six-weeks' period following birth, than in cases where she remains away from work for a longer period.—Horace B. Davis.

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 4595, 4604, 4618, 4670, 4690, 4914, 6385, 6615, 6618, 6624, 6681)

6635. FANG FU-AN. Birth control for China. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(12) Dec. 1931: 351-352.—Norman E. Himes.

6636. FODROSSI, JOSEPH. Birth control a magyar faluban. [Birth control in the Hungarian village.] *Századunk.* 6(7) Oct. 1931: 337-341.—Neither the penal code, which punishes abortion, nor government measures designed to combat prevention are able to keep the Hungarian peasants from exercising birth control, especially since economic conditions make it impossible to raise a large family. The state should promote the spreading of knowledge of contraception.—Georg Haraszti.

6637. KNOPF, S. A. Present status of birth control in England and the United States: recent developments. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Aug. 5, 1931: 105-109; Aug. 19, 1931: 171-174; Sep. 2, 1931: 224-226.

6638. LEY, AUG. Sur la stérilisation des dégénérés. [Sterilization of degenerates.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 31(11) Nov. 1931: 696-700.—Sterilization for social and economic reasons can be carried out (in Belgium) without any additional legislation, if the written consent of those interested is given. The author reports four case histories of his own, in which voluntary sterilization was useful.—Paul Popenoe.

6639. MILLER, NATHAN. Primitive population control. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(12) Dec. 1931: 348-349.—Norman E. Himes.

6640. WHITMAN, ROSS C. Fritz Lenz on heredity of qualities of mind and character. *Colorado Univ. Studies.* 18(4) Nov. 1931: 187-196.

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 3314, 3326, 3332, 3335, 3342, 3344, 3362, 3364, 3367, 4470, 4634, 4640, 4792, 4803, 4839, 4841, 4844, 5609, 6678, 6720, 6722)

6641. FURST, A. Die Judenviertel Budapests. [The Jewish quarters of Budapest.] *Menorah (Vienna).* 7(7-8) 1929: 385-392.—(A brief, illustrated survey of the three Jewish quarters in Budapest which still retain their individuality as in the past when Ofen, Alt-Ofen and Pest—in the order of the rise of the Jewish settlements—were three separate cities.)—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6642. GOLDHAMMER, LEO. Beginnende Abkehr von der Grossstadt. [The beginning of the movement away from the metropolis.] *Menorah (Vienna).* 7(11-12) 1929: 595-597.—The statistics of the Jews of the United States in 1927 compiled by H. S. Linfield under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee show that there is a gradual movement away from the great urban centers; a point of view not in agreement with that expressed by J. Lestschensky in *Das jüdische Volk im Wandel der letzten 100 Jahre*. In the decade 1917-1927, there was a growth in the number of communities inhabited by Jews from 819 to 6,420; and the proportion of urban settlers sank from 71:5 to 68:8. Un-

doubtedly the rationalization of the needle industry with the consequent unemployment of many, and the increasing difficulty of engaging in lower-middle class callings in the great cities has influenced the movement away from the city.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 4785, 4812, 4884, 5616, 6023, 6055, 6749, 6761, 6853)

6643. TYLOR, W. RUSSELL. The exodus from rural America. *Current Hist.* 35(3) Dec. 1931: 404-408.—Since the beginning of the 19th century 27 cities of more than a million population have sprung up, and ten of these have reached the million mark since 1900. The rural exodus has been stimulated by the application of scientific improvements to agricultural production, and the multiplication of channels of trade and communication between farm and city.—O. D. Duncan.

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 2268, 2884, 5032, 5366, 5522, 6262, 6264, 6268-6269)

6644. AIDIN, E. N. Recent changes in the outlook of women in the Near and Middle East. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(4) Oct. 1931: 518-530.

6645. RIFAT, KADRIYE. Inkilap ve biz kadınlar. [Women and the revolution.] *Hayat.* (1) Feb. 1930: 76-82.—Turkish women deserve no praise for the vast improvement in their legal and social position which has come with the republic. New rights and privileges have been conferred on them by enlightened statesmen and do not represent the reward of feminist agitation. Although the population of Turkey is 51.8% female, the schools contain over 75% male students. Thus in formal education the women are far more backward than the men, while in comprehension of western civilization and in personal culture they lag even further behind.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

6646. STAHL, R. Probleme jüdischer Jugendbewegung. [Problems of the Jewish youth movement.] *Morgen.* 7(2) 1931: 136-147.—In the Jewish youth movements in Germany two forces are at work, the liberation of youth to a new *Lebensgestaltung*, and the freeing of the Jew to live an independent Jewish life. Only a quarter of the organized Jewish youth are in the groups of the Jewish youth movement (the *Kameraden*, a *Wanderbund*; the *Kademah* neutral educational; the *Jungjüdische Wanderbund* devoted to socialism and Zionism; and the orthodox *Ezra*) because the latter make greater demands upon their membership. The youth movements of pre-war times (e.g., *Wandervögel*) were individualistic and protested against the world; the contemporary groups feel themselves responsible members of the people, actuated by *die neue Sachlichkeit*. The latest groups are most interested in sport and politics, with a considerable infiltration of proletarian youth; on the whole their *Lebensformen* are not as free as those in the other youth movements. Socialism and Zionism are very strong factors.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

## DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 5287, 5309-5310, 5313, 5371, 5448, 5465, 5485, 5502, 5547, 5983, 6123, 6128, 6279, 6287, 6297, 6814)

6647. BELLOWS, H. A. Radio and quack medical propaganda. *Minnesota Medic.* 14 Jul. 1931: 597-601.



6648. HYDE, GRANT M. United States journalism in 1931. *Journalism Quart.* 8(4) Dec. 1931: 419-428.—The proportion of advertising space in various newspapers shrank 15 to 35%. Serious news increased at the expense of sensationalism. Consolidation and the extension of chain properties continued to make headway. Discussion of radio competition centered around (1) campaigns for reduction of free advertising of sponsors of radio programs, (2) the "lifting of news" from newspapers for radio broadcast, (3) the drain of advertising revenues by radio stations, (4) objection to "radio lotteries," (5) censorship of certain radio practices, and the first radio libel case. The biggest recent step in the development of education for journalism was the creation of a joint committee composed of representatives from the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the National Editorial Association, and the two associations of teachers and schools of journalism.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

6649. KARMINSKI, HANNAH. Internationale jüdische Frauenarbeit. [International activity of Jewish women.] *Morgen.* 5(3) 1929: 280-287.—In 1904 the *Jüdische Frauenbund* was organized in Germany. An international conference took place at Rome in 1914, at Vienna in 1923, and at Hamburg in 1929. Their goals are sketched and their activities compared with non-Jewish women's organizations.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6650. NASH, VERNON. Chinese journalism in 1931. *Journalism Quart.* 8(4) Dec. 1931: 446-452.—Estimates of the number of Chinese newspapers, like estimates of China's population, are highly unreliable, but the number of Chinese dailies is usually put at about 1,000. The birth rate and mortality of periodicals has been high during the era of modern journalism. Rationalization of plants, coordination of editorial functions, and modernization of make-up, including a swing toward the American type of headlines, are significant developments. The most serious weaknesses at present are the absence of any nation-wide news agency and the serious restrictions upon freedom of the press. Tyrannical acts of local officials and suppression, imprisonment and even execution of editors have occurred in spite of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of utterance.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

6651. VILLARI, LUIGI. Giornalismo britannico ieri e di oggi. [British journalism, past and present.] *Nuova Antologia.* 277(1419) May 1, 1931: 121-134.—The two contradictory tendencies, that of making a paper stand as a protagonist of a certain complex of political, social, economic and cultural ideas on the one hand, and that of aiming at as large a circulation as possible on the other hand, are perhaps more manifest in the British newspaper world than in any other. This fact may be largely traced to the advent of the two press peers, Rothermere and Beaverbrook who, abandoning the former serious tone of British journalism, have subjected everything to the achievement of a large circulation by means of a vulgarization of the press: the introduction of stunts, the boosting of sensational news, the glorification of sport, etc. Gradually, by buying up many papers, and cut-throat competition, they have succeeded in imposing this stamp of scandal-mongering futility on a large section of the press, although due honor must be given to a few dailies of high standing, and also to most of the weekly, fortnightly and monthly journals.—*A. Vidaković.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 4923, 5046, 5187, 5208, 5273-5274, 5383, 5391 5422, 5425, 5445, 5517, 5893, 5936, 5946, 6002, 6111, 6247, 6250, 6267, 6373-6375, 6510, 6518, 6645, 6735, 6739, 6747, 6752-6754, 6780, 6816, 6847)

6652. ALMEIDA, J. CANUTO MENDES de. O cinema na educação. [Motion pictures in education.]

*Escola Nova.* 3(3) Jul. 1931: 185-200.—Films can be substituted advantageously in many cases for use of blackboard, map, or of verbal description. They should not be used to show objects that can themselves be presented before the pupils, nor to deal with abstract questions.—*Paul Popenoe.*

6653. BYSTRON, JAN STANISŁAW. Szkoła jako czynnik deklasowania społecznego. [The school as social leveler.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny.* 1 Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 32-42.—The school has become a social leveler because of its failure to adapt itself to various intelligence levels. The author points out the negative results of earlier education, for example, schools of the middle ages and the Renaissance which were devoted to the ideals of absolute science. The reason for the leveling process going on in the colonies is the existence of European schools for natives. The results of such schools tend toward: (1) organization of people who are somewhat unbalanced and who threaten to destroy public peace and order; and (2) prostitution among the girl students.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6654. CARR, WILLIAM G. The school child and propaganda: The conundrum of the educator. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 597-605.—It has become a habit to turn to the public schools when help is wanted. This applies to matters ranging from getting money for bird baths to the dissemination of knowledge of the constitution to the state at large. Trains of propagandists knock for admission at the schoolhouse door every day. The text book too frequently must conform to some creed. Entry to the schoolroom is gained by means of all sorts of contests. The school should be on guard against the entry of frauds who have no contribution to make to the accepted school program.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6655. CLARK, EDWARD L. Educational research and statistics. *School & Soc.* 34(884) Dec. 5, 1931: 765-766.—Class rank in high school is not superior to high school averages as an indication of the type of work to be expected in college.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

6656. FRANÇOIS, J. 25 jaren onderwijs en zending bij de Karo-Bataks. [Twenty-five years' education and mission work among the Karo-Bataks.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20(5) Sep. 1931: 449-472.—The Karo-Bataks live on the mountain plains of Karo above the agriculture territory of the east coast of Sumatra (Deli). The mountain plain itself has no European plantations; the population owes its welfare to the selling of potatoes, vegetables, cattle, etc., to the agricultural territory. The Protestant mission was started here in 1892. In 1905-1906 the mission established 23 schools which had to be closed again in the years 1918-1920 because of lack of attendance. An educational system was organized by the territory itself which now shows some progress; there are at present 42 schools with 1,647 pupils in a population of 85,000. Only 6% of these are girls, another proof that the Karo-Bataks value only the economic side of education. Schools are also established where the Dutch language is taught. Agricultural and vocational education is given. There are separate schools for girls. The public schools still show a truancy of 40%.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

6657. HOFFMAN, W. S. Occupations of parents of college students. *School & Soc.* 35(888) Jan. 2, 1932: 25-26.—A study made in 1927 indicated that an increasing percentage of the students at Pennsylvania State College were children whose parents have occupations in the ordinary walks of life. The present distribution shows a further development in the same direction. (Tables.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

6658. JONCKHEERE, TOBIE. L'enseignement en Belgique. [Education in Belgium.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37(1) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 36-51.

6659. KEFAUVER, GRAYSON N., and BULLARD, CATHERINE. The organization of the junior college as



an agency of democracy. *Teachers College Rec.* 33(3) Dec. 1931: 251-261.

6660. KIRKHAM, FRANCIS W. Educating all the children of all the people. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #11. 1931: pp. 57.—Beginning with the year 1928-29, the Granite consolidated school district of Utah, adjoining Salt Lake City, adopted a plan of greatly increased school activities. Responsibility is assumed for all the children between 6 and 18 years of age. By means of surveys, visits, record cards and other such devices it was possible to tell where all the young people were all the time, including the summer months. If boys or girls worked part time, or, in a few cases, all the time, the school assumed as much responsibility as if they were in school. Such organizations as 4H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the Red Cross were utilized as part of the system. The increased cost was negligible.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

6661. MCKINNON, CLINTON. What can college students do to promote among themselves sound ideals and adequate preparation for marriage and parenthood? *J. Social Hygiene.* 17(9) Dec. 1931: 519-529.—Canvass of one-fifth of the students of the University of Redlands showed that nine-tenths intended to marry and that most of them had conservative views about marriage and family life. The average number of children desired was two or three. Since most colleges are doing little or nothing to prepare their students for successful marriage, a voluntary group might well take the initiative on behalf of the students themselves, arranging for a course of lectures and discussions, making suitable reading matter available, and eventually perhaps helping to force the administration to recognize the need for including this subject in the curriculum.—*Paul Popenoe.*

6662. MAHAN, W. B. The sophistic character of American philosophy of education. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(3) Dec. 1930: 247-259.—Sophistry has appeared in every age and at present is characteristic of the teacher who is bewitched by catchwords. One of these is that we should learn by doing. This especially appeals to materialistic and active America. Only a few relatively unimportant things can be taught by the motor method. Another catchword is personal contact. This is part of the insistence that education should be socialized. But the emphasis is on social form. A high degree of social organization may mean a low degree of real socialization. If instructional content is sufficient, socialization will take care of itself. A third catchword is that all things should be made interesting. This is sound in theory only.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

6663. MICHELS, ROBERT. K sociologii studentství. [Educational sociology.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2(2) 1931: 184-189.—(A brief characterization of the social, political, and economic status and significance of the university student body in Germany. Bibliography.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

6664. ORLANDI, J. O. O cinema na escola. [Motion pictures in the school.] *Escola Nova.* 3(3) Jul. 1931: 145-153.—The cinema is of direct value in education, because studies have shown that the student learns better through it than by any other method; and of indirect value, because films made primarily for entertainment are capable of producing valuable social consequences. Much of the equipment in use in schools is obsolete. Good equipment should be provided for educational institutions, and film libraries should make it possible for every school to get the films it needs, at minimum expense.—*Paul Popenoe.*

6665. RYAN, W. CARSON, Jr. State and local cooperation with the national government in social and educational work for Indians. II. Cooperation in Indian education. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 617-625.—The Indian cannot and should not forever remain the concern of the national

government. The ultimate interest of the states in Indians as a part of their population must be kept in mind. Minnesota has assumed that Indians are to be included in any and all plans the state has for her citizens. Half of the Indian children attending school are in the regular public schools, usually with the whites. Sometimes Indians are put into public schools too suddenly, with scanty consideration of the needs of Indians. Forms of federal-state cooperation are beginning to emerge. Most of the opposition to this is not of racial origin, but is based on supposed health dangers.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6666. SERRANO, JONATHAS, and VENANCIO FILHO, FRANCISCO. O cinema educativo. [Educational films.] *Escola Nova.* 3(3) Jul. 1931: 154-184.—Educational use of the motion picture, dating from 1898, received fitting embodiment a generation later in the creation at Rome, 1927, of an International Institute of Cinematography. An exposition in Brazil, 1929, showed the progress of the movement. The authors outline in detail the fields in which the film can be used to best advantage, with indications of the material in each field now available for educators.—*Paul Popenoe.*

6667. SHERBON, FLORENCE BROWN. Should the biology of reproduction be taught in the public school? *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(9) Dec. 1931: 515-519.—A questionnaire was answered by 313 Kansas parents. A majority favored teaching the biology of reproduction in school—this majority was large among recent college graduates, smaller among older women. Most of them felt that it should be integrated with science courses. The cautious attitude of the parents, like that of most teachers, reflects their own inhibitions rather than the realities of the problem. Oregon and other states have demonstrated that it is easy to teach the facts of reproduction fully, as early as the third or fourth grades, with satisfaction to pupils, to teachers, to parents, and to boards of education.—*Paul Popenoe.*

6668. SLOTEMAKER DE BRUINE, N. A. C. De cultureele betekenis van het onderwijs in Ned.-Indië. [The cultural significance of the education in the Dutch East Indies.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Nov. 1931: 111-136.—The educational system in the Dutch East Indies has been constructed to better the social conditions of the natives by means of a general development. The instruction to the natives is given partly in Dutch, partly in the native language.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6669. TARTAKOWER, ARIEH. Das jüdische Schulwesen in Polen. [The Jewish schools in Poland.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 75 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 292-306.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

6670. WEINREICH, F. Studentenhilfe. [Student aid.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(1-2) 1930: 41-44.—(An account of student aid rendered by the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der deutschen Juden in various portions of Germany.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6671. YARROS, RACHELLE S. Sex education and pre-parental education. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(9) Dec. 1931: 505-514.—Sex education should begin in the home, probably when the child is not more than three or four years old, and should at once make clear the part of the father in reproduction. Poor instruction, if from a wholesome source, is at least better than none.—*Paul Popenoe.*



## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 4833, 4893, 4910-4912, 4918, 4931, 4941, 4946, 5151, 5417, 5444, 6597, 6599, 6691)

6672. BYSTROŃ, JAN STANISŁAW. Rola społeczne przysłówia. [The social role of the proverb.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny*. 1 Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 137-141.—Tadeusz Lutman.

6673. LHANDÉ, PIERRE. Le prestige français en Amérique du Sud. [French prestige in South America.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 207(7) Apr. 5, 1931: 5-24.—French lecturers are listened to in South America with attention and interest by persons of quality, but French literature has lost ground in South America, especially since the war. While France welcomes contacts with the culture of the world, she ignores the masses and fails to understand the culture of other races.—Arthur D. Call.

6674. SCHMIDT, P. ידן אין די לעטישע פאלקס-אינילייבנישען [The Jew in Latvian superstitions.] *יווא בלעטער* (*Jiwo Bletter*). 1(2) 1931: 150-153.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 5276, 6608, 6611, 6726, 6754)

6675. BRAUER, THEODOR. Die sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Die religiösen und traditionellen Ideenkreise: Der deutsche Katholizismus und die soziale Entwicklung des kapitalistischen Zeitalters. [The social-philosophical and economic-philosophical theories of the capitalistic epoch: The religious and traditional group of theories: German Catholicism and the social development of the capitalistic epoch.] *Arch. f. Rechts-u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24(1-2) Oct. 1930: 209-254.—A. Arthur Schiller.

6676. BRIDGES, HORACE J. The religion of "The Green Pastures." *Standard*. 18(5) Jan. 1932: 130-140.

6677. GRUEHN, W. Die Stufen der mystischen Versenkung und ihre seelischen Hintergründe. [Degrees of mystical absorption.] *Morgen*. 7(1) 1931: 26-39.—The author reviews the most important works in the field. Protestantism has not held mysticism in high esteem and has given clear preference to revelation. (Bibliography.)—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6678. HEITMANN, LUDWIG. Die Krisis der Religion in der Grossstadt. [The crisis of religion in large cities.] *Morgen*. 5(3) 1929: 421-433.—The crisis of religion in urban centers has come to the present status through three stages: (1) great optimism over the potentialities of the city accompanied by a strong religious idealism on the part of the urban proletariat; (2) protest against the influence of the city on life, which has found expression, among others, in settlement work and youth movements; (3) a synthesis between the optimistic position of the first urban generation and the protest of the second. The new generation takes a very realistic view of its needs and reaffirms the technical possibilities.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6679. KAPPES, H. Proletarische Religiosität. [Proletarian religion.] *Morgen*. 5(5) 1929: 434-449.—Socialism has been accounted practically responsible for the defection of the proletariat from religion. Many oppressive measures have been instituted by the churches to destroy the allegiance of the workers to the new faith. In Germany and Austria the organization

comprises the Protestant *Bund der religiösen Sozialisten*, the Catholic *Bund katholischer Sozialisten*, and the Jewish *Poale Zion*. The first is the most influential in its own group, with its own weekly, and publishing firm, and journal, *Religion und Socialismus*.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6680. O'BRIEN, JOHN A. Did we lose half a million Catholics last year? *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 85(6) Dec. 1931: 580-597.—The Church has been suffering defections of such magnitude as to counterbalance the excess of the Catholic birth rate over that of the non-Catholic population of the country. (Statistics.)—J. F. Moore.

6681. REISSNER, HANS. Das Problem der Geburtkontrolle in der Gegenwart und im jüdischen Schrifttum. [The problem of birth control at present and in Jewish writings.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozial-pol.* 2(1) 1931: 15-21.—In Jewish antiquity abortion was unknown; feticide was permitted to save the mother's life and contraception was in general regarded as a practice of prostitution. On this basis the opinion of rabbis has almost without exception been unfriendly to abortion. But the Talmud did enjoin coitus, and there are cases where the obligation of coitus and that of procreation do not coincide (in the cases of very young wives, of pregnancy, and suckling). The birth control movement of the present has the same goal as that intended by biblical legislation and Talmudic teachers when they denounced contraception, namely the struggle against prostitution. In a way, then, birth control is authorized by Hebrew law.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6682. SHAHBANDAR, 'ABD-AL-RAHMÂN. Fi maḍārib al-'arab. [In the tents of the Bedouin Arabs.] *Al-Hilāl*. 40(2) Dec. 1931: 225-233.—Though he calls himself Moslem, the average Bedouin knows little about Islam, believes in no resurrection and recites no prayers. Bedouin life has its own code of morality.—Philip K. Hitti.

6683. WÜNSCH, GEORG. Die sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen des kapitalistischen Zeitalters: Die religiösen und traditionellen Ideenkreise: Der evangelische Kreis. [The social-philosophical and economic-philosophical theories of the capitalistic epoch: The religious and traditional group of theories: The Protestant group.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 24(1-2) Oct. 1930: 192-208.—A. Arthur Schiller.

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 6105, 6201, 6337-6338, 6341-6344, 6351, 6354, 6357-6358, 6360-6362, 6364-6366, 6848, 6850)

6684. KURANER, ALFRED. The consistency of testimonial accuracy. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(3) Sep. 1931: 406-414.—This is a report of an experiment performed in the Psychology Laboratory of the University of Kansas. The purpose of the experiment was to measure the value of testimony by means of test-scores of witnesses. Three incidents, several weeks apart, were enacted before a group of 65 students of general psychology who were to report on the incidents at a later date. The reports consisted of giving a free description of the incident followed by answering a set of detailed questions concerning the incident. The author concludes that there was no necessary consistency in the testimonial accuracy of individuals, nor was there much reliability in the reports of the incidents.—Nathaniel Cantor.

### SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 3469, 4660, 4917, 4931, 5262)

6685. LOCKE, ALAIN. The Negro in art. *Bull. Assn. Amer. Colleges*. 17(3) Nov. 1931: 357-364.—The white race has borrowed freely from Negro art and has derived inspiration from Negro life, as is evidenced by



such titles as *Porgy* and *All God's chillun got wings*, as well as in jazz music. The first generation of American Negro produced the folk tales (e.g. *Uncle Remus*) and the spirituals. Today, under the leadership of Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Johnson, Dubois and many others, Negro art is experiencing a renaissance which displays still greater interaction between Negro spirit and white culture and will create for the black race a new status in American life.—*John H. Mueller.*

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 4855, 4893, 5427, 6036)

6686. KORALNIK, I. Zur Analyse der strukturellen Wandlungen im deutschen Judentum 1895-1925. [An analysis of structural changes in German Judaism.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (1) 1931: 6-14; (2) 1931: 72-79.—On the basis of figures for Saxony and Prussia recently made available in H. Silbergleit's *Die Bevölkerungs- und Berufsverhältnisse der Juden im deutschen Reich*, the author examines the changes in occupation of German Jews during the past two decades, and the changes in the social structure. The formal industrialization of the Jewish population of Germany and the pre-war growth of participation in industry and crafts has retrogressed; there has been at the same time an increase in the number of those occupying dependent positions as employees.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

6687. KRISCHE, P. Zur Soziologie des unehelichen Kindes. [Sociology of the illegitimate child.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitutionsforsch.* 17 (1) May 1931: 69-74.—The author outlines the social, legal, and economic status of the illegitimate child from primitive to modern times, and points out the tendency from irresponsible and uncontrolled breeding to responsible and controlled parenthood. (Graph.)—*Lina Kahn.*

## POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 4218, 4681, 6020, 6628, 6705, 6716, 6721-6722)

6688. BAKER, HORACE FORBES, et al. Relief needs and conditions in Pennsylvania, August 1931. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 596-628.—A Planning Commission composed of a group of citizens, five of whom were well-known social workers, prepared this report in order to acquaint Gov. Pinchot with the unemployment situation in Pennsylvania. Losses in employment between June, 1930 and June, 1931 were 34.7% in construction and contracting; 23.2% in metal manufacturing; 17.1% in anthracite and 12.9% in bituminous coal mines. There were four applicants for each available job. The demand for farm labor had dropped to 77% of normal, and the supply had increased to 115%. Much evidence of suffering was found. There were increases in demands for mothers' aid, so that 2,497 mothers were on the waiting list. In 27 of the 52 counties studied, children were found to have insufficient food and medical care. Reports from 11 counties for the first six months of 1931 showed increases as great as 200% over the same period in 1930 in the amount of public relief.—*Lucile Eaves.*

6689. KRAUS, HERTHA. Winternot und Winterhilfe. [Dependency and relief in winter.] *Frau.* 39 (2) Nov. 1931: 89-94.

6690. THON, H. H. Das Waisenproblem in Palästina. [The orphan problem in Palestine.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (9-10) 1930: 334-339.—

The most important problem of child care in Palestine is the care of orphans of whom there are a disproportionately large number. When the Joint Distribution Committee took over the control of Palestine charities in 1919, it found over 4,500 orphans. A large number of orphanages were built, most of them unsatisfactory. (See also Entry 4: 6739.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6691. WIESE, LEOPOLD von. Das Ghetto in Amsterdam. [The ghetto in Amsterdam.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (12) 1930: 445-449.—The Emancipation annulled the last legal barriers between Jews and Dutch, but the ghetto continued. The well-to-do wandered out and founded new Jewish quarters, less compactly Jewish of course. The old ghetto was left as the home of the poor Jews, the proletariat, and low middle class, but it is gradually being torn down. Though there is no reason to remain and the municipality encourages moving, the Jewish workers, whose religious affiliation may be socialist, still stay on. Race, religion, and custom are conserving the ghetto. Most of the families remain poor and do not progress out of the ghetto as in other Jewish centers.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 5408, 6081, 6101, 6262, 6340, 6343-6344, 6351, 6364, 6379, 6590, 6684, 6689, 6715, 6731, 6738, 6776, 6849, 6855)

6692. BOWLER, ALIDA C. Social factors promoting prostitution. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (8) Nov. 1931: 477-481.—Methods of recruiting prostitutes have become more subtle of recent years. The most convincing argument of the recruiter is that of the relatively higher scale of earnings open to girls in comparison to other occupations. This appeal of higher wages is made stronger by the decline of parental and religious control and the attitude of society in general toward illicit sex relations. Our social system facilitates such an appeal by manufacturing and offering a great many things any normal girl desires, only to compensate the individual for his part in the process on a scale so low as to preclude their enjoyment to any extent. The most effective action which can be taken to combat prostitution is through control and elimination of the public dance hall, the roadhouse and the cabaret. Further control may be had by enforcing the laws against prostitution. More fundamental control, however, demands attacking the ills of our distributive system which places a premium upon the higher remuneration of prostitution in comparison to the normal returns of labor.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

6693. BOWLER, ALIDA C. Recent statistics on crime and the foreign born. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 479-494.—The data for this study were taken from courts, correctional officers and institutions and from the federal census. They are limited to Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. The study shows: (1) that the foreign born have a proportionately lower crime rate than the native born; (2) that for crimes involving personal violence the records of the foreign born approach those of the native white; (3) that in crimes for gain, including robbery, native whites greatly exceed the foreign born; (4) there is apparently some variation in nationality for certain types of crimes, but the data are too inadequate for generalization; and (5) available information is insufficient to warrant any conclusion as to criminality among the native born of foreign or mixed parentage as compared with the native born of native parents.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6694. ELKIN, W. A. Criminal statistics: England and Wales 1929. *Howard J.* 3 (2) 1931: 48-56.—An analysis of criminal statistics of England and Wales for 1929 according to age and sex of the offender, type of offense, and locality shows a considerable increase in crime against property, mainly in the industrial sections, and



a drop in other crimes. It further indicates two causes in the present increase in crime; (1) the greater opportunities for housebreaking resulting from the greater dispersal of the population and the increased use of motor transport, and (2) the result of the general trade depression. The latter has encouraged dishonesty chiefly among boys of the ages of 16-21. The total increase in juvenile crime is, however, not marked. There is a drop in criminal offenses among females. (Tables of comparative statistics.)—*Lina Kahn*.

6695. FINKE, Dr. Krankheit als Verbrechensursache. [Sickness as a cause of crime.] *Strafvollzug*. 21 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 264-272.—(A case study of a psychopathic murderer.)—*Thorsten Sellin*.

6696. GÓMEZ ROBLEDA, JOSÉ. Algunas consideraciones sobre antropología criminal. [Criminal anthropology.] *Quetzalcoatl*. 1 (3) Sep. 1930: 8-10.

6697. GRUHLE, HANS W. The task of criminal psychology. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 506-516.—The author, professor of psychiatry at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, discusses various methods of research with regard to professional criminality.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

6698. MCCARTHY, KATHERINE O'SHEA. Racketeering, a contribution to a bibliography. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (4) Nov. 1931: 578-586.—(The article includes articles, periodicals and material in books which deal with racketeering.)—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

6699. MONTAGUE, HELEN. The causes of delinquency in mentally defective boys. *J. Psycho-Asthenics (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930)*. 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 104-114.—The percentage of mental defectives in the Children's Court of New York City was twice as high among delinquent boys as in the high school population. Of the mentally deficient delinquents 86% showed some physical defect. On the whole the delinquencies of the feeble-minded were less serious. The proportion of the native born was 10% less among defective than among normal delinquents. Prominent contributory factors in the delinquency of the feeble-minded were: broken homes; brutal treatment and neglect on the part of the parents, many of whom were mentally defective; and the inability of the school to meet the situation effectively.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

6700. PICTON, WERNER. Male prostitution in Berlin. *Howard J.* 3 (2) 1931: 89-92.—On the basis of a study of 154 cases and of official statistical material, the author concludes that there are in Berlin 6,000 male prostitutes of the ages of 15 to 25, who offer themselves for homosexual intercourse in out-door and in-door meeting places. The causes of this condition are psychopathy, hysteria, mental instability, sexual curiosity, love of adventure, longing for luxuries, bad contacts, and, to some extent, unemployment. (Statistics.)—*Lina Kahn*.

6701. REINHARDT, JAMES M., and HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Comparison of environmental factors of delinquent and non-delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 271-277.—Forty unselected delinquent boys who had come before the juvenile court in Grand Forks, N. D., were compared with 40 unselected boys of the same age from the public schools. Juvenile delinquency was found to be correlated with large families, a preponderance of boys in the families, wide differences between the ages of the parents, wide differences between the age of the boy and his father, a high rate of family mobility, less regular church attendance, less reading material for boys in the home, and much less membership in organizations. There was little difference between the groups with respect to Sunday school attendance and the possession of musical instruments.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

6702. YODER, DALE. Some probable effects of

unemployment insurance upon delinquency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 260-267.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 5971, 6616, 6633-6634, 6647, 6691, 6695, 6721, 6852)

6703. CLARK, TALIAFERRO, and USILTON, LIDA J. Data from venereal disease clinics of St. Louis for use in analyzing the urban venereal disease prevalence rate and determining the ratio of incidence to prevalence. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 11 (8) Aug. 20, 1930: 337-352.—The U. S. Public Health Service made a study of 3,764 cases of venereal disease, 73% syphilis and 27% gonorrhea, of three clinics in St. Louis. It showed the extent to which the disease prevalence rate in large cities is influenced by the influx of non-resident patients; the relationship between prevalence and annual incidence of the disease, for which various ratios had been established by previous studies in 25 different communities; a predominance of the disease among the colored; a noted contrast in the age at which the colored and the white contract the disease; an unequal distribution of gonorrhea and an almost equal distribution of syphilis among the two sexes; a higher percentage of syphilitic females among the married than among the single, and the reverse among males; and a lower percentage of gonorrhea cases among the married than among the single. (Charts and tables.)—*Lina Kahn*.

6704. COSTA-MANDRY, O. Syphilis in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Med.* 7 (2) Dec. 1931: 209-231.—Syphilis is not a problem of greater magnitude in Porto Rico than obtains in the average American state. Of a total of 138,644 routine Wassermann examinations performed on blood specimens from all over the island received at the biological laboratory during a period of 20 years (1911-1931), the percentage positive was 20, while the percentage in 19,970 examinations made during 1929-30 was 18.9.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

6705. KALEKO, S. Das Wohnungselend im Berliner jüdischen Wohnviertel. [The housing shortage in the Jewish quarter of Berlin.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (9-10) 1930: 351-357.—The housing problem in Berlin is acute, and the need is growing continually, for Berlin alone has a yearly increase of about 100,000. Conditions are much worse in the working quarters, and the settlement of East European Jews in the so-called *Scheunenviertel* is worst of all. The municipal statistics of the city of Berlin according to the census of 1925 are analyzed to show that in density of population, in absence of modern conveniences, in the presence of factory lofts in the houses, in the use of cellars and attics for habitation, conditions are deplorable.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

6706. McGRATH, FERGAL. The sweep of the slums. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (80) Dec. 1931: 529-544.—(A discussion of the unhealthy housing conditions in Ireland, and the suggestion that money be appropriated from the funds collected in the hospital sweepstakes, for the improvement of these conditions.)—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

6707. MCGUGAN, A. C. Anterior poliomyelitis in Alberta in 1930. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 595-599.—During the year 1930, 150 cases of anterior poliomyelitis were reported in the Province of Alberta. Three hundred and forty-two doses of convalescent serum were distributed and reports from 39 cases where the serum was used were received. Twenty-six described the results as either immediate, excellent, or good. Over 80% of those who received the serum early made a satisfactory recovery.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.



## MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 5962, 5969, 6632, 6695, 6700)

6708. CRICHTON-MILLER, H. Psychology of suicide. *Brit. Medic. J.* 2 Aug. 8, 1931: 239-241.—The motives of the so-called sane suicides can be grouped under three headings: (1) physical pain, or rather, anticipation of pain; (2) social fears, such as bankruptcy, loss of employment, legal persecution; and (3) doubts and doubts pertaining to the hereafter.—*Lina Kahn.*

6709. MAY, JAMES V. The dementia praecox-schizophrenia problem. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 11(3) Nov. 1931: 401-446.

6710. THOMAS, CORONAL. Results of the Sims socio-economic rating scale when given to delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(5) Oct. 1931: 527-539.—An application of the Sims Socio-Economic Rating Scale to the home backgrounds reported by 205 children committed as delinquent, and 375 non-delinquent children in the region of Detroit. On this scale, the average score of homes of non-delinquent children was 14.5, of delinquent 10.5. Of the latter group 77% fell below the median of the non-delinquents, while 81% of the non-delinquents were above the median of the delinquents. This superiority was most marked in such questions as membership of parents and children in educational clubs, attendance at concerts, vacations spent away from home, automobile ownership, and subscription to magazines. The high and low income groups within the non-delinquent group itself do not exhibit as wide a range of ratings as that between the delinquent and non-delinquent groups. The difference between the high school students in the two groups is slightly less than that between the children in grade schools.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6711. WOLBARST, A. L. Sexual perversions: their medical and social implications. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Jul. 1, 1931: 5-9; Jul. 15, 1931: 62-65.

6712. WRIGHT, MAURICE B. Sociological factors which influence the suicide rate. *Psyche (London).* 12(2) Oct. 1931: 52-61.—Too much stress is laid on individual psychology or unconscious urges in suicides and not enough is allowed for the pressure of environment and social factors. On the basis of sociological factors involved, suicides are classified as (1) egoist suicides, (2) altruist suicides, and (3) lawless suicides. The egoist suicide is conditioned by the loss of integration with the group to which an individual belongs. The altruist suicide is the result of being too strongly integrated to society. There are three types of altruist suicide: the so-called obligatory altruist suicide, which is imposed upon the individual by society; the mystical type, which is suicide to attain some advantage beyond; and the facultative type committed as a point of honor in some trifling affront. The lawless suicide is the consequence of inability to adjust to a sudden change. The author's disagreement with Ferri and Morselli, who correlate suicide and homicide, is pointed out.—*Lina Kahn.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 5915, 6386, 6730-6732, 6766-6767)

6713. PEAR, WILLIAM H. The problem of maintaining case work standards and meeting relief requirements. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 371-383.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6714. ROBB, CHRISTINE C. Changing goals of

psychiatric social work. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(5) Oct. 1931: 476-486.—Psychiatric social work arising out of psychiatry and social case work occupies the area between these two practices. It has had to act as an interpreter of one to the other, as social case work and psychiatry have had few occasions to work in common. The preoccupation of the psychiatrist with the problem of handling a psychotic population in the controlled institutional environment precludes his recognition of the problems of the less deteriorated person in the community and of the importance of the familial and other social relationships. Within the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers there is no general uniformity of goals, but some degree of agreement is beginning to emerge, as for instance the re-emphasis upon the essential reliance upon psychiatry for training and early experience on the one hand, and the growing concept of social case work by which the worker becomes fitted to undertake the entire problem presented by the person under care. This joint development will also insure a larger acceptance of the contributions of psychiatry, including psychoanalysis by social case work itself.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6715. SCOTT, B. L. The discharged prisoner. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* Sep. 1931: 113-116.—The prisoners' aid society is the community outpost to help the released or paroled inmate. The workers of such societies, not being restricted by legal barriers, are able to enter the prisons before the inmates are sent out. The aid society may assist in finding employment, in granting financial help, in the matter of food and lodging, and in providing suitable clothing. Prison visiting has been neglected in this country. The prisoners' aid society should be a private organization without any political or governmental association. Its function is to act as intermediary between the released prisoner and society.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

6716. UNSIGNED. Transient families in Arizona and Florida. *Mo. Labor. Rev.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 99-100.—Studies of transient families in Arizona and Florida, made by the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies show that since the beginning of the present business depression there has been a decided increase in transient persons in need of relief and that the machinery for dealing with the relief of this particular class of unemployed persons is inadequate.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

6717. WARREN, GEORGE L. The widening horizon in our service to foreign families. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 459-471.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 6605, 6670)

6718. WEIL, G., and LICHTENSTEIN, F. Vom jüdischen Volkshaus in Berlin. [The Jewish Settlement House at Berlin.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(7-8) 1930: 281.—A description of the Jewish settlement house in Berlin, founded by the young medical student Siegfried Lehman in the East European Jewish quarter of Berlin and just recently closed; its attempted synthesis of all types of Jews and its cultural program.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 6004, 6010, 6200, 6290, 6302, 6333, 6335, 6382, 6384, 6387, 6395, 6401, 6404, 6713, 6715, 6746, 6751, 6784, 6786, 6854)

6719. BOOKMAN, C. M. Community organization to meet unemployment needs. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc.*



*Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 384-399.—Unemployment relief can be handled best by local committees, and state and national grants for this purpose, until all other sources have been exhausted, should be discouraged. Faced with an unemployment emergency, the first line of defense, after everything has been done to stagger employment, to speed up public work, to secure odd jobs, is held by the workmen, their relatives, friends, and neighbors, their group connections, churches, lodges, unions, etc. The work of the Cincinnati Committee on Stabilization of Employment in 1929 (See Entry 3: 14176) affords a striking example of what can be done. This committee centered its efforts largely on staggering work. A canvass for odd jobs was made by a committee on temporary employment. The women assumed the responsibility for this house-to-house and office-to-office canvass. Numerous other committees to carry on various phases of the work were also set up. The present work relief program is similar to such programs in other unemployment periods.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6720. BURNS, ALLEN T.** Community responsibility for the relief and prevention of unemployment. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (4) Jan. 1932: 5-10.

**6721. BURRITT, BAILEY B.** Social service and relief in tuberculous families. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 147-164.—This is an account of a study of relief and social service provided for 1,288 tuberculous families in Syracuse. Of the families 296 were eliminated as "economically secure." Of the remainder, 211 families had received relief during the previous year, while 781 had not. Small samples were drawn at random for study from each of these two groups. The conclusions were that relief available for tuberculous families in the area is inadequate, is temporary and given without much long-term planning. The work of relief agencies and health agencies is not well integrated. These difficulties are to be generally observed in other communities, and are not peculiar to the area studied. There is a limit to productive expenditure for medical services for the control of tuberculosis without the development simultaneously, step by step, of social services for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.—*F. J. Bruno.*

**6722. CLAGUE, EWAN.** Philadelphia studies its breadlines. *Survey.* 67 (4) Nov. 15, 1931: 196-197.—Four million dollars distributed through ten established social agencies were spent last winter for the assistance of the needy citizens of Philadelphia. At the same time 80 neighborhood societies were maintaining breadlines and other forms of relief. The Research Department of the Community Research Council undertook a study of these neighborhood activities in order to discover whether they met needs not supplied by the regular social agencies. Sample groups of clients from 60 of the 80 neighborhood societies were cleared through the Social Service Exchange or given more intensive personal study. At the same time the personnel and administrative policies of the societies were examined. It was found that about three out of every four families on the rolls of the neighborhood groups were at the same time obtaining aid from other sources, and five out of every six had been under care of a social agency either last winter or in previous years. Families in the identified group averaged four registrations in social agencies per family and about one-fourth had sought help from social agencies at least six times. The percentages of clients who had been given duplicated relief ranged from less than 50 in three societies to over 90 in two of the neighborhood relief centers. Only four of the neighborhood organizations met standards commonly enforced in sound social agencies. The evidence gives ample support to the conclusions: So long as the public continues to support unorganized and sporadic attempts at relief work, there will be a large waste of money and materials to say nothing of demoralization and pauperization of

clients which follow the discovery that it is comparatively easy to obtain help from several different sources.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**6723. GOLDSMITH, SAMUEL A.** Registration of social workers. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 551-562.—Registration of social workers is a problem which they must deal with simply and directly. A plan for the accomplishment of this end is suggested, and the benefits or results that may accrue from it.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6724. HURLIN, RALPH G., and GEDDES, ANNE E.** Public and private relief during the current unemployment emergency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 430-440.—It is the purpose of this paper to summarize the quantitative phases of the public and private unemployment relief work carried on in 81 large cities of the United States and Canada in order to show what tendencies have been in operation in the administration of this relief during the present unemployment emergency. (Table and five graphs.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6725. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C.** Agency autonomy and community organization. (Summary and discussion.) *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 400-404.—This discussion is centered about three topics: (1) how the problem presents itself to those involved; (2) where decision making power rests in connection with the problems encountered; and (3) whether community chests and agencies should agree upon certain rules and procedures and thereupon abide by these until the present economic crisis has abated.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6726. MACKEN, MARY M.** The German Catholic Women's League. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (80) Dec. 1931: 555-569.—An account is given of the rise and development of the Catholic movement among the women of Germany, known as The German Catholic Women's League. The main work of the central organization is the training of women for welfare work, while the branch associations are engaged in definite social and charitable activities, such as prison welfare, railroad missions, the establishment of a temperance restaurant, a rest house, and a home for training mothers.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

**6727. ODUM, HOWARD W.** Trends in public welfare work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 441-450.—There are a number of ways in which trends in public welfare may be studied effectively: (1) Through biographical data on the membership of this conference from 1874 to 1931. This has already been done in part for the manuscripts published in the *Proceedings*; (2) through financial statistics studied from period to period and permitting of comparative indexes; (3) by studying actual administration of state and county systems and legislation relating to various aspects of welfare. Certain trends are actually visible: (1) Welfare work is rapidly coming to be assumed a fundamental part of government; (2) public welfare is tending to become an integral part of the whole modern social movement; (3) there is a tendency to give a definite meaning to the general term social welfare as opposed to general human welfare; (4) a trend toward extension and standardization of social statistics and classification of expenditures for various public welfare purposes; (5) public welfare is gradually assuming the professional standards and procedure of professional social work.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6728. PARKER, IDA R.** The study of agency interrelationships. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 526-535.—The study of the problem of agency relationships by the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital grew out of the hospital's need to know with what degree of effectiveness its medical social work was gearing in with the organizations which turn to it for assistance and



upon which it depends for a large share of its client work. The department's own work was the first object of study. Four methods were used in attacking the problem: through exchange of experience by exchange of workers, and the other three through the intensive study of cases. Admittedly there were defects in these methods, which revealed (1) the need for an accepted terminology of agency action; (2) a need for unified thinking by the agencies; (3) the need for a more accurate working knowledge on the part of private and public agencies concerning function, objectives and procedure of the other organizations; and (4) a need for the development and formulation of philosophy, procedure, and detailed method of relating agency action.—O. D. Duncan.

6729. ROUTZAHN, MARY SWAIN. Interpreting the social worker to the public. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 541-550.—The claim of the social worker for public approval rests upon (1) the fact that the social worker is a source of useful information; (2) the need for skilled social service in complex situations; (3) the need for leadership in professional matters which gives social workers professional status in the community; and (4) the necessity for mutual understanding on the part of both the public and the social worker.—O. D. Duncan.

6730. SELIGMANN, E. Fragen des jüdischen Wohlfahrtswesens in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Problems of Jewish social welfare in the United States.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(3) 1930: 65-72.—An account of some aspects of Jewish charitable work in the United States of the Joint Distribution Committee, of the Federations especially in New York and Chicago. The great difference between the organization of Jewish life in Germany and the United States is that there are no communities (*Gemeinden*) in the latter; in other words, there is no common task of cult, burial, education, hospitalization, and charity that has to be undertaken by every single Jew in the community. Here private initiative is rampant. A particularly fine work of the New York charities is connected with the care of the tuberculous.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

6731. SHULMAN, HARRY M. Social agencies and crime prevention. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(4) Nov. 1931: 545-555.—Social agencies can be more effective in the field of juvenile delinquency. The local neighborhood must be emphasized as a center for crime prevention. The immediate problem is to find ways and means of interesting delinquents in wholesome activities. Settlement groups, Boy Scouts, parish groups, the play grounds must be staffed by new types of leaders. The work of case agencies and group agencies in the neighborhood must be integrated. At the present time no such machinery exists. As a means of eliminating confusion in neighborhood welfare activities, it is suggested that there be set up under the auspices of community-wide councils social agencies (e.g. New York City Welfare Council) and councils whose membership would consist of civic leaders, social workers, professional men and political leaders whose concern would be the needs of the neighborhood based on fact finding. Each council should be housed in permanent quarters, and should be under the direction of an executive trained in several fields of political science aided by a staff trained for their respective duties. It is further recommended that this aspect of the councils' work be financed out of public funds. Such a council would give a clearer picture of the delinquency situation in that particular area. A record of each child who has behavior difficulties should be on file, and serve as the basis for coordinating work with the child.—Nathaniel Cantor.

6732. SWIFT, LINTON B. The future of public social work in America: from the point of view of the private agency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis,

Jun. 14-20, 1931: 451-454.—It has been said that the American method of assisting the unemployed is through private charity. Many disagree with this statement, not because it is untrue, but because of its implications. As it assumes the major responsibility the local public welfare agency may become clearly the first stage in a sort of sifting process in the discovery and treatment of individual cases. In addition to developing this sort of skill, it may also develop great diagnostic skill in sifting out the sort of problems which require special case work attention. It may develop greater skill in the different levels of individualized attention to human needs, which experimentation has demonstrated to both public and private agencies.—O. D. Duncan.

6733. TOUSLEY, CLARE M. Focused publicity. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 592-596.—There are several channels through which interpretation may be focused. Newspapers are only one avenue of approach. Others are boards, volunteers, district committees, contributors, staff and clients. The best focused publicity can be achieved through these groups. It is not the exclusive function of some one person or publicity expert.—O. D. Duncan.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 863, 875, 952, 1201, 1254, 1270, 1275, 1293, 1334, 1491, 1506, 2347, 2683, 2900, 2965, 2967, 2973, 3016, 3045, 3207, 3215, 3906, 4127, 4282, 4454, 4471, 4475-4476, 4479, 4487, 4492-4493, 4630, 4701, 4713, 4728, 5330, 5854, 6008, 6217, 6302, 6376-6378, 6382, 6390, 6392, 6398, 6402, 6636, 6638, 6665, 6727, 6732)

6734. BRONSON, RUTH MUSKRAT. State and local cooperation with the national government in social and educational work for Indians. IV. The Indian's attitude toward cooperation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 637-645.—Speaking very generally, there are three types of Indians, (1) those who live in the past and whose whole philosophy is that of defeat; (2) those who are anxious to accept the standards of living of the white people, and who have turned away from the old Indian ways; and (3) those who have finished schools and have migrated to the city in search of a job, which search often ends in disillusionment. The objective for the Indian must be the same as it is in social work for all other groups.—O. D. Duncan.

6735. LaDU, BLANCHE L. State and local cooperation with the national government in social and educational work for Indians. III. What Minnesota is doing for the Indians. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 626-636.—Minnesota's program for the Indians centers about health, education and vocational training, employment, and general welfare and relief. The health program attempts (1) to use Indian nurses among their own people; (2) to provide training for Indians as public health nurses; (3) to use an unoccupied school building on the reservation for a tuberculosis sanatorium. There is no definite vocational education program in operation as yet, but the amount of education afforded them has increased. The development of a market for wild rice is a project that needs study. Industrial employment programs have been attempted by the state and federal governments with a small degree of success. Plans are under way to have social workers assigned for work among Indians in counties where they are sufficiently numerous to justify the attempt.—O. D. Duncan.

6736. MERIAM, LEWIS. State and local cooperation with the national government in social and educational work for Indians. I. Statement of the problem. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 606-616.—O. D. Duncan.



6737. OLIVEIRA, AUGUSTO d'. La législation protectrice de l'enfance au Portugal. [Child welfare legislation in Portugal.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 11 (62) Feb. 1931: 113-125.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 6340-6342, 6356, 6379, 6690, 6715, 6718)

6738. FIELD, HENRY E. The attitudes of prison inmates. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (5) Oct. 1931: 487-500.—A study of actual attitudes, especially anti-social ones, of prisoners toward certain environmental factors together with a discussion of their psycho-social reasons and suggestions of what the prison might do to correct them. A rigid uniformity of behavior is demanded by the prisoner; any deviation is looked on as queer; individual effort is regarded as useless. While some inmates appreciate the treatment aspect of prison, the majority do not see any value in it. The average prisoner feels no responsibility for the success of the administration of the prison. The acquisitive offender is more likely to be regarded with favor by fellow inmates than other types; the sex offender is shunned, and the life termers stay by themselves. The group is preeminently one which has not accepted social discipline, and rationalizes its crimes as no worse than others, only the others did not get caught. Hopelessness overshadows the prison group. Sex is a crude and wholly physical concept whose importance is exaggerated by the segregated life of the group. Work which has a training aspect is on the whole more acceptable than tasks which do not seem to have it. On the whole the energies of the prisoner are directed toward self justification rather than toward reconstruction, and they over-simplify situations rather than comprehend them realistically.—*F. J. Bruno.*

6739. ROTH, E. Das jüdische Kinderdorf Ben-Schemen. [The Jewish children's village Ben-Schemen.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (6) 1930: 230-233.—The children's village of Ben-Schemen (Kfar Hanoar Benschemen) was founded in the early part of 1927 by Siegfried Lehman as the central protective and educational agency for orphan and homeless Jewish children. It is situated 45 minutes' journey from Tel-Aviv. There is a detailed description of the program and activities. The oldest group, called youth community (Chewrath Hanoar), desires to realize the spirit of the pioneers and the will to renewal of the nascent Jewish community of Palestine. At 17 or 18 they leave to become members of workers cooperatives (Kuritzoth), for which their socialized education has prepared them.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6740. STUTSMAN, JESSE O. The prison staff. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 62-71.—Better compensation is the first step in attracting a better prison staff. The average salary for first, second and third class guard is \$1,488, \$1,359 and \$1,282 respectively. There are three schools in this country, the Keepers' Training School of New York City, the United States Training School for Prison Officers, and the State of New Jersey Prison Officers' Training School at Rahway. The United States Training School is located in New York City. Student officers are paid \$1,680 per year including living allowances. If the school standards are met at the completion of a four months' course, the students are eligible for appointment as guards to one of the Federal prisons. The content of training at the school includes criminology and penology, the nature of the criminal, behavior problems, the work of the psychologist and psychiatrist in an institution, the work of penal and correctional institutions in this country and abroad and the practical operation of the various de-

partments of the prison and the different aspects of penal administration.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 5969, 5975, 6714, 6768)

6741. CLARK, L. PIERCE. Can child analysis prevent neuroses and psychoses in later life. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 19 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-55.

6742. DAVIES, STANLEY P. Education of the public on mental hygiene: the public mind on the private mind. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 571-591.—Some of the best psychiatrists want to call a halt even to the legitimate variety of mental hygiene propaganda. On the other hand, some professional publicists, admittedly unlearned in the intricacies of psychiatry, believe it is impossible and undesirable to stifle the widespread interest in everything psychological. This difference of opinion constitutes the problem. The mental hygiene movement has already made visible progress in removing many ancient superstitions that surrounded mental illness in the past. It has secured its most notable success in the educational field. Positive education toward healthy normal living is the greatest field for mental hygiene publicity, and that field is unlimited.—*O. D. Duncan.*

6743. GOUDGE, MABEL ENSWORTH. Abnormal psychology in general medical practice. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 333-337.

6744. LEWIS, NOLAN C., and BLANCHARD, ELSIE. Clinical findings in "recovered" cases of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 11 (3) Nov. 1931: 481-492.

6745. MALAMUD, WILLIAM, and MILLER, WILBUR R. Psychotherapy in the schizophrenias. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 11 (3) Nov. 1931: 458-480.

6746. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. Fitting psychiatric service to the community. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 362-370.—The fitting of psychiatric service to a community means individual study of that community, and, at the same time, a broad knowledge of psychiatric patterns of psychiatric service elsewhere, and, where no appropriate precedent exists, a willingness to experiment with the unknown. Such an approach is really a case job, and whether for examination, diagnosis, or treatment, requires the same methods.—*O. D. Duncan.*

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 5248, 5331, 5972, 6220, 6292, 6388-6389, 6490, 6616, 6647, 6707, 6721, 6743, 6755)

6747. HARRIS, R. W. A great imperial centre. *United Empire.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 514-515.—In the past 25 years the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has trained 4,000 members of the British Colonial Medical Services, in addition to contributing much valuable research in tropical medicine, public health, etc.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

6748. KALEKO, S. Jüdische Säuglingsfürsorge in Palästina. [Jewish child welfare in Palestine.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (3) 1930: 94-97.—The first attempts at infant care were made in 1912 by the combined efforts of Hadassah, Esra, and Nathan Strauss but the war interrupted them. In 1922 Hadassah established a milk station in Jerusalem, trained nurses, and opened various institutions. The death rate of Jewish infants, and other age groups, too, is less than among the other two religious groups, due to the Occidental training and habits. The Jewish death rate is 150% less than the Moslem; but the birth rate of the latter is 60% higher than the Jewish. The rise in Jewish population is keeping pace with the Mohammedan owing to the low death rate of the former.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*



6749. RANDALL, MARIAN G. Public health nursing service in rural families. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9(4) Oct. 1931: 189-203.—[A preliminary analysis of visits made by public health nurses during a 12-month period, to 211 families (out of a population of 1,364 families) living in Cattaraugus County, New York.]—*F. J. Bruno.*

6750. SELLHEIM, HUGO. Auswirkungen der schonenden Geburtshilfe für die Praxis und das Volksleben. [Practical and social significance of prenatal care.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitutionsforsch.* 17(3) 1931: 185-209.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 6661, 6667, 6671, 6681, 6687, 6692, 6700, 6703-6704, 6852)

6751. ADLER, RUDEL S. Die Juden Argentiniens im Kampfe gegen Prostitution und Zuhaltertum. [Jews of Argentine and their struggle against prostitution and traffickers.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(7-8) 1930: 296-302.—Whereas the other national groups in Argentina regard prostitution as matter of course, the Jewish community has ever since the beginnings of the settlement more than 40 years ago waged a bitter war against the evil. No Jews who are engaged in this business can be members of the Jewish community nor can they be admitted to any of its benefits, religious or cultural, and even after death they cannot be buried in the Jewish cemetery. This has led to the formation of special organizations by the excluded element. There is a full account of the latest struggle between the organized Jewish community, and one such organization of Jewish traffickers, *Warschawia*, during the year 1930.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

6752. EXNER, MAX J. The status of sex education in the colleges. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(8) Nov. 1931: 441-458.—Sex education in colleges 20 years ago was concerned almost exclusively with combating venereal disease. Emphasis since that time has turned more and more in the direction of training the student to understand the sexual nature of human beings. How this is accomplished has been determined through questionnaire replies from 111 institutions. Of the institutions replying practically all presented social hygiene material

in some form or other, either in special lectures or courses or as parts of other courses. The greatest attention, however, is given the subject in colleges and universities of moderate size with the least in the very large institutions, including most of the state universities. While considerable progress has been made, the instruction generally available is inadequate except in a very small proportion of institutions.—*Ernest R. Mowrer.*

6753. FRUMUSAN, JEAN. L'éducation sexuelle. [Sexual education.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 206(22) Nov. 15, 1931: 159-165.—The physician can play an important role in sex education by giving biological and prophylactic instruction.—*Lina Kahn.*

6754. SCHWITALLA, ALPHONSE M. The dangers and advantages of sex instruction for children. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 357-361.—This is a discussion of De Schweinitz's paper (See Entry 4: 3217), from the viewpoint of the church on sex instruction for children. The attitude of the church is antiquated and reactionary, if mental hygiene and the psychological considerations upon which psychiatry is based may be described as reactionary and antiquated. The church has definitely taken the position that in sex matters as in all other forms of human conduct which are the resultants of emotional liberation and deliberate choice, thought and emotional experience precede the act. Any form of sex instruction that implants thought into the mind is by that very fact a safeguard against performing an act. It is the unquestioned function of the church's thinking to prepare her adherents for the experiences of life. The method of instruction may be a matter of question; it should not be content with merely imparting knowledge.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 3195-3196, 3200, 4419, 5995)

6755. ROLLIER, AUGUSTE. La Clinique-Manufacture Internationale pour la cure de soleil et de travail des tuberculeux chirurgicaux indigents. [The occupational therapy clinic for sun cure and surgical treatment of the tuberculous.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale.* 130(7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1931: 433-449.



# RESEARCH METHODS

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

### GENERAL

6756. HAMILTON, WALTON H.; TAYLOR, O. H.; WOLFE, A. B. Methods in social sciences: three reviews of the Rice book. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 633-645.—The project of assembling a case book on methods rests upon the plausible assumption that if greater knowledge is to be had, our ways and means of finding out must be improved. However, it is doubtful whether this volume, organized as it is, will yield the greatest benefit to any given individual; for, in spite of the obvious cross fertilization of social science fields, method and research are specific and devices of inquiry cannot be tested "in general" but only with reference to specific problems. Pragmatically speaking, therefore, most of the articles are likely to be meaningless to most, even highly trained, specific social scientists, since the way to study a given problem is to study that problem and not other problems. The project of this volume is carried out on the plan of the inductive method, but what is really needed is not a survey of current methods but a rational inquiry into the problems of aim and methods. Technique and methodology, therefore, are two different aspects of the larger problem of method. To the problem of methodology which is common to all social sciences, this volume is better adapted and more successful. In general, the committee in charge have performed an impossible task much better than should have been hoped.—*John H. Mueller.*

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3367, 3373, 4857, 4879, 4883)

6757. BLONK, A. Sociografie in de praktijk. [Social geography in practice.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (5) Sep. 1931: 848-857.—Criticism of Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd: *Middletown, a study in contemporary American culture.* The writer discusses the aim and the task of social geography and compares his opinions with the methods that are employed.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

6758. PASSARGE, SIEGFRIED. Die Bedeutung der beschreibenden Landschaftskunde für die Geographie und deren Nachbarwissenschaften. [The importance of descriptive geography for geography and related sciences.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (11) 1931: 321-327.—The landscape is the chief element in the science of geography. *Landschaftskunde* is its topographical structure. This is a descriptive science stating facts and providing documentary materials. A new nomenclature is desirable whose names will be self defining. The method of inspection which combines observation of parts and of the whole landscape is preferable to the cartographical method which shows chiefly distribution. In landscape-zones we have the normal type and the modified type. The former consists of relationships which are based on climate, topography, etc. The modified type is also influenced by human interference. Descriptive geography in part provides the basis for other sciences (including economics, philosophy, architecture) and bridges the

gap between natural and cultural sciences.—*Werner Neuse.*

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 18910; 647, 4043, 5985, 6761)

6759. COWLEY, W. H. A technique for making a student personnel survey. *Personnel J.* 10 (1) Jun. 1931: 17-26.

6760. ROSENBERG, D. РОЗЕНБЕРГ, Д. К методологии изучения современной буржуазной политической экономии. [The methodology of contemporary bourgeois political economy.] *Проблемы Экономики. (Problemy Ekonomiki.)* (2) 1931: 75-91.—The author designates both the "quantitative" and the "theoretical" schools in contemporary economics as servants of the bourgeoisie and regards the clash between those two schools as a reverberation of the internal contradictions of the capitalistic order. The necessity for the study of bourgeois economics for a communist is explained. Classical economics was the first and the last example of scientific bourgeois economics. The immediate followers of the classicists are regarded as vulgarizers, approaching economics from the point of view of its expediency for the bourgeoisie. The historical school of Germany is designated as a theoretical attempt of the bourgeoisie of that country to counteract Marxism. After its failure to do so, the historical school gives way to the Austrian school which reverts to the use of some of the concepts found in the classicists. The latest theoretical equipment of the capitalistic system in its struggle with Marxism is, according to the author, on the one hand the Anglo-American school of empiricists and on the other the welfare economists. In conclusion the author emphasizes the necessity for communists to study the ideology of their enemies—the bourgeoisie—as expressed by all the non-Marxian economists.—*V. D. Kazakévich.*

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6727-6728, 6757)

6761. DIENER, H. O. The monographic study of the family farm. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (8) Aug. 1931: 251-256.—There is very little knowledge of the family farm. The two methods of study have been based on utilization of farm accounts and the inductive method of the farm survey in monograph. The latter method is superior in its results. H. Gmelin has made the only monographic survey of a family farm by the farmer himself. This observation covers ten years on his family farm. The land nearest the farmstead is most valuable from the standpoint of net returns. The value of the work lies in the fact that it indicates a new and special method of investigation of the structure of family farming. His book shows that the present crisis in agriculture is essentially a crisis in family farming.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4224, 4756, 5812)

6762. ISAAC, ALBERT. Zusammenarbit der volkswirtschaftlichen und privatwirtschaftlichen Statistik. [Cooperation between economic and business statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (3) 1929: 347-360.—The

fact that the purposes of business statistics (namely to make possible control, the making of cost estimates, etc.) do not coincide with those of economic statistics should not form any obstacle for devising a uniform scheme or system of statistics suitable to a free competitive, as well as to a 'cartelized' or socialized economy. With regard to methods, the bookkeeping methods of



the individual business firms embody the statistical principles of collection, classification and comparison. The business man stands to profit by arranging his statistical information in such manner that it fits in the general scheme of the economic statistics. Complete market statistics are available in the case of merchandise dealt in on the exchanges, at least in regard to price. Price statistics on consumers' goods must naturally be obtained from the statistics of the individual firms; consumption statistics from those of the retailers. The sum total of purchase and sale statistics of the individual firms do not form, of course reliable totals, since what is purchase to one firm, is sale to another. A total for turn-over is however obtainable from sales statistics. In order that a scheme may be worked out which will further cooperation between business and economic statistics, one condition is that business statistics should no longer be studied in connection with, and as part of the subject of accounting, but should be treated as forming part of general economic statistics.—C. D. Bremer.

6763. LIPMANN, OTTO. Arbeitswissenschaftliche Statistik. [Labor science statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (1) 1930: 1-7.—A. C. Gernand.

6764. MOST, Dr. Wirtschaft und Statistik. [Economics and statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (3) 1929: 305-315.

6765. ROSSI, LIONELLO. Osservazioni intorno alla misura statistica dell'utilità finale. [The statistical measurement of marginal utility.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (12) Dec. 1930: 1019-1031.—Examination of the method proposed by Irving Fisher. Objections raised by Bili-mović do not touch the logical premises or the substance of Fisher's procedure. His method, however, might be modified by utilizing the data on the general level of prices; in this way the consideration of data relative to an intermediate family—which serves only as a point of contact between two other families for the calculation of two points on the curve of utility—might be eliminated and data might be taken on the consumption of one good only instead of two. Finally he shows, with the aid of graphic illustrations, that the proposed method can be deduced also from Ragnar Frisch's theory of equal quantities (*isoquanti*).—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 6803)

6766. HOLBROOK, DAVID H. The relativity of social case work measurements. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc.*

*Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 520-525.—This paper questions the premise that social case work measurements fall into two classes, quantitative and qualitative.—O. D. Duncan.

6767. REED, ELLERY F. The relativity of social case case work measurements. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 515-519.—Qualitative measurements in social case work necessitate the measurement of intangibles, such as character changes, courage, thrift, honesty, etc., and these must be measured relative to their physical manifestations. A second element of relativity is that every case is different, and measurement must be relative to the personal and environmental limitations of the client. Standards of appraisal as to intensity and technique of adjustment of the client cannot be made relative to the financial or personnel limitations of the agency whose work is being rated.—O. D. Duncan.

6768. ROSENOW, CURT. Orthopsychiatry and statistics. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (5) Oct. 1931: 521-526.—(A discussion of the limitations and possibilities of quantitative methods, when applied to material in the field of diagnosis and therapy, with illustrations drawn from the field of orthopsychiatry).—F. J. Bruno.

6769. SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K. A decade of progress in methods of measuring character. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 233-241.

6770. SMITH, MAPHEUS. The agreement of observers concerning groups of behavior traits. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 246-250.—The amount of agreement among the observation records of three observers recording simultaneously but independently was measured by computing the multiple correlation coefficient of the complete records of 20 five-minute observations on a girl of six years in an unsupervised play situation. The records were analyzed by means of four different category lists which varied from one another in the degree of refinement of the types of behavior recognized. The multiple coefficients were as follows: .940 for a list of 49 categories, .975 for a list of 23 categories, .748 for a list of 118 categories, .789 for a list of 144 categories. The conclusion suggested is that observers' records agree closely in the larger categories of behavior, but refined analysis discovers more disagreement among observation records. The desirability is expressed of carrying the study farther in order to determine the reliability to be expected in the observations when each possible type of category is used in the analysis.—Mapheus Smith.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entries 6777-6778)

6771. ANDERSON, OSKAR. Ladislaus v. Bortkiewicz. *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 3 (2) Dec. 1931: 242-250.—The author deals particularly with Bortkiewicz' great significance for the development of statistical theory.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

6772. OTTOLENGHI, COSTANTINO. Ein Vorläufer der Wirtschaftssemiotik im 17. Jahrhundert. [A forerunner of economic semeiotics in the 17th century.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (3) 1930: 556-574.—Discussion of the ideas of Hermann Conring based on his *Notitia rerum publicarum* to show that he was a precursor in the systematic classification of the data concerning public life.—H. P. Lattin.

### RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entries 5713, 5824, 6021)

6773. IRWIN, J. O. Recent advances in mathematical statistics. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (4) 1931: 568-

578.—A review of selected papers in mathematical statistics appearing in 1930 or at the end of 1929, together with a more inclusive bibliography of such papers.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

6774. SCHWARZ, ARNOLD. Logik der Statistik. [The logic of statistics.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (1) 1931: 85-101.—Contrary to Zizek's view, the concept of a statistical unit incident to the making of a statistical investigation cannot be fixed in advance, but is fixed as a corollary to the investigation itself, and is even further limited after the enumeration. A unit, such as a factory has many characteristics; the statistician takes into consideration only those which are essential to the purpose of his study; it obtains substance as the result of a process of intellectual orientation. The doctrine of terms or concepts is part of the doctrine of judgments, but the statistician has greatly improved on the science of logic in this regard on the quantitative side. Thus it has given precision to the particular judgment "some  $S = P$ " by definitely stating "how many  $S$  of all  $S = P$ ," and by changing " $S =$  partly  $P_1$  and partly  $P_2$ " to " $S = P_1$  in  $n$  cases and  $P_2$  in  $m$  cases." The "subsump-



tion" theory is rejected, as giving no information beyond experience; statistics has gone beyond this in three ways: (1) the method of induction (some  $S = P$  becoming all  $S = P$ ); making observations and noting the width and frequency of deviations; (2) the theory of probability (some  $S = P$ , therefore "also other  $S = P$ "); (3) interpolation. Conclusions based on estimates by means of averaging, or by the unitary method are based on fictitious suppositions. In regard to the nature of statistics, it is incorrect to consider each occurrence or frequency as the incomplete expression of a hidden reality. The statistician looks upon the science as characterizing, condensing or describing the collective total, giving precision to particular statements.—C. D. Bremer.

6775. SCHWARZ, ARNOLD. Philosophie der Statistik. [Philosophy of statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (2) 1931: 204-246.

## WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 6784)

6776. BARBAS, F. C. Crimineele statistiek. [Criminal statistics.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 134 (9) 1931: 292-304.—Criminal statistics in the Dutch East Indies have a value not only as a guide for criminal policy but also as material for the study of the social and economic situation of the population. Originally the judicial statistics were published every five years in the Colonial Report; from 1900 they were yearly published separately; from 1913 they were divided into two parts: criminal statistics and judicial statistics. The criminal statistics contain information about the indicted; a distinction has been made between crimes, petty crimes and infringements. The statistics contain no information about the place and time of the delict, the intelligence of the criminal nor other important facts. In 1930 the Bureau of Statistics in Batavia took over the task of the collection of data on criminal statistics. A Permanent Commission of Advice on the composition of criminal and judicial statistics was appointed in 1931.—Cecile Rothe.

6777. BURKHARDT, F. Entwicklung und Forschungsergebnisse der sächsischen Landesstatistik in den ersten 100 Jahren ihres Bestehens. [Development and results of 100 years of official state statistics in Saxony.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 23 (7) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 193-202.

6778. VALTA, RICHARD von. Die Mitarbeit Deutschlands an der internationalen Arbeitsstatistik. [Germany's cooperation in international labor statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (3) 1929: 316-326.—In the last session of the International Statistical Institute in Cairo, real wages, accidents and housing were discussed. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office, three conferences of labor statisticians have been held in Geneva, considering the following subjects: in 1923, classification of occupations and industries, and wage, working hours and accident statistics; in 1925, index numbers of the cost of living, unemployment statistics and comparisons of real wages; and in 1926, methods of computing family budgets, statistics of trade agreements, strikes, and again the classification of industries. Although not a member of the League until 1926, Germany took part in all three conferences, making important contributions to the discussion and to the conclusions reached. The German delegate pointed out, for example, the value of statistical material obtained from trade agreements especially in regard to wages, and a program was adopted for the collection of data as to new agreements, agreements ended, the length of time agreements in force were to run and other data. Germany held that unemployment insurance systems were, up to now, unable to furnish complete unemployment statistics, since the number receiving unemploy-

ment benefits is in no country identical with the number of unemployed. In the winter of 1928 the maximum number drawing benefits in Germany was 2.4 millions, while the number known as unemployed by the employment exchanges was at least a half million more. The question of seasonal workers, amounting in Germany to 1.3 millions or more than half of the beneficiaries, should be reckoned with also. Other sources of unemployment statistics are trade unions, the state of the labor market, meaning the balance between the number of offers of jobs and the number of jobseekers, and the employment situation was revealed by the membership of the sickness funds. Results of censuses of unemployed taken in conjunction with censuses of population and occupations, though not very reliable, have helped to demonstrate the after-effects of the war in showing new strata of the population looking for work, especially women and individuals formerly of independent means.—P. J. Haegy.

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 4216, 4722, 4762, 4770, 6588, 6710, 6796)

6779. GILLILAND, A. R., and MORGAN, J. J. B. An objective measure of introversion-extroversion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 296-303.

6780. HOLMES, GRACE, and HEIDBREDER, EDNA. A statistical study of a new type of objective examination question. *J. Educ. Res.* 24 (4) Nov. 1931: 286-292.—A statistical analysis was made of the results of a wrong-word type of objective examination given to and of the class records of 938 students in Psychology I at the University of Minnesota. It was found that the frequencies of the scores on the wrong-word items approach a normal distribution, that the mean scores of A, B, C, D, and F students were significantly different, that tests for validity for this type of examination question showed that it compared favorably with other methods, and that there was consistency among the various items with regard to the percentage of A, B, C, D, and F students passing each item.—George A. Baker.

6781. OLSON, WILLARD C. The clinical use of behavior rating schedules. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 237-245.

6782. WELLS, F. L. New problems in psychometrics. *J. Psycho-Asthenics (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930).* 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 94-103.—Intelligence tests of the Army Alpha and the Binet types depend primarily on manipulation of words and numbers, and differences in performance may be due to differences in training. Most tests involve speed and range of abilities or knowledge, omitting the question of what difficulties the person can master, except as it is related to the former two. The capacity to sustain effort in a tensional situation can be measured for a short interval; the important problem is to correlate such measures with long time reaction patterns. The manner of approach to problems merits much more attention than it has received. The validation of criteria of mental hygiene is a necessity for further work in that field.—Conrad Taeuber.

## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 6003, 6622, 6627, 6778, 6791)

6783. BOHÁČ, ANT. Rádliův sociologický rozbor naší národnostní statistiky. [Rádli's sociological analysis of our statistics of nationalities.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (1-2) Jan. 1930: 1-22.—After the first Czechoslovak census of nationalities certain German statisticians and geographers attempted to show on the basis of the results of the 1920 elections to the legislature that the number of Germans in Bohemia, Moravia



and Silesia exceeded by 220,000 the number reported by the census. Boháč's analysis (published previously and also in second part of this article) indicated that the difference in the census and election results was only about 24,000, which is to be explained by the denationalization of the Czechs in former times. In a new study, Rádl urges that the theory of the census of nationalities requires a free choice of nationality by each. Boháč objects that the census should be based on the real facts not on choices and urges that not all are capable of choosing nationality. Hence, the reason for the principle adopted in the last census that nationality should be taken in accordance with mother tongue, except in case of the Jews. The number of those who changed nationality is relatively small.—(*French summary.*)

**6784. FRANKEL, EMIL.** Government provision for social work statistics on a national scale (from the point of view of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials). *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 405-413.—The importance of a coordinated national service for social statistics is fully realized by the public welfare official. Supplementary to the work of the United States Census Bureau, the services of an additional federal agency might be required to integrate effectively the statistical work of the various state departments of welfare. The task of this agency would be to assume leadership in devising standardized statistical systems containing the minimum amount of social data required for an interpretation of particular phases of social endeavors and underlying social work problems in relation to the phenomena of social life. The Federal Children's Bureau might enlarge its services so as to become a national clearing house on social statistics. Individual institutions must become convinced of the value of good records and statistics. The key to the development of comprehensive social work statistics in the United States lies in the hands of the state welfare departments. The lack of standardization of social work statistics is at present deplorable.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6785. KELLY, ROBERT LINCOLN.** The revolt against questionable questionnaires. *Bull. Assn. Amer. Colleges.* 17 (3) Nov. 1931: 377-399.—It is suggested that all questionnaires sent to members of the Association of American Colleges be referred to the central office of the Association in order that the staff may investigate their authenticity and answer all questions on which the Association has data. This system saves the individual colleges much time and expense and guarantees to desirable enterprises a fuller measure of success. This suggestion has been partially carried out with very good results.—*George A. Baker.*

**6786. LENROOT, KATHERINE F.** Government provision for social work statistics on a national scale (from the point of view of the registration of social statistics). *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 414-420.—There are two principal methods of collecting national statistics: (1) The regular census, and (2) statistics obtained at regular intervals or currently from states, communities, or other agencies in accordance with a uniform plan set up by the national agency. The use of social statistics in forecasting employment conditions was foreshadowed in the social statistics report of 1929. Six months before the Wall Street crash family relief expenditures had risen in comparison with the corresponding period of 1928.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**6787. MORGENROTH, WILHELM.** Volkszählung und steuerliche Personenstands aufnahmen. [Direct census, or census by means of tax statements.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (2) 1931: 161-167.—The need for economy has brought forward the suggestion whether the annually rendered tax statements could not be altered

and amplified to serve census purposes, and thus do away with the regular census of the population, occupations, etc. There are however certain objections to such procedure. Technical difficulties would include: (1) delay before the tax authorities can turn the documents over to the census authorities, while besides there is no guarantee that all documents will reach the latter, and it is impossible to make copies (that would be too expensive) or have the taxpayer make out the statement in duplicate; (2) the census figures would be unreliable, unless an additional investigation were made in regard to questions incompletely answered. A serious practical objection is that the information contained in these statements would be untrustworthy, because the taxpayer will consider them tax statements, and therefore be reticent in his statements. It is true that the Law of March 13, 1925 (#3), states that census information may not be used for taxation purposes. But during the war, the farmer truthfully answered questions as to size of his crop, the number of his cattle etc., and such information was used by the authorities when making requisitions. A considerable discrepancy was shown by the census, held towards the end of the war, for the purpose of rationing coal, as compared with the enumeration of the available housing space and living quarters. A separate census should be held once every five years, and improvements should be made in the present methods of residential registration.—*C. D. Bremer.*

**6788. REIF, G. O.** metodě a programu statistiky mzdové u nás. [Methods and program of wage statistics in Czechoslovakia.] *Československý Stat. Věstník.* 11 (1-2) Jan. 1930: 41-64.—(Discussion 65-78.) Analysis of methodological problems on nominal wages, with mention of the principal publications of official wage statistics in Czechoslovakia. The importance of statistics of wage rates is emphasized to permit study of changes in the level of wages. The author lays particular stress on the problems of statistics of earnings, which permits evaluating the purchasing power of wages and showing the conditions of living. (Bibliography.)—*French summary.*

**6789. SLÁVIK, JURAJ.** Jak bylo provedeno sčítání. [How the census was taken.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 1 (4) Apr. 1931: 241-247.—The census taker had to record the nationality as stated by the person questioned, even if considered incorrect. Each person could examine the official record. All statements had to be written in black ink without abbreviations. Fines and punishment were provided for anyone exercising any kind of pressure in regard to the census statements. Subsequent changes had to be countersigned by the interested person. (Other detailed provisions are stated.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**6790. WOOFER, T. J.** What is the Negro rate of increase? *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 461-462.—The 1930 census results indicate that the 1920 census figure for Negroes was an undercount of about 3.5%.

## CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entries 4224, 6804)

**6791. UNSIGNED.** Die Nachprüfung und Neubearbeitung der amtlichen Tariflohnstatistik. [The verification and new classification of official wage rate statistics.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (17) Sep. 1931: 637-460.—(Germany.)

**6792. ŽIŽEK, FRANZ.** Der Begriff der "Gleichartigkeit" in der Statistik. [The concept of homogeneity in statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (1) 1930: 8-23.—One may consider the concept of homogeneity from two viewpoints, namely, the form of the units—formal homogeneity—or their nature—substantive homogeneity. In the latter sense, Flaskämper's idea that there is an objective criterion is denied. The criterion is subjective,



and depends upon the purpose of the investigation. One may distinguish between (1) Similarity in form, (2) Similarity from the point of purpose of the investigation, (3) Equivalency (*Gleichwertigkeit*) and (4) Homogeneity from the standpoint of what are the causal factors. Since equivalency is a particular instance of similarity in substance, and with regard to the question: what are the causal factors, it is presupposed in every investigation that there is a purpose, in practice it suffices to distinguish between similarity in form, and similarity in substance with reference to the purpose of the investigation. Non-equivalent units may be reduced to equivalent units and into similarity in form by reduction (e.g. the reduction of food-values to calories); heterogeneous units from the standpoint of the causal factors may be split up into homogeneous units by classification (e.g. of population according to various age classes), thus obtaining homogeneity in substance.—C. D. Bremer.

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 6800)

6793. LE ROUX, J. M. A study of the distribution of the variance in small samples. *Biometrika*. 23 (1-2) Nov. 1931: 134-190.—The main object of this investigation is to study the first 4 moments of  $D(s^2)$ , the sampling distribution of the variance, in order to obtain suitable Pearson curves to represent  $D(s^2)$  for populations which can themselves be represented by Pearson curves. The manner in which  $D(s^2)$  alters as the population and the sample size alter is traced. A general procedure is outlined for fitting these curves by fixing the start at  $s^2=0$  and using the first 3 moments. Methods of obtaining the betas of  $D(s^2)$  from the parent population constants are given, special reference being made to difficulties associated with very leptokurtic curves. The methods outlined are tested on 21 experimental distributions of  $s^2$ . These results seem to lead to the following conclusions: (1) Unless the sampled population is extremely leptokurtic we are not likely to be misled if, when knowing only  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  of the sampled population we calculate  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  of  $D(s^2)$  by using the difference formulae. If, however, the population is very leptokurtic (e.g.,  $\beta_1=0$ ,  $\beta_2=4.1$ ;  $\beta_1=1.2$ ,  $\beta_2=5.8$ ),  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  should preferably be calculated from actual higher moments or difference formula betas be used, and whether the population be leptokurtic or not, the fixed start method seems to be on the whole more reliable than the 4-moment fit. The former is very satisfactory for all sample sizes, giving in the goodness of fit tests an average  $P$  of about 0.49; the latter sometimes leads to quite bad or even impossible fits in the case of very small samples; (3) the Type I and Type VI fixed start equations used to describe  $D(s^2)$  seem quite adequate for samples of 10 or more, and low values of  $P$  in the  $\chi^2$  tests seem to be due mainly to chance fluctuations. The same curves may be used for samples as small as 5, but here the fits seem a little less satisfactory; (4) we are liable to go far wrong when using the "normal theory" variance distribution to represent  $D(s^2)$  in samples from non-normal parent populations; (5) the Type III fixed start curve appears to be applicable in the case of many parent populations in the neighborhood of the so-called  $D(s^2)$  III line.—J. R. Miner.

6794. McKAY, A. T. The distribution of the estimated coefficient of variation. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (4) 1931: 564-567.—The best estimate from a sample for the proportional coefficient of variation is  $v=s/x$ , where  $s$  is the estimate from the sample for the standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) and  $x$  is the estimate from the sample for the mean ( $m$ ).  $m^2/\sigma^2 n(n-1)v^2/(n+\bar{n}-1v^2)$  is distributed as R. A. Fisher's chi-squared integral with  $(n-1)$  degrees of freedom, provided the coefficient of

variation of the population is less than 33%.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

6795. MARTINOTTI, P. Le medie relative. [Relative averages.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (4) Apr. 1931: 291-303.—Illustrating the concept of relativity of the average as pointed out in a recent article by Chisini and in a work by Darrois, the author develops the idea that each average of several values should refer to a particular function of these values, and thus arrives at a general definition of the mean, somewhat different from and more complex than that of Chisini. Concrete examples are given showing the possibility of calculating different averages from different functions. The definition, finally, is extended to cover the case of an infinite number of values.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

6796. SCATES, DOUGLAS E., and NOFFSINGER, FOREST R. Factors which determine the effectiveness of weighting. *J. Educ. Res.* 24 (4) Nov. 1931: 280-285.—Three factors are discussed as being mainly responsible for the effectiveness of weighting different parts of tests scores. These are: vigor (measured by the coefficient of variation) within a set of weights; correlation between the weights of different sets, i.e. two highly correlated sets of weights are about equally effective; and uniqueness of the traits measured. Correlation analysis of test scores is presented to indicate the effectiveness of different weightings.—*George A. Baker.*

6797. SECRIST, H. Statistical evidences of regressive tendencies in distributive costs. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (4) 1931: 591-598.—Presents some results of a series of studies of the behavior in time of the expenses and profits of individual firms in trade and banking. The material presented relates to the field of department store trade. Modal or representative expense ratios tend to obtain. From time to time such ratios change slowly, and in the change regression to type takes place.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

## CORRELATION

6798. BAKST, AARON. A modification of the computation of the multiple correlation and regression coefficients by the Tolley and Ezekiel method. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (8) Nov. 1931: 629-635.—The set of linear normal equations that defines the partial regression coefficients is solved in the form of determinants. These determinants are evaluated by reducing to zero all the elements in one row except one and then by expanding the determinant in terms of the elements of this row. There is a symmetry about the solution of the normal equations in the form of determinants which greatly reduces computation in finding regression and multiple coefficients of all orders and the standard errors of estimate of all orders.—*George A. Baker.*

6799. FRANZEN, RAYMOND, and DERRY-BERRY, MAHEW. The routine computation of partial and multiple correlation. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (9) Dec. 1931: 641-651.—Detailed instructions are given for finding regression and multiple correlation coefficients when the partial correlations are needed for interpretative purposes. The advantages of this method are: reduces the amount of computation to the minimum, automatically checks results, eliminates repeated writing of figures, can be done by a clerk, and furnishes a compact record for filing.—*George A. Baker.*

6800. PEARSON, KARL. Some properties of "Student's"  $z$ : correlation, regression and scedasticity of  $z$  with the mean and standard deviation of the sample. *Biometrika*. 23 (1-2) Nov. 1931: 1-9.—The correlation of  $\bar{x}$ , the mean of a sample, with  $z = (\bar{x} - m)/\sigma$ , where  $m$  is the mean of the sampled population and  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the sample, is high and approaches 1 as  $n$ , the number in the sample, increases. The regression is linear, but arrays of  $z$  are not homoscedastic. For  $n \leq 5$ ,  $\beta_2$ 's of arrays of  $z$  are infinite.  $\tau_{z\sigma} = 0$ ,



but arrays of  $z$  for a given  $\sigma$  are not homoscedastic. "The  $z$  test is not so efficient even for small samples as some have held. It may indeed suffice to show an improbability, but if it show nothing improbable, we must then bear in mind that it is not a very stringent test, and that other tests may indicate improbability where the  $z$  test indicates none."—*J. R. Miner.*

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 6800, 6807)

6801. PEARSON, EGON S. The analysis of variance in cases of non-normal variation. *Biometrika*. 23 (1-2) Nov. 1931: 114-133.—The results of experimental sampling suggest that the customary analysis of variance or test of the significance of  $\eta^2$  is adequate for a wide range of non-normal populations. In applying the test we shall not be liable to err by rejecting the hypothesis of a common origin of the groups when it is true. But in the more extreme cases of non-normal variation, there is danger of accepting the hypothesis when it is not true. The case in which the variation changes from group to group is not considered. The test of significance of the difference in the variances of 2 independent samples is much more sensitive in small samples to changes in population form than is the  $\eta^2$  test. The more elaborate forms of analysis of variance are probably also of fairly wide application, if the number of degrees of freedom apportioned to the residual variation is not too small.—*J. R. Miner.*

6802. ROMANOVSKY, V. Sulle probabilità "a posteriori." [On the probabilities "a posteriori."] *Gior. dell'Inst. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 493-511.—The author considers two known problems on the probabilities "a posteriori" (that of the probability of causes and that on the probability of future events) as well as a problem of H. Poincaré (that of the total number of small planets) under the condition that the laws of probability "a priori" which intervene in these problems are given by continuous and arbitrary functions.—*P. Smolensky.*

6803. SMITH, MAPHEUS. Concerning the magnitude of the behavior sample for the study of behavior traits in children. *J. Applied Psychol.* 15 (5) Oct. 1931: 480-485.—In order to determine the minimum size of an adequate sample of behavior for the study of the traits of children, two children were studied for 100 five-minute observation periods, and the intercorrelations between mutually exclusive 50 minute, 100 minute, 200 minute, and 250 minute groupings of behavior were computed. The average intercorrelations for 50 minutes were  $.83 \pm .031$  and  $.86 \pm .033$ , respectively, for the two children; for 100 minute groupings the average intercorrelations were  $.88 \pm .026$  for one child and  $.89 \pm .022$  for the other. For the other groupings the average intercorrelations were above .90 for each child, but the number of intercorrelations making up the averages was too small for certainty.—*Mapheus Smith.*

## CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 5576, 6793, 6806)

6804. FOGELSON, S. O wyrównaniu szeregów statystycznych ze szczególnem uwzględnieniem rozkładu ludności według wieku. [The adjustment of statistical series with special reference to the classification of the population according to ages.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 8 (3) 1931: 693-740.—The irregularities resulting from the fact that in a census ages are rounded off to the nearest multiple of five or ten years led the Central Office of Statistics in Poland to investigate different methods of adjustment to remedy these defects. The present article presents a general outline of the theory of adjustments. The Office adopted the method of interpolation set up by Sprague with the modifications of

Glover, which proved to be superior to other similar analytical methods by Pearson and Fisher.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6805. VALK, W. L. Het aanpassingsproces na den conjuncturomslag. [Post crisis curve fitting.] *De Economist*. 80 (3) Mar. 1931: 181-207.—A critique of post-crisis curve fitting.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 5996)

6806. LEAVENS, DICKENS H. Frequency distributions corresponding to time series. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 3. 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 407-415.—The purpose is to consider what types of frequency curves correspond to certain types of time series, and what the meaning is of the standard deviation. For simplicity, curves that fluctuate around a horizontal axis are used, corresponding to time series from which trend and seasonal fluctuations have been removed, it also being assumed that random fluctuations have been eliminated. Three types of curves are discussed, namely those represented by (1) curves always concave towards the axis: taking as example the sine curve (although it is not typical of economic series), the items form a U-shaped distribution,  $\sigma$  being equal to  $P. E.$  (2) straight lines connecting bottoms and peaks: the corresponding frequency curve is shown to be based on a rectangular distribution, with  $\sigma$  equal to  $.577 b$ ,  $P. E.$  being equal to  $.500 b$ , where  $b$  is the amplitude; (3) corresponds to the normal curve. The same holds for any time series curves of the various types, the corresponding frequency curves being less normal. It is possible that an extension of the previous results to allow for irregular fluctuations normally distributed about the pure cycle curve may help in studying the cyclical-irregular fluctuations which are obtained in the actual analysis of time-series.—*C. D. Bremer.*

## FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 6655)

6807. HAY, W. W. The future of electric power output, as indicated by new probability method. *Annalist*. 38 (982) Nov. 13, 1931: 789-790.—The characteristic curve of all industrial growth is S-shaped. It rises gently, then very rapidly, until a critical point is reached, after which the growth is diminishing. The article represents an attempt to approximately forecast that critical turning point for electric power output, using a simplified non-mathematical method (suggested by M. C. Rorty) concentrated on per capita consumption. That turning point of per capita use appears to be in 1936-1937 and critical point in gross consumption appears in 1938-1939.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entry 6003)

6808. MAIWALD, K. Pokus o provisorní sestavení indexu průmyslové výroby ČSR. [A provisional index of industrial production in Czechoslovakia.] *Stat. Obzor*. 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 602-639.—Direct data are available for 32.5% of industrial products, (mines, metallurgy, production of artificial fertilizers). For other products supplementary statistical series have had to be used. For the export industries, (glass, porcelain, hats, gloves) which depend on export for 80% or more, the export figures are used to estimate production: this group constitutes 7.5% of the total production. For other exporting industries, exports in conjunction with the ratios of exports to production for each industry are used: these make up 7% of the total production. Data on the consumption of raw materials are also utilized—cotton, wool, metals (except iron), petroleum, vegetable oil



seeds, and skins and pelts. All these series make up 35.5% of the general index. In addition statistics of railway transportation for the wood, cement and paper pulp industries (11%) and the data on unemployment (7%) have been used. To avoid irregularities in the length of the months, the data are given in production per day of work. The average of 1926-27 is taken as the base for the index numbers. Indices are constructed by the weighted arithmetic mean, with weights for each industry group determined by a combination of three points of view: number of persons occupied in the industry, number of horsepower of machines employed, and the estimated value added by manufacture, based on import statistics, on the business index, and the percentage of value added by manufacture to the total value product according to the statistics of the United States.—*French summary.*

6809. SNYDER, CARL, and PISER, LEROY M. The index of the volume of trade: Third revision. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(176) Dec. 1931: 436-442.—The revised index is based on 89 separately analyzed indexes as against 58 in the original one. A number of changes have been made in the composition of the various groups. Weighting has been done by considering the importance of each of them, as measured by value, but a few adjustments have been made on the basis of the representativeness of each series. Changes have also been made in the method of analysis in order to reduce the irregularity of month to month fluctuations, thus increasing the usefulness of the index in the current interpretation of business conditions. Use of the Macaulay method to calculate seasonal variation has been continued. More attention has been paid, however, to the fact that seasonal indexes change. Adjustment for secular growth has been made by means of the formula  $Y = A + BX + CX^2$ , but in a number of cases the formulas  $\text{Log } Y = A + BX^{1/2} + CX$ , and  $\text{Log } Y = AX^b$  have been used. The method employed for adjusting series available only in dollar terms for price changes

has been found to give not unreasonable results. The revised composite-index is only slightly different from the original one: the broad movements of the volume of trade, and general conclusions are substantially the same as in the original presentation. The trustworthiness of the index is proved by its close correspondence with others, including an index calculated by entirely different methods, namely the index of bank debits.—*C. D. Bremer.*

## MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 5721)

6810. BOLWIN, H. Toepassing van ponskaarten bij levensverzekering-maatschappijen. [Application of punched cards by life insurance companies.] *Levensverzekering.* 8(4) Oct. 1931: 181-206.—After a description of punch cards and punch card machines, the article discusses the use of Hollerith machines in actuarial administration by "De Nederlanden" van 1845, a Dutch insurance company, in statistical and accounting work.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

6811. BREUER, SAMSON. Der Stieltjes'sche Integralsbegriff und seine Verwertung in der Versicherungsmathematik. [The Stieltjes' integral and its application in actuarial mathematics.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(5) Nov. 1931: 13-19.

6812. SACHS, CARL WOLFGANG. Annäherungsverfahren in der Lebensversicherungstechnik. [Approximation procedures in life insurance technique.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2(5) Jan. 1932: 183-196.

6813. SCHÖNWIESE, RUDOLF. Mathematik des Bausparens. [Mathematics of building and loan savings.] *Bl. f. Versicherung-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2(5) Jan. 1932: 167-183.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 6806, 6834)

### GENERAL

6814. HALL, MARY. The use of the cartoon. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(6) Oct. 1931: 291-292.—The modern newspaper cartoon offers an excellent means of attaining one of the aims of education, namely, "visualization." The cartoon lends itself to the play spirit and appeals to the imagination.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6815. KREY, A. C. Report of progress in the investigation of the social studies in the schools. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(6) Oct. 1931: 263-265.—The investigation of the social sciences in the schools under the auspices of the American Historical Association began in January, 1929, and is expected to be concluded by December, 1933. A commission representing all of the social sciences is doing the work. As the investigation has developed it has been found to center around the following heads: (1) Objectives; (2) public relations; (3) tests; (4) organization of content and method of instruction; and (5) the training of teachers.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6816. WILDER, HOWARD B. The departmental library in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(6) Oct. 1931: 294-295.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3284, 3328, 4878, 4888, 6758)

6817. BARROWS, HARLAN H. Some critical problems in teaching elementary geography. *J. Geog.*

30(9) Dec. 1931: 253-264.—The chief purpose of geography teaching is the acquiring of the ability to think geographically rather than the mere collecting of various facts. Tests should measure the ability of the pupils to use pertinent data in explaining geographic relationships, if they are to be of any real value. It is the task of the teacher to provide material which the child can assimilate with reasonable effort, taking care to see that mistaken concepts are rectified. The author stresses the importance of the "disconcerting question," a question which seemingly is in direct opposition to the known facts. This will arouse the curiosity of the child and induce him to raise worthwhile questions which the class will be stimulated to solve by further research into the matter.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

6818. KREITZ, MARIA. Der geographische Wert der Jugendliteratur. [The geographical value of lectures for the young.] *Geog. Z.* 35(1) Jan. 1929: 24-40; (2) Feb. 1929: 87-108; (3) Mar. 1929: 150-162.

6819. SCHWIEKER, FRIEDRICH. Landschaftskunde im Unterricht. [Landscape geography and the school.] *Geog. Anz.* 32(11) Nov. 1931: 327-335.—The variety of material in landscape geography (*Landschaftskunde*) provides a suitable subject for teaching. Man and animals depend not only on climate and on plants, but on the units of territory which are made up from the cooperation of all these factors. This procedure starts with the individual phenomenon as the basic matter of which landscape is composed. It is not purely a natural phenomenon and has been modified by man



Conversely, the influence exerted by landscape on man, should be pointed out. (Two model lessons showing the application of this subject: "Hamburg, the landscape of a city and the influence on politics;" and "Landscape and character development," are added. Bibliography.)—*Werner Neuse.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 6374)

6820. GAWANI, MILOVAN. Rozvoj i stanje etnografije u Jugoslaviji. [Development and status of ethnography in Yugoslavia.] *Lud Slaviański*. 1 (B) 1930: 266-296; 2 (B) 1931: 72-106.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6821. VISHY, KAROLY. Die ethnographische Tätigkeit in Ungarn. [Ethnographic work in Hungary.] *Lud Slaviański*. 2 (B) 1931: 106-130.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 5036)

6822. ANDREWS, GEORGE A. Improving historical teaching in high school and junior college. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 292-294.—A program which provides for the improvement of reading and English composition will greatly aid in solving history difficulties.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6823. BERESNEY, T. A. History in the Russian schools before the revolution. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(7) Nov. 1931: 324-328.—A history of history programs in the elementary and secondary schools. The difficulties involved in improving these programs were: to coordinate Russian history with world history, and to widen the scope of the courses to include social and economic history as well as military and political. The program adopted in 1914 provided for the teaching of Russian history and world history in parallel sections, i.e. a seventh grade course in the history of Russia in the 19th century would be supplemented by a course the same year in world history in the 19th century.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

6824. BRAINERD, HELOISE. History textbooks—a South American viewpoint. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(8) Dec. 1931: 401-402.—The history textbooks commonly used in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States give relatively little emphasis to the story of the evolution of the Latin American republics. This deficiency may well engender a feeling of indifference toward these countries on the part of the average citizen and thus militate against the development of a spirit of inter-American cordiality.—*H. R. Anderson.*

6825. BUIS, ALMON R. Helping pupils to study high school history. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 274-276.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6826. BURNS, ESTELLE. The dramatization of the French Revolution. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 278.

6827. CHOBODNICZSKY, ALOIS. (Joseph R. Strayer and Ruth McMurry, tr.) Teaching of history in the elementary schools of Hungary. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(8) Dec. 1931: 397-401.—Pupils in the 3d class of the Hungarian elementary schools take up the study of the community and the following year read short biographical sketches of great Hungarians. The instructor is urged to "teach only the truth without fear, without prejudice, but with ardent patriotism. . . ." In the upper elementary boys' school, the aim is to give an outline of world history, and a detailed knowledge of the history of Hungary. The program for girls is similar but with emphasis on the position of women in the social structure. Considerable emphasis is placed on

social and economic history in order that the students may be trained "to work for the rehabilitation of our unhappy country."—*H. R. Anderson.*

6828. CRAWFORD, C. C., and WALKER, WILLIAM L. An experiment in teaching history backward. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(8) Dec. 1931: 395-396.—Experimental evidence seems to indicate that there may be some advantage in presenting certain topics in history, such as communication and transportation, in counter-chronological order.—*H. R. Anderson.*

6829. GAMORAN, EMANUEL. Recent tendencies in the teaching of Jewish history. *Jewish Educ.* 2(3) Oct. 1930: 133-135.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

6830. LEVINE, MICHAEL. Eternal revolution. An original class project in history. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 287-291.—Class projects in history aid greatly in solving the supplementary reading problem.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6831. LINDQUIST, A. E. The form of the American history examination of the Co-operative Test Service. *Educ. Rec.* 12(4) Oct. 1931: 459-475.—Lindquist describes fully the work in preparing these tests for the Co-operative Test Service of the American Council of Education. He uses illustration of question-types very freely. The logic of test making and the criteria for selecting topics for testing in American history are described.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

6832. MOSHER, O. W. The teaching of history in French universities. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 257-263.—The author gives the fundamental requirements of French training in history which leads to the diploma of *License ès Lettres*, the diploma of *Études Supérieures d'Histoire*, and the doctorat. Under the French system only the best students are accepted. The French student excels in his factual knowledge and in his training for research and deciphering of documents, while the United States history student is superior in contemporary history.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6833. ROBERTSON, JAMES ALEXANDER. The Far East, with special reference to China, its culture, civilization and history. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 11(2) Oct. 1931: pp. 87.

6834. SWINDLER, R. E. The high school library and reading problems in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(8) Dec. 1931: 407-416.—The materials in the field of American history found in the average high school library are often poorly adapted to the needs of secondary school pupils, and as a result are little used. This study gives in detail minimum and supplementary lists of recommended books on both junior and senior high school level for the field of American history.—*H. R. Anderson.*

6835. TEMPERLEY, H. (Strayer, J. and McMurray, R., ed.) History teaching in other lands. English elementary schools. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 265-274.—An extract of suggestions given to the elementary teachers. Since the suggestions may be altered by the teacher and by the local education authority, any report based on them cannot be said to be wholly satisfactory.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

6836. UNSIGNED. The Anglo-American Conference of Historians, 1931. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 9(26) Nov. 1931: 84-107.

6837. WEAVER, ROBERT B. Guide to study in junior high school. United States history. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(6) Oct. 1931: 284-287.

6838. WESLEY, EDGAR BRUCE. Bibliographies for teachers of the social studies. 2. Medieval history. *Hist. Outlook*. 22(8) Dec. 1931: 403-406.—A course in medieval history may be made more meaningful if a single topic such as feudalism is stressed so as to give the pupils a reasoned understanding of the social, economic and political life of the period. (The article con-



tains a helpful annotated bibliography.)—*H. R. Anderson.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 5626, 5651, 6432)

6839. CARDON, P. V. The relation of economic research work to other research in the state. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 612-620.—The economist working in close harmony with all other researchers in the common cause can help to get results that agriculture can use with profit and satisfaction.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6840. GHERARDI, BANCROFT. Progress through research. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-13.—Paper read before Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Dec. 11, 1931, by the Vice President and Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Progress in transportation and communication since Washington's time is briefly described, with special reference to the research that made possible transcontinental telephony. Research has made the management of industry more forward-looking and less routine. One of the fundamental troubles with the world prior to the 19th cent. was that known methods of production were incapable of maintaining the population at a reasonable standard of living. Research has remedied this. The problem now is how to utilize our present productivity capacity. This is a question not for the engineer, but for the economist. Research indicates the direction of future progress in industry and therefore has a direct bearing on the investment of funds for the Life Insurance Presidents are responsible.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

6841. HOLMES, C. L. Coordination of farm management research in the western states. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 505-522.—A review of the part of the field already covered in the past 30 years, a summary of the more important classes of problems, means, and methods of studying them suggest that further progress in coordination may be made through a committee or council of representatives of state and Federal agencies whose functions it would be to study the need for research from the point of view of the region as a whole, to suggest a division of labor on such projects as need not be studied by each state, and work out the whole program.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6842. PATERSON, DONALD G. The Minnesota unemployment research project. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (1) Jan. 1932: 42-45.

6843. STIPPLER, HEINRICH H. Philosophy of Aereboe as related to scope and method of research in farm management. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (4) Oct. 1931: 597-604.—Aereboe considers the farm as an inseparable organic entity and shows how this unit assumes and must assume different forms under changing influences of external and internal conditions of vital importance. He considers every impetus which has any influence upon the entirety according to the nature and importance of this influence. He calls the cost-of-production method of analysis unsatisfactory and insufficient because it dissects the body of the farm in an anatomical manner and in so doing kills it for the purpose of real study of economic efficiency. The farm manager must consider each activity and its effect on others and on the whole farm.—*S. W. Mendum.*

6844. TAYLOR, EDWARD. *Ekonomika w szkole głównej warszawskiej.* [Economics in the Warsaw University.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (1) 1930: 5-39; (2) 1930: —A contribution to the history of teaching in economics at the University in Warsaw in the second half of the 19th century.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6845. UNSIGNED. Minnesota unemployment research project. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 28-29.—The Employment Stabilization Research Institute of

the University of Minnesota is undertaking a study of unemployment by means of three separate projects. The first of these projects will be devoted to the economic aspects of unemployment, the second to individual diagnosis of cases and retraining, and the third to development of public employment agencies. The announcement of the plans of the institute states that the work will be carried on as a part of the university's work, use being made of the various research facilities of the university.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5397, 6322, 6361, 6846, 6855)

6846. ABELOW, S. P. Group test of civics ability. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (7) Nov. 1931: 345-349.

6847. BEALE, JOSEPH H. Langdell, Gray, Thayer and Ames—their contribution to the study and teaching of law. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 385-395.—Christopher Columbus Langdell, John Chipman Gray, James Bradley Thayer, and James Barr Ames "greatly different in every way" united to create that intangible state of thought and of character which is the Harvard Law School. Langdell, sober, austere, and reclusive, though wanting in a method of teaching, gave to his students a technique of study by placing in their hands the actual decisions of cases. During his deanship admission requirement of a college degree was established along with the three-year curriculum and the stiff problem type examination. Gray cemented the relations between the Boston bar and the school. His careful lectures were regarded as oracles of the law. Thayer was a scholar made lawyer, and the acme of his scholarship is seen in his development of constitutional principles. The glory of Ames lies in the discovery of fundamental principles by legal reasoning and the masterful use of the Socratic method of teaching. A conceptualist, yet he cited cases as decisions and not for their reasoning.—*H. Bacus.*

6848. BRADWAY, JOHN S. The legal aid clinic: a means of building tough mental fiber. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (1) Oct. 1931: 36-45.—The legal aid clinic provides a student testing ground of those mental characteristics, other than mere mastery of theory, which are necessary in a practicing attorney. Even in its present state of development, the legal aid clinic provides a technique for screening out unseasoned law students before they actually enter the legal profession. The clinic carried on under the direction of the University of Southern California Law School demonstrates the value of this device.—*J. H. Marshall.*

6849. HAPKE, EDUARD. Gefangene als Lehrmittel. [Prisoners as laboratory material.] *Strafvollzug.* 21 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 261-264.—A critique of the system in use in some German law schools of holding clinics in various prisons as part of the legal training.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

6850. THOMAS, DOROTHY SWAINE. Some aspects of socio-legal research at Yale. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 213-221.—Socio-legal research at Yale represents an attempt at evaluation and analysis of the social factors bearing on very specific legal situations. The study initiated by Charles Clark, in 1927, has sought to bring together for purely normative purposes, in comparable form, all available information regarding court administration and the correlation of court administration data with data extrinsic to the records. Other major socio-legal projects include: William Douglas' study of legal in relation to economic and social factors involved in business failures; Underhill Moore's institutional approach to banking law—an attempt to establish the hypothesis that current decisions are more closely related to existing patterns of relevant be-



havior in the jurisdiction where the case originates than to any comparability with past decisions; study of socio-economic as well as legal consequences in motor vehicle accidents; study of the observability of social phenomena.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

6851. UNSIGNED. Study of civil justice in New York. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(10) Oct. 1931: 631-633.—This article discusses the program and methods of the study of civil justice in New York made by the Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University, in which 1,750 members of the New York bar took part. These lawyers furnished the material contained in over 5,500 detailed reports of actual pieces of litigation which were examined. Preliminary reports on this study promise important results.—*F. R. Aumann.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6584, 6697-6698, 6849)

6852. BUFFINGTON, ADALINE A. Seamen with venereal disease in the Port of New York. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 536-540.—(Description of a study initiated by the Seamen's Section of the Welfare Council and carried through by the United States Public Health Service and other co-operating agencies.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

6853. F., V. Some American studies in rural sociology. *Internal. Rev. Agric.* 22(8) Aug. 1931: 257-264.—Historical, social, and political causes brought the problem of rural life to the fore in the United States. Rural folks have responded to investigations because

they could foresee practical results. An investigation of incomes and expenditures in villages and small towns in Minnesota has been undertaken.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

6854. HAYNES, ROWLAND. Research and social work: Research as a joint project between the field and schools, councils and national agencies. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 506-514. See Entry 4: 1635.

6855. YEN CHING-YUEH. Penal reform and criminology in China. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(4) Nov. 1931: 567-578.—In 1908 penology was introduced in a Governmental School of Law, and Dr. Ogawa, a leading authority on penology in Japan, was invited as professor. When, in 1910, China sent delegates to the eighth International Prison Conference at Washington, it first participated in the world's penal reform movement. The Chinese Government has accepted eastern prisons as models. In 1924 the Department of Sociology at Yenching University first offered a course on criminology. The author of this article, while a student at this University, entered voluntarily one of the prisons in 1927. His experiences are reported in an article on *A sociological analysis of crime in Peking*, which appeared in the *Sociological World* (volume 2) published by the Sociology Department of Yenching University. Other articles soon appeared. In November, 1929, the *Prison Journal*, a quarterly magazine, was published in China by the Hopei Prison Society. The study of criminology in China has resulted in a penal reform movement which, instead of continuing to follow western European experiments, is developing its own path.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*



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